ATLAS of CREATION



HARUN YAHYA

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رسول
محمد

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Abbreviation used:
(pbuh): Peace be upon him (following a reference to the prophets)

www.harunyahya.com

HARUN YAHYA

ATLAS OF CREATION



ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Now writing under the pen-name of HARUN YAHYA, he was born in Ankara in 1956. Having completed his primary and secondary education in Ankara, he studied arts at Istanbul's Mimar Sinan University and philosophy at Istanbul University. Since the 1980s, he has published many books on political, scientific, and faith-related issues. Harun Yahya is well-known as the author of important works disclosing the imposture of evolutionists, their invalid claims, and the dark liaisons between Darwinism and such bloody ideologies as fascism and communism.

Harun Yahya's works, translated into 57 different languages, constitute a collection for a total of more than 45,000 pages with 30,000 illustrations.

His pen-name is a composite of the names Harun (Aaron) and Yahya (John), in memory of the two esteemed Prophets who fought against their peoples' lack of faith. The Prophet's seal on his books' covers is symbolic and is linked to their contents. It represents the Qur'an (the Final Scripture) and Prophet Muhammad (may God bless him and grant him peace), last of the prophets. Under the guidance of the Qur'an and the Sunnah (teachings of the Prophet [may God bless him and grant him peace]), the author makes it his purpose to disprove each fundamental tenet of irreligious ideologies and to have the "last word," so as to completely silence the objections raised against religion. He uses the seal of the final Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace), who attained ultimate wisdom and moral perfection, as a sign of his intention to offer the last word.

All of Harun Yahya's works share one single goal: to convey the Qur'an's message, encourage readers to consider basic faith-related issues such as God's existence and unity and the Hereafter; and to expose irreligious systems' feeble foundations and perverted ideologies.

Harun Yahya enjoys a wide readership in many countries, from India to America, England to Indonesia, Poland to Bosnia, Spain to Brazil, Malaysia to Italy, France to Bulgaria and Russia. Some of his books are available in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Urdu, Arabic, Albanian, Chinese, Swahili, Hausa, Dhivehi (spoken in Mauritius), Russian, Serbo-Croat (Bosnian), Polish, Malay, Uygur Turkish, Indonesian, Bengali, Danish and Swedish.



Greatly appreciated all around the world, these works have been instrumental in many people recovering faith in Allah

and gaining deeper insights into their faith. His books' wisdom and sincerity, together with a distinct style that's easy to understand, directly affect anyone who reads them. Those who seriously consider these books, can no longer advocate atheism or any other perverted ideology or materialistic philosophy, since these books are characterized by rapid effectiveness, definite results, and irrefutability. Even if they continue to do so, it will be only a sentimental insistence, since these books refute such ideologies from their very foundations. All contemporary movements of denial are now ideologically defeated, thanks to the books written by Harun Yahya.

This is no doubt a result of the Qur'an's wisdom and lucidity. The author modestly intends to serve as a means in humanity's search for God's right path. No material gain is sought in the publication of these works.

Those who encourage others to read these books, to open their minds and hearts and guide them to become more devoted servants of God, render an invaluable service.

Meanwhile, it would only be a waste of time and energy to propagate other books that create confusion in people's minds, lead them into ideological chaos, and that clearly have no strong and precise effects in removing the doubts in people's hearts, as also verified from previous experience. It is impossible for books devised to emphasize the author's literary power rather than the noble goal of saving people from loss of faith, to have such a great effect. Those who doubt this can readily see that the sole aim of Harun Yahya's books is to overcome disbelief and to disseminate the Qur'an's moral values. The success and impact of this service are manifested in the readers' conviction.

One point should be kept in mind: The main reason for the continuing cruelty, conflict, and other ordeals endured by the vast majority of people is the ideological prevalence of disbelief. This can be ended only with the ideological defeat of disbelief and by conveying the wonders of creation and Qur'anic morality so that people can live by it. Considering the state of the world today, leading into a downward spiral of violence, corruption and conflict, clearly this service must be provided speedily and effectively, or it may be too late.

In this effort, the books of Harun Yahya assume a leading role. By the will of God, these books will be a means through which people in the twenty-first century will attain the peace, justice, and happiness promised in the Qur'an.

TO THE READER

A special chapter is assigned to the collapse of the theory of evolution because this theory constitutes the basis of all anti-spiritual philosophies. Since Darwinism rejects the fact of creation—and therefore, God's existence—over the last 140 years it has caused many people to abandon their faith or fall into doubt. It is therefore an imperative service, a very important duty to show everyone that this theory is a deception. Since some readers may find the chance to read only one of our books, we think it appropriate to devote a chapter to summarize this subject.

All the author's books explain faith-related issues in light of Qur'anic verses, and invite readers to learn God's words and to live by them. All the subjects concerning God's verses are explained so as to leave no doubt or room for questions in the reader's mind. The books' sincere, plain, and fluent style ensures that everyone of every age and from every social group can easily understand them. Thanks to their effective, lucid narrative, they can be read at one sitting. Even those who rigorously reject spirituality are influenced by the facts these books document and cannot refute the truthfulness of their contents.

This and all the other books by the author can be read individually, or discussed in a group. Readers eager to profit from the books will find discussion very useful, letting them relate their reflections and experiences to one another.

In addition, it will be a great service to Islam to contribute to the publication and reading of these books, written solely for the pleasure of God. The author's books are all extremely convincing. For this reason, to communicate true religion to others, one of the most effective methods is encouraging them to read these books.

We hope the reader will look through the reviews of his other books at the back of this book. His rich source material on faith-related issues is very useful, and a pleasure to read.

In these books, unlike some other books, you will not find the author's personal views, explanations based on dubious sources, styles that are unobservant of the respect and reverence due to sacred subjects, nor hopeless, pessimistic arguments that create doubts in the mind and deviations in the heart.

HARUN YAHYA

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INTRODUCTION



Charles Darwin

Some 150 years ago, the British naturalist Charles Darwin proposed a theory based on various observations made during his travels, but which could not be supported by any subsequent scientific findings. In essence, his theory of evolution consisted of various scenarios, assumptions and conjectures that Darwin dreamed up in his own imagination.

According to his evolution scenario, inanimate substances came together by chance to give rise to the first living cell. No doubt this claim was highly inaccurate, and one that could not be corroborated by any scientific evidence or findings. Again according to that myth, this single-celled life form gradually—and again by chance—turned into the first living species of microbe—in other words, it evolved. According to the evolution error, all the life forms on Earth, from bacteria on up to human beings, emerged as the result of this same imaginary process.

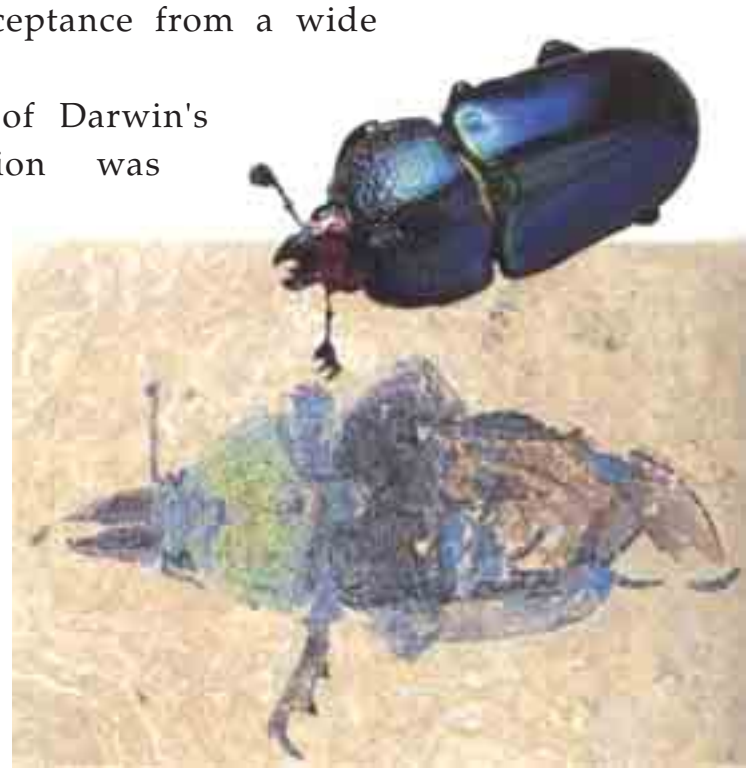


The single-lensed microscope that Darwin used reveals the limited and underdeveloped technological means of that era.

Darwin's claims were of course based on no scientific evidence or findings. But since the scientific understanding and technological means available at the time were at a fairly primitive level, the full extent of the ridiculous and unrealistic nature of his assertions did not emerge fully into the light of day. In such a climate, Darwin's scenarios received general acceptance from a wide number of circles.

The foundation of Darwin's theory of evolution was materialism. Therefore, it didn't take long for his theory to be adopted by materialists. Since materialist circles denied the fact of creation, they blindly grasped at the theory of evolution, and even declared that it was supposedly the scientific basis of their own world views.

By carrying out a great deal of research and



One of the major findings that invalidates the theory of evolution is the fossil records, which reveal that the structures of living species remained unchanged for tens of millions of years. Pictured is an insect living in our day and its 50-million-year-old fossil. This species, which remains the same after 50 million years, refutes evolution.





A 125-million-year-old salamander fossil and its today's counterpart.

investigation, and by establishing artificial environments in laboratories, they sought to come up with findings that would corroborate Darwin's theory. However, every piece of research and every new finding they obtained, only constituted evidence that refuted evolution rather than confirming it. Science and technology had made rapid progress since the beginning of the 20th century, and *refuted* the theory of evolution. All the branches of science concerned with the subject–such as microbiology, biomathematics, cell biology, biochemistry, genetics, anatomy, physiology, anthropology and paleontology- -revealed countless proofs that totally undermined the theory of evolution.

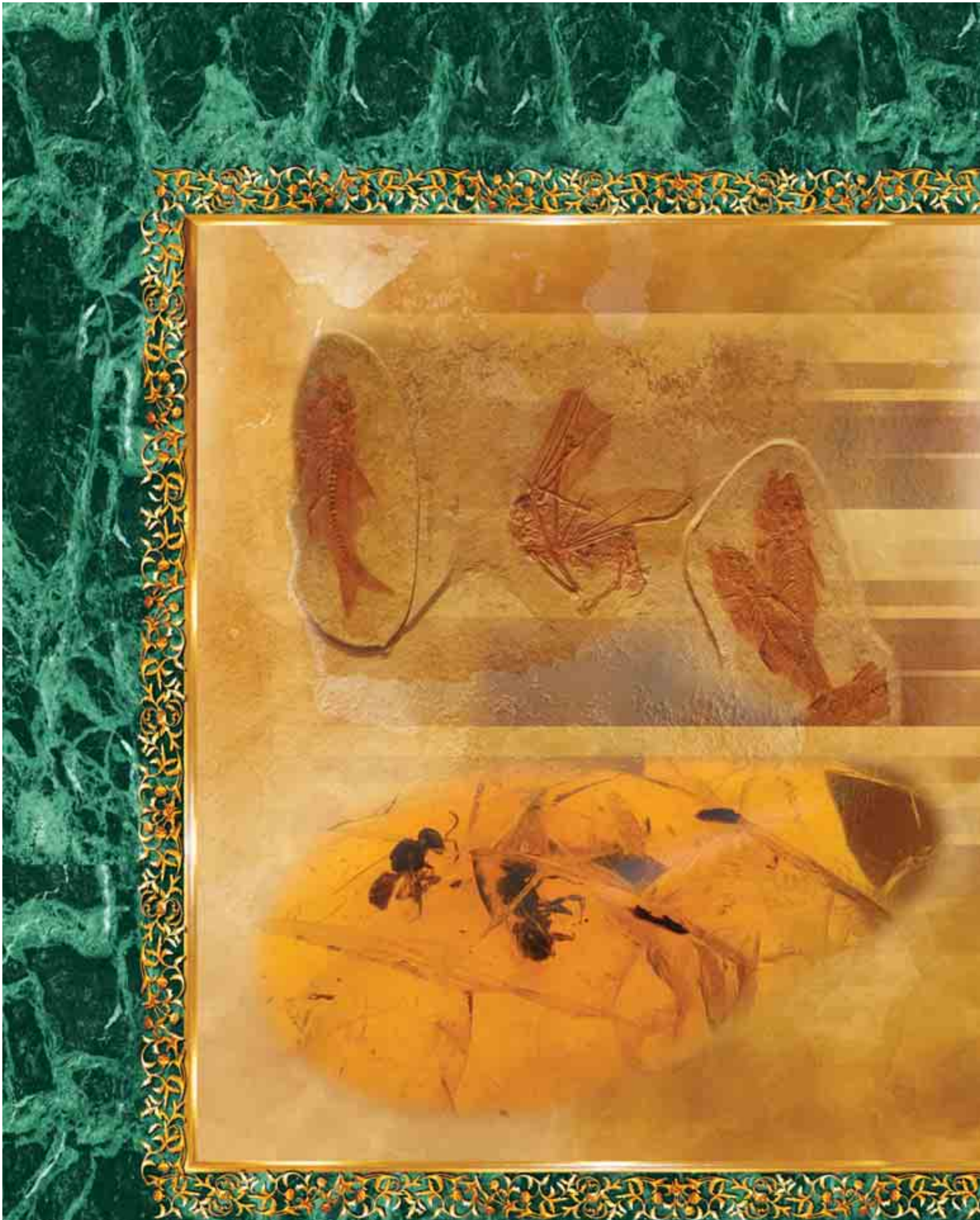
The fossil record is perhaps the most important evidence that demolishes the theory of evolution's claims. Fossils reveal that life forms on Earth have never undergone even the slightest change and have never developed into one another. Examining the fossil record, we see that living things are exactly the same today as they were hundreds of millions of years ago—in other words, that they never underwent evolution. Even during the most ancient periods, life forms emerged suddenly with all their complex structures–with the perfect and superior features, just as do their counterparts today.

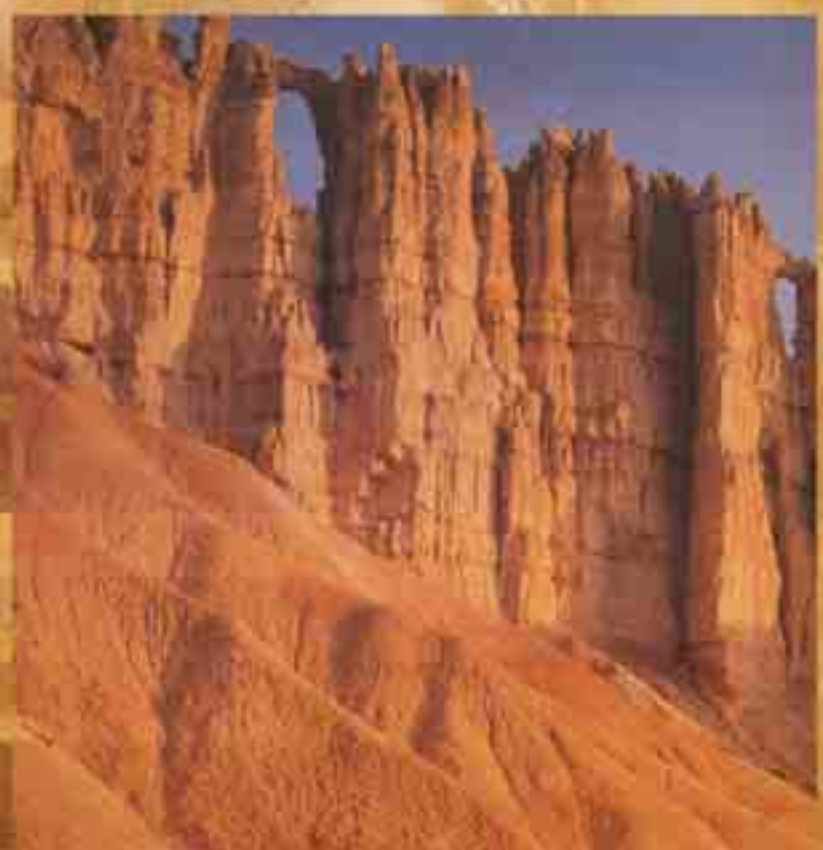
This demonstrates one indisputable fact: Living things did not come into being through the imaginary processes of evolution. All the living things that have ever existed on Earth were created by God. This fact of creation is once again revealed in the traces left behind them by flawless living things.

This book will provide you with not only such information as what fossils are and where and how they are found, but also a closer examination of a variety of fossil specimens, millions of years old, that are still able to declare, "We never underwent evolution; we were created." The fossils discussed and illustrated in this book are just a few examples of the hundreds of millions of specimens that prove the fact of creation. And even these few are enough to prove that the theory of evolution is a major hoax and deception in the history of science.



Ferns have kept their same structure since the day they were created. Ferns that have remained the same for approximately 300 million years are one piece of evidence verifying the invalidity of the evolution theory.





WHAT IS A FOSSIL?



WHAT IS A FOSSIL?

In the broadest definition, a fossil is the remains of a living thing that lived long ago and that has survived down to the present day by being preserved under natural conditions. The fossils that come down to us are parts of an organism, or remains left behind when the living thing concerned was still alive (the latter are known as trace fossils.) They are formed when dead animals or plants are preserved before they completely decay and eventually become part of the earth's sedimentary rock. In order for fossilization to take place, the animal or plant concerned must be buried in a fairly rapid manner—generally by being covered in a layer of silt. This is generally followed by a chemical process, during which preservation is ensured by means of mineral changes that take place in the original tissues.

Fossils are the most important evidence of the details of prehistoric life. From various regions of the world, hundreds of millions of fossils have been obtained, and



Generally following the death of a living organism, first the soft tissues become deformed and decay. Then later, hard parts such as bones and teeth are preserved. Burial should occur fairly rapidly to prevent deformation of the bones.



After long periods of time, bones become buried under the lower layers of sediment and there, the remains of the living being become fossilized.



As the land above is slowly eroded away, the rock layer in which the fossil formed starts to proceed towards the surface.



The fossil approaching the surface either appears by itself or is found by paleontologists during their investigation.



This birch fossil from the Paleocene period (65.5 to 55 million years ago) found in Montana is three-dimensional.



A 280-MILLION-YEAR-OLD FROG FOSSIL
There exists no difference between this frog, alive 280 million years ago, and those of today.





A 490- to 443-million-year-old starfish reveals that starfish have remained the same for hundreds of millions of years and have not evolved.



A crab fossil that lived between 38 and 23 million years ago.

they provide a window into the history and structure of life on Earth. Millions of fossils indicate that species appeared suddenly, fully-formed and with their complex structures, and have undergone no changes in the millions of years since. This is significant proof that life was brought into existence out of nothing—in other words that it was created. Not a single fossil suggests that living things formed gradually, in other words that they evolved. The fossil specimens that evolutionists maintain as "intermediate fossils" are few in number, and the invalidity of these has been scientifically proven. At the same time, some of the specimens depicted as intermediate fossils have actually been revealed as fakes, demonstrating that Darwinists are in such a state of despair as to resort to fraud.

For the last 150 years or so, fossils from excavations carried out all over the world prove that fish have always been fish, insects have always been insects, birds have always been birds and reptiles have always been reptiles. Not one single fossil has pointed to any transition between living species—in other words, from fish to amphibian or from reptile to bird. In short, the fossil



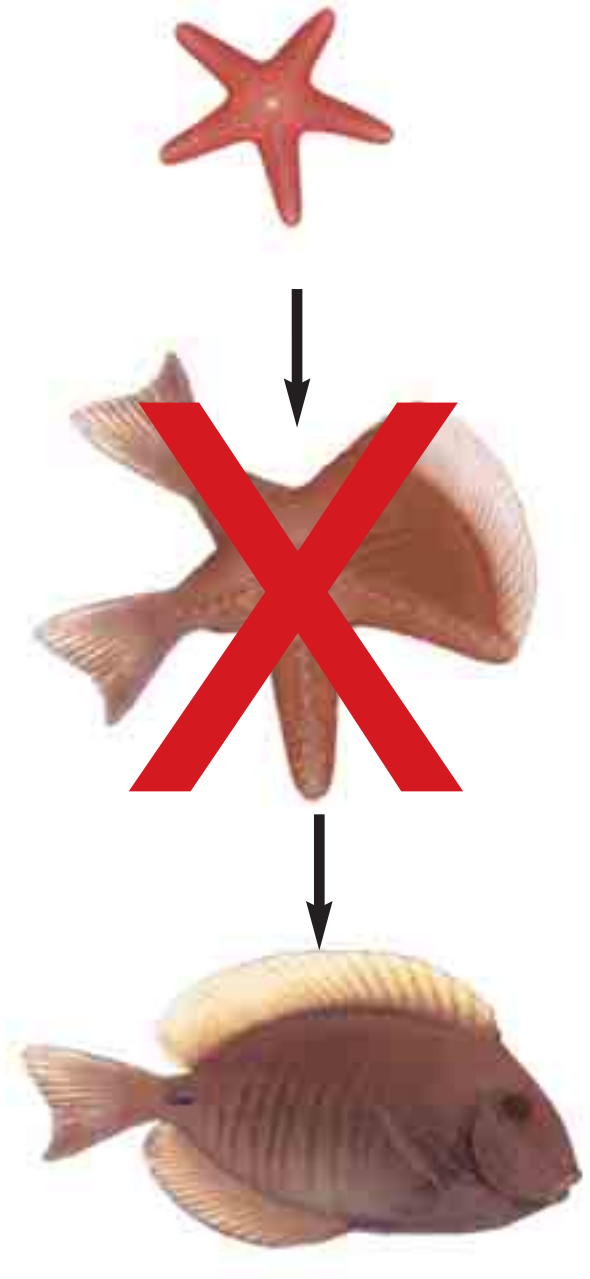
A WINGED ANT THAT LIVED 20 TO 15 MILLION YEARS AGO.
Fossils trapped in amber by the hardening of resin also refute the theory of evolution.



Shrimp that lived 250 million and 70 million years ago are the same as those that live in our day. Shrimp that have remained unchanged for millions of years show that evolution has never occurred.



Fossil findings reveal that the imaginary beings in these drawings have never existed. Living beings appeared suddenly in fossil record, with all their features intact, and throughout their lives these species have undergone no changes whatsoever.



Darwinists claim that by undergoing minor changes, living beings evolve from one species to another over millions of years. According to this claim which is refuted by scientific findings, fish transformed into amphibians, and reptiles transformed into birds. This so-called transformation process, asserted to last for millions of years, should have left countless evidence in the fossil record. In other words, during their intense researches for the last hundred years, researchers should have uncovered many grotesque living beings such as half-fish half-lizard, half-spider half fly or half-lizard half-bird. However, although almost every stratum on Earth has been dug, not even a single fossil has been found that Darwinists can use as an evidence for their so-called transition.

On the other hand, there are innumerable fossils showing that spiders were always spiders, flies were always flies, fish were always fish, crocodiles were always crocodiles, rabbits were always rabbits and birds were always birds. Hundreds of millions of fossils clearly show that living beings have not undergone evolution, but were created. Hundreds of millions of fossils prove that living beings did not evolve, but were created.

record has definitively demolished the theory of evolution's basic claim, that species descended from one another by undergoing changes over long periods of time.

In addition to the information that fossils provide concerning life forms, they also supply significant data regarding the history of the planet, such as how the movements of continental plates have altered the surface of the Earth and what kind of climatic changes took place in past eras.



A fossil researcher working at the Ediacara Formation in Australia.

Fossils have attracted the interest of researchers ever since the days of ancient Greece, although their study as a distinct branch of science began only in the middle of the 17th century. This followed the works of the researcher Robert Hooke (author of *Micrographia*, 1665, and *Discourse of Earthquakes*, 1668) and Niels Stensen (better known as Nicolai Steno). At the time when Hooke and Steno carried out their investigations, most thinkers did not believe that fossils were actually the remains of living things that had existed in the past. At the heart of the debate over whether fossils were the actual remains of living things lay the inability to explain where fossils were discovered, in terms of geological data. Fossils were frequently found in mountainous regions, although at the time, it was impossible to account for how a fish, for example, could have been fossilized in a stratum of rock so high above sea level. Just as Leonardo da Vinci had previously suggested, Steno maintained that sea levels must have declined over the course of history. Hooke, on the other hand, said



that mountains have been formed as the result of warming inside the Earth and earthquakes in the oceanic plates.

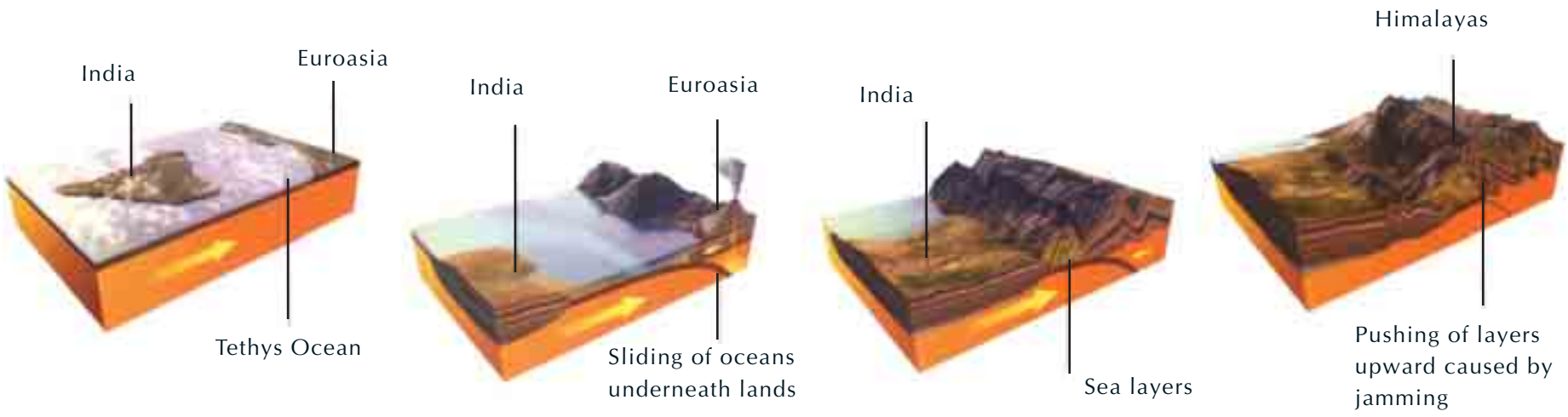
Following the accounts of Hooke and Steno, who explained that fossils were actually the remains of living things that had once lived in the past, geology developed during the 18th and 19th centuries, and systematic fossil collecting and research began turning into a branch of science. The principles that Steno had laid out were followed in the classification and interpretation of fossils. From the 18th century on, the development of mining and increased railway construction permitted greater, more detailed investigation of what lay below the ground surface.



A satellite image of the Earth.

Modern geology revealed that the Earth's crust consisted of enormous sections known as "plates," which moved across the surface of the globe, carrying the continents and forming the oceans. The greater the movement of the plates, the more changes in the Earth's geography. Mountain ranges were the result of the collisions between very large plates. Changes and upthrusts in the Earth's geography that took place over very long periods of time also showed that strata that today form portions of mountains were once under water.

In this way, fossils seen in rock strata emerged as one major means of obtaining information about the different periods of the Earth's history. Geological information showed that the remains of living things preserved after death in sediments—fossils, in other words—rose up in rock strata laid down over enormously long periods of time. Some of the rocks in which fossils were found dated back hundreds of millions of years.



Geological researches show that layers of the Earth move and mountains were formed as a result of the movements and collisions of large tectonic plates.
In the drawing above, the historical formation of Himalayas is depicted. When the region of India started to move toward Euroasia approximately 145 million years ago, the ocean floor slipped under Euroasia.
Merging of India with Euroasia caused layers of ocean floor to be jammed between the two continents and in turn, become pushed upwards, resulting in the raising of today's Himalayas.

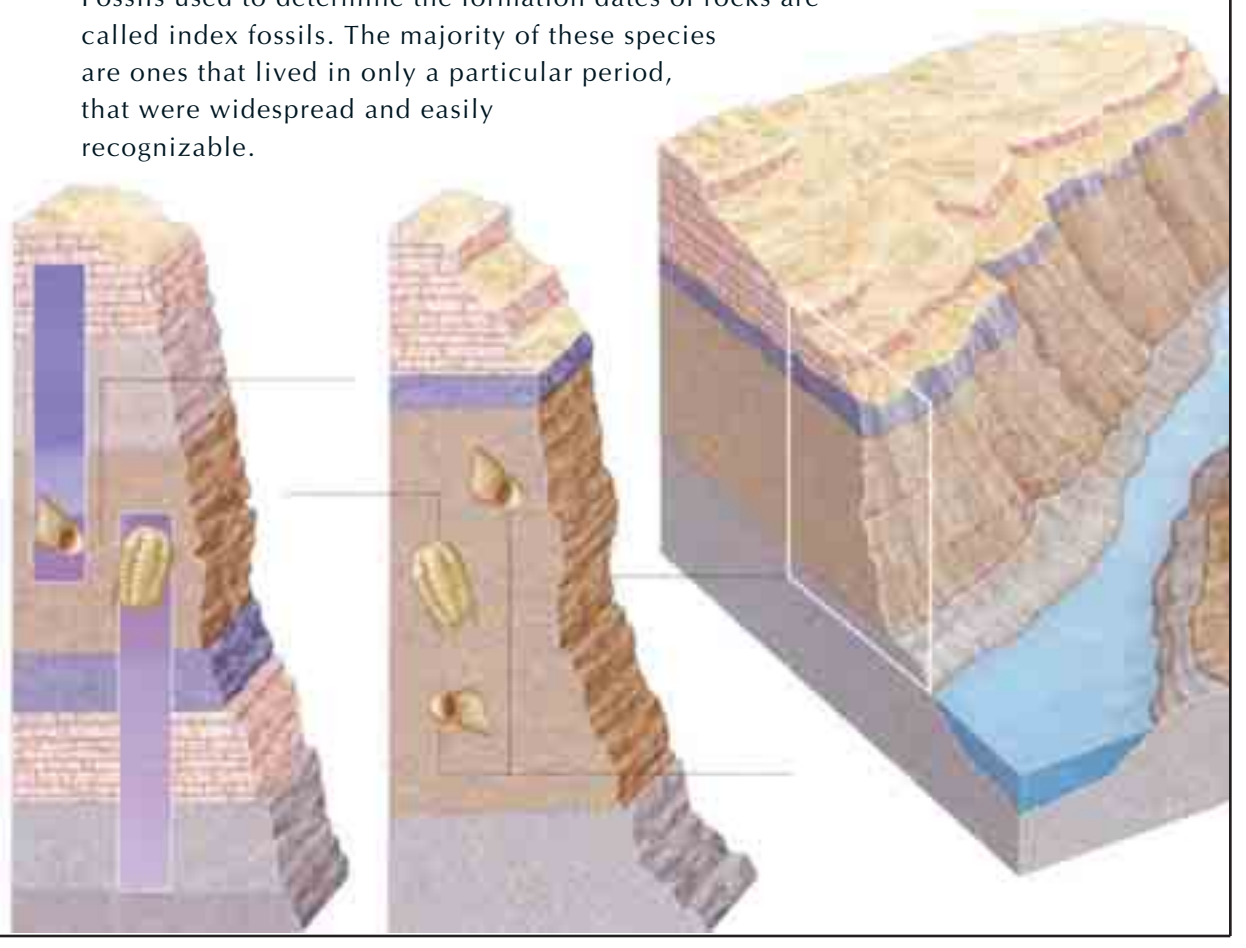


During these studies, it was observed that specific fossil species were found only in specific strata and certain types of rock. Consecutive rock strata were observed to contain their own fossil groups, which could be regarded as that particular layer's "signature." These "signature fossils" could vary, according to time, period, and area. For example, two different environmental conditions and kinds of sediments—an ancient lake bed and a coral reef, for example—might be encountered in the same fossil-bearing stratum belonging to the same geologic period. Alternatively, one might encounter the same fossil "signature" in two different rock beds many kilometers apart from one another. Through the information imparted by these remains, scientists determined the geological time frame that we still use today.

Pictured are a trilobite that lived in the Ordovician period (490 to 443 million years ago) and a gastropod from the Silurian period (443 to 417 million years ago). From these fossils, we can guess that the rocks in question are around 448 to 442 million years old.



Fossils used to determine the formation dates of rocks are called index fossils. The majority of these species are ones that lived in only a particular period, that were widespread and easily recognizable.



The Formation of Fossils



A wasp of 54 to 28 million years old, petrified in amber.

Following the death of a living thing, a fossil comes into being through the preservation of hard body components an animal leaves behind, such as bones, teeth, shell or nails. Fossils are generally thought of as parts of a plant or animal in a petrified state. However, fossils do not come into being only through petrifaction. Some have survived down to the present day without any impairment or decay of their structures, such as mammoths frozen inside ice or insects and small species of reptiles and invertebrates preserved in amber.

When a living thing dies, the soft tissues comprising its muscles and organs soon begin to decay under the effects of bacteria and environmental conditions. (In very rare occasions, such as in sub-zero cold or dry heat of deserts, decay does not take place.) The more resistant parts of the organism, usually mineral-containing parts such as the bones or teeth, can survive for longer periods of time, allowing them to undergo various physical and chemical processes. And these processes allow fossilization to take place. Therefore, most of those parts that become fossils are vertebrates' bones and teeth, shells of brachiopods and molluscs, the external skeletons of certain crustacean and trilobites, the general outlines of coral-like organisms and sponges, and the woody parts of plants.

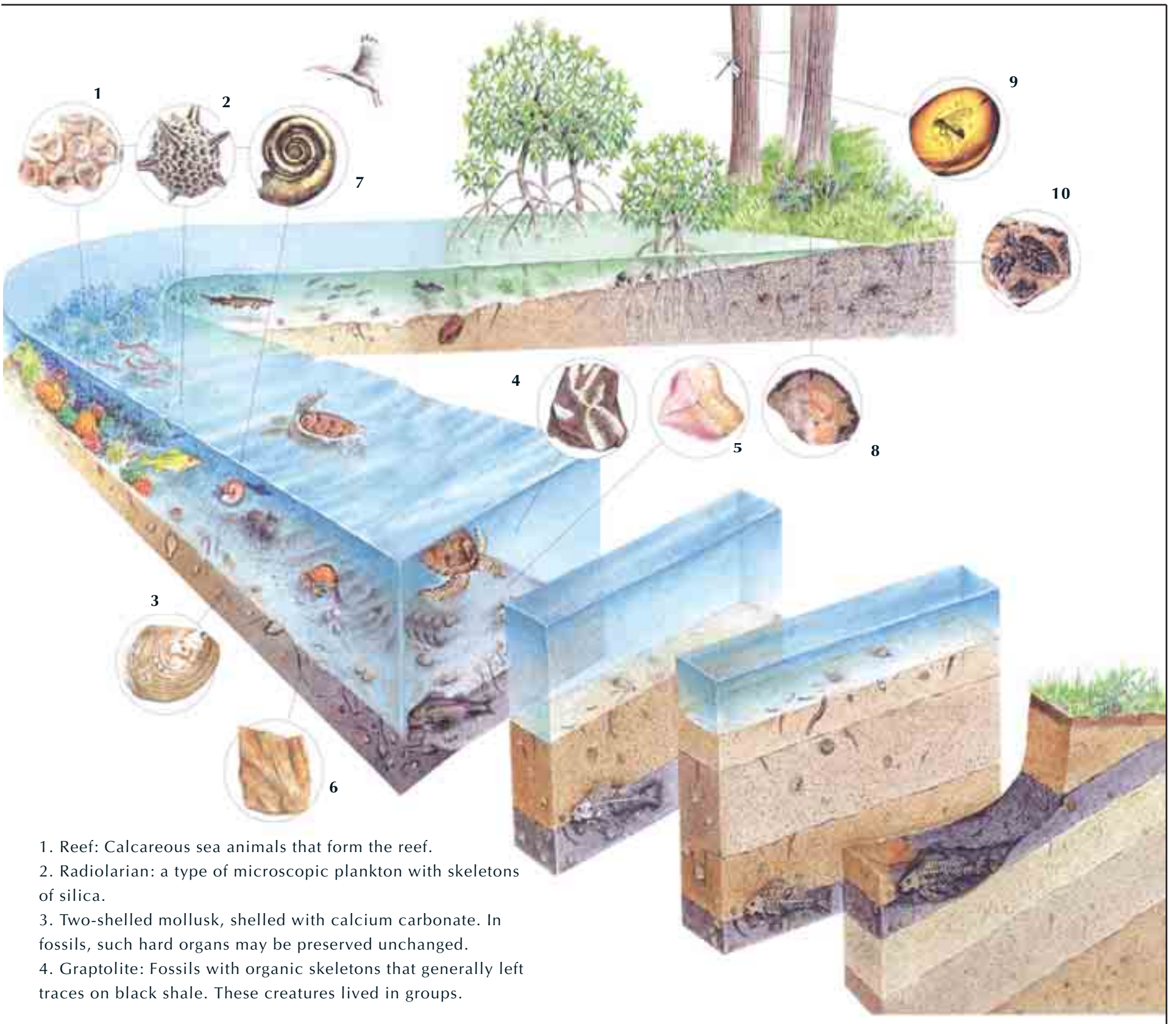
An organism's surroundings and environmental conditions also play a major role in fossil formation. One can predict whether or not fossilization will take place on the basis of an organism's surroundings. For example, in terms of fossil formation, underwater environments are more advantageous than dry land ones.

The most common, widespread process of fossilization is known as *permineralization* or *mineralization*. During this process the organism is replaced by minerals in the liquid in the soil in which the body is immersed. During the process of mineralization, the following stages take place:

1) First, it is essential that by being covered in soil, mud or sand, the body of the dead organism should immediately be protected from contact with the air. Over the following months, new layers of sediments are laid down over the buried remains. These layers act as a thickening shield, protecting the animal's body from external agents and physical wear. Many more layers form, one atop the previous ones; and within a few hundred years the animal's remains lie several meters beneath the surface of the land or sea or lake bottom. As more time passes, structures such as the animal's bones, shell, scales or cartilage slowly begin their chemical breakdown. Underground waters begin to infiltrate these structures, and the dissolved minerals contained in these waters—minerals such as calcite, pyrite, silica and iron, which are far more resistant to erosion and chemical breakdown—gradually replace the chemicals in the tissues. Thus over the course of millions of years, these minerals give rise to an exact stone copy by replacing the tissues in the organism's body. Finally, the fossil comes to possess the exact shape and external form as the original organism, although now converted into stone.



This dragonfly trapped in mud may one day become fossilized and will reach the future generations as evidence that evolution has never happened.



1. Reef: Calcareous sea animals that form the reef.
2. Radiolarian: a type of microscopic plankton with skeletons of silica.
3. Two-shelled mollusk, shelled with calcium carbonate. In fossils, such hard organs may be preserved unchanged.
4. Graptolite: Fossils with organic skeletons that generally left traces on black shale. These creatures lived in groups.



5. Shark teeth: Bones and teeth consist largely of phosphorus, for which reason they are more resistant, compared with many soft-tissue organs.
6. Trace fossils: Fossils that are formed by traces seen on sediments.
7. Ammonite: A specimen whose shell had been replaced by iron pyrites and fossilized.
8. A petrified tree: In time, the tree's wooden cells are replaced by silica and fossilized.
9. Amber: Small organisms are preserved in resin.
10. Carbonized leaves: Plants transformed into carbon fibers.

This fossil fish, 50 million years old, is evidence that fish have always remained as fish.

Various situations may be encountered during mineralization:

1. If the skeleton is completely filled with liquid solution and breakdown takes place at a later stage, then the internal structure gets fossilized.

2. If the skeleton is totally replaced by a different mineral from the original, a complete copy of the shell emerges.

3. If an exact template or "mould" of the skeleton forms due to pressure, then the remains of the skeleton's external surface may remain.

In plant fossils, on the other hand, it is carbonization caused by bacteria that applies. During the carbonization process, oxygen and nitrogen are replaced by carbon and hydrogen. Carbonization takes place by breaking down the tissue molecules by bacteria through changes in pressure and temperature or various chemical processes, causing chemical changes in the structure of the protein and cellulose in such a way that only carbon fibers remain. Other such organic materials as carbon dioxide, methane, hydrogen sulphate and water vapour disappear. This process gave rise to the natural coal beds that formed from the swamps that existed during the Carboniferous Period, 354 to 290 million years ago.

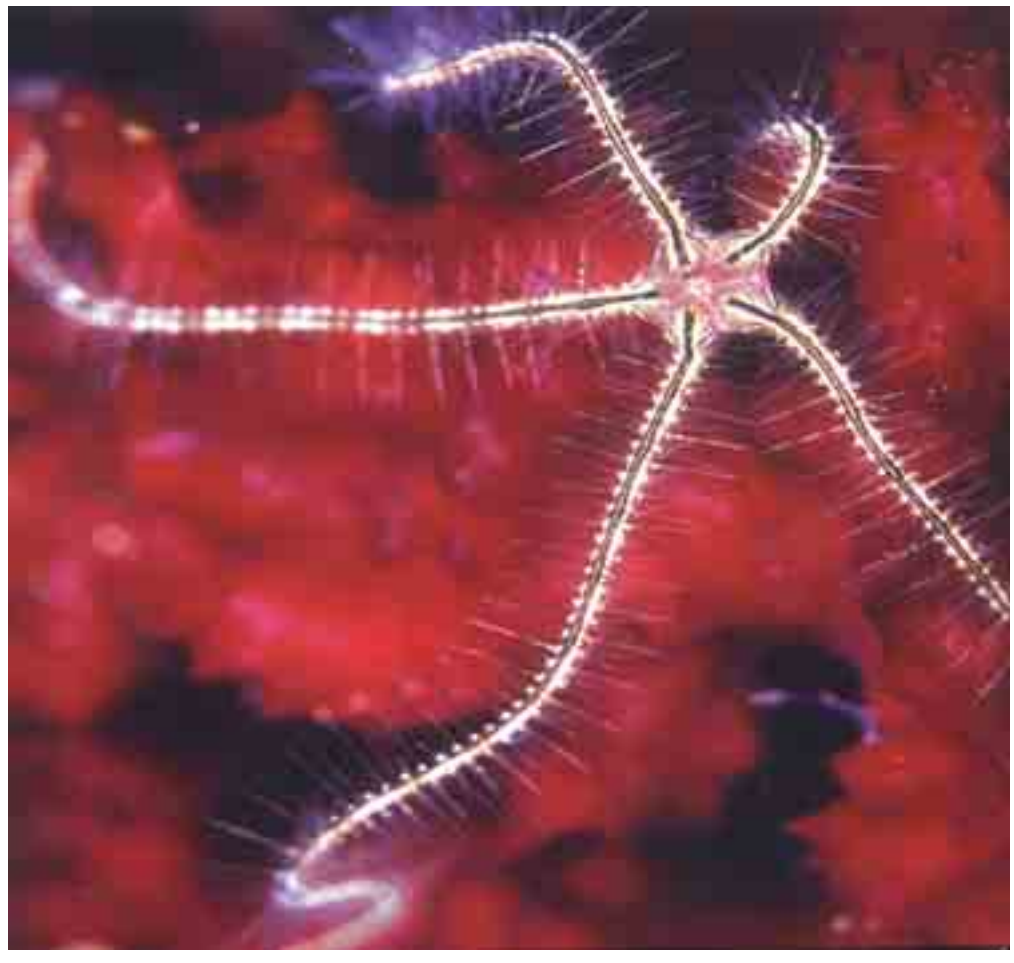
Fossils sometimes form when organisms are submerged in waters rich in calcium and get coated by minerals such as travertine. As the organism decays, it leaves behind traces of itself in the mineral bed.



A 20- to 15-million-year-old midge preserved in amber.

At times, fragile organisms may also get fossilized under extraordinary conditions. Pictured is a starfish from the Jurassic period (206 to 144 million years ago). There is no difference whatsoever between this fossil and the starfish of our day.







The skin and scales of this fish from the Triassic Period (250 to 203 million years ago) are fossilized with all their details intact. This sample reveals that fish had the same scale structure 250 million years ago.

The complete fossilization of a living thing's soft parts, even including fur, feathers or skin, is encountered only rarely. Remains of some soft-tissued life forms of the Precambrian Period (dating back 4.6 billion to 543 million years ago) have been very well preserved. There are also soft-tissue remains that permit internal structures from the Cambrian Period (543 to 490 million years ago), to be examined in addition to hard-tissue remains of living things right down to the present day. Fossil remains of animal fur and hairs preserved in amber, and fossil remains dating back 150 million years are other examples that permit detailed investigation. Mammoths compacted in Siberian ice packs or insects and reptiles trapped in amber in Baltic forests have also become fossilized together with their soft-tissue structures.

Fossils can vary considerably in terms of size, according to the type of organism preserved. Very different fossils have been obtained from the fossilized microorganisms to giant fossils from animals that lived together as groups or herds, in a communal lifestyle. One of the most striking examples of such giant fossils is the sponge reef in Italy. Resembling a giant hill, this reef is composed of 145-million-year-old limestone sponges that developed at the bottom of the ancient Sea of Tethys, and later rose up as the result of the movement of tectonic plates. It contains specimens of the life forms living in sponge reefs during the Triassic Period. The Burgess Shale in Canada and Chengjiang in China are among the largest fossil beds containing thousands of fossils from the Cambrian Period. The amber beds in the Dominican Republic and along the western shores of the Baltic Sea are other major sources of fossil insects. The Green River fossil beds in the U.S. state of Wyoming, the White River fossil beds in Central America, the Eichstatt beds in Germany and the Hajoula fossil beds in Lebanon are other examples that can be cited.



THE GREATEST SPONGE REEF ON EARTH

This sponge reef of 145 million years old is a trace of the Tethys Ocean floor. The sponges of our day are no different from those that make up the hill. These sponges make it clear that they have not undergone any evolution.

Under How Many Distinct Groups Are Fossils Studied?

Just as with the living species, fossils too are studied under sections referred to as "kingdoms." In the 19th century, fossils were grouped together under two basic categories: either plants or animals. Subsequent research and discoveries made it necessary for other main fossil groups to be established, including for life forms such as fungi and bacteria. Under the fossil classification developed in 1963, fossils began to be studied in the form of five separate kingdoms:

1. *Animalia* – fossils from the animal kingdom, of which the oldest known specimens date back 600 million years.

2. *Plantae* – fossils from the plant kingdom, of which the oldest known specimens date back 500 million years.

3. *Monera* – fossils of bacteria with no nucleus, the oldest known specimens dating back 3.9 billion years.

4. *Protoctista* – fossils of single-celled organisms. The oldest known specimens date back 1.7 billion years.

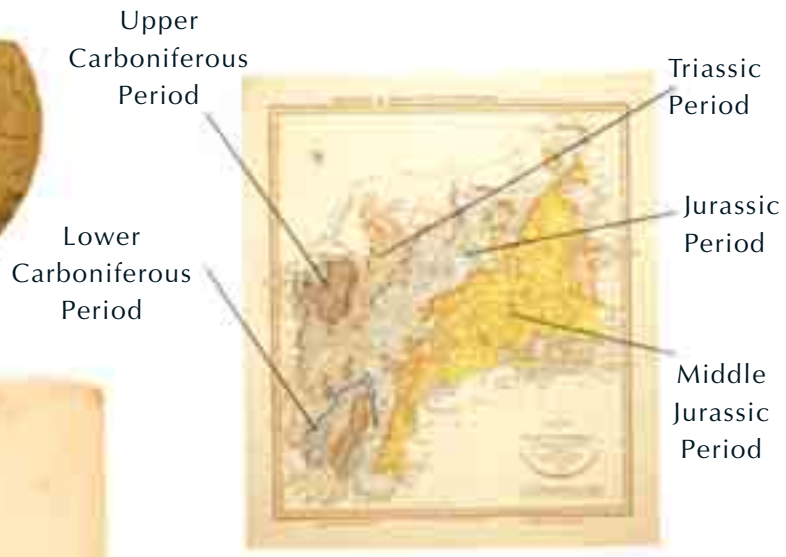
5. *Fungi* – fossils of multi-celled organisms, of which the oldest known specimens date back 550 million years.

Geological Periods and Paleontology

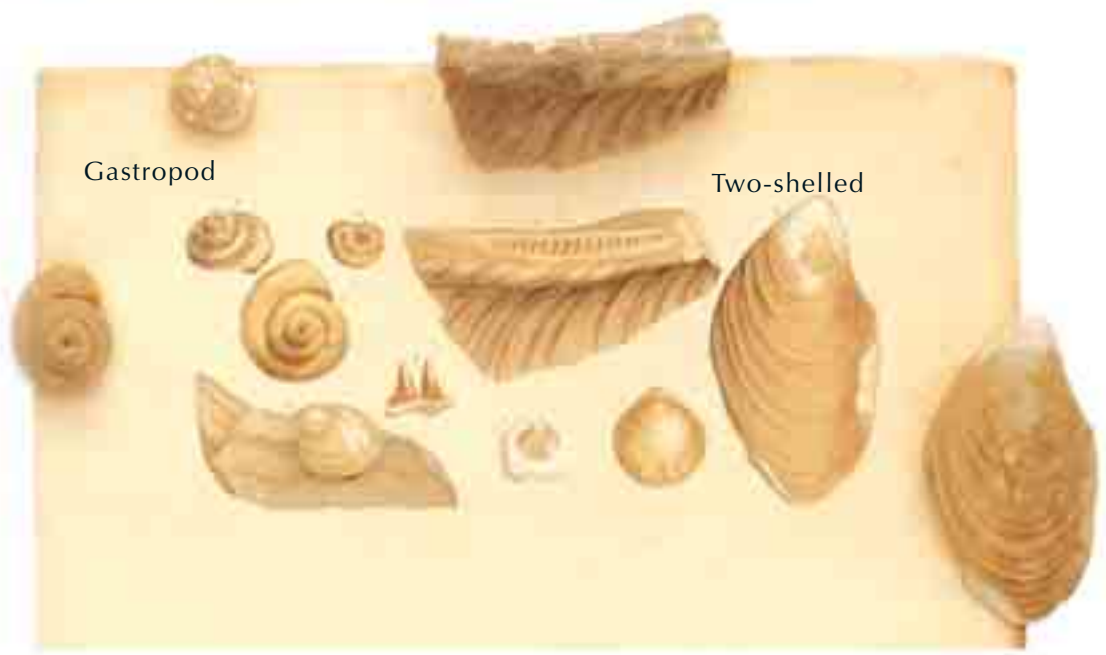
The first basic information regarding the Earth's crust began to be acquired in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, during the buildings of railways and tunnels. William Smith, a British tunnel builder, saw that there were rocks along the North Sea coast similar to those unearthed in Somerset during building work that dated back to the Jurassic period (206 to 144 million years ago). With the rock and fossil specimens he collected from one end of the country to the other, Smith produced the



Some fossil samples collected by William Smith.



The first maps drawn by William Smith, the founder of British geology, contributed greatly to the development of modern geology.



first geological surface map of England. In addition, based on rock specimens in his possession, he also drew underground geological maps for some regions, which made a major contribution to the advancement of modern geology and to determining the Earth's geological time frame. Thanks to the information contained in his maps, the nature and contents (iron seams, coal, etc.) of the strata immediately beneath the surface could be known, even if the rocks themselves were covered in vegetation.

Fossils played a vital role in the acquisition of all his information. The geological time frame from the Precambrian Period to the Quaternary period was drawn up using the data indicated by fossil beds, and is still in use today. Thanks to investigations of rock structures, the stages undergone by the Earth at different periods were identified, and the fossils inside rocks provided information about the organisms that had existed during different periods. Combining these two together produced a chronology, according to which the history of the Earth is separated into two eons, with those eons being subdivided into eras and eras into periods.

In order to make natural history more comprehensible, geologists and paleontologists divided the history of the Earth into geological periods. While determining these periods, the formation of rocks, their ages and the fossils they contain play an important role.



1. The Precambrian Eon (4.6 billion to 543 million years ago)

The Precambrian is regarded as the oldest and also the longest period in the Earth's history and is subdivided into various eras. The period between 4.6 and 3.8 billion years ago is referred to as the *Hadean Era*. At this time, the Earth's crust was still forming. The *Archean* Era was between 3.8 and 2.5 billion years ago, followed by the *Proterozoic Era*, between 2.5 billion to 543 million years ago. In the fossil record, there are various traces of single- and multi-celled organisms from these periods.

2. The Phanerozoic Eon (543 million years to the present day)

Phanerozoic means "visible or known life." The Phanerozoic Eon is studied under three separate eras: the *Paleozoic*, the *Mesozoic* and the *Cenozoic*.

2A. The Paleozoic Era (543 to 251 million years ago)

This era, which lasted some 300 million years, is the first and longest part of the Phanerozoic Eon. Throughout the course of the Paleozoic, the climate was generally humid and temperate, though ice ages did take place from time to time.

The Paleozoic Era is studied under five distinct periods, the *Cambrian*, *Ordovician*, *Silurian*, *Devonian* and *Carboniferous*:

Rocks from the Precambrian Period in Greenland (4.6 billion years to 543 million years ago).





The Ediacara Hills in Australia contain rocks from the Precambrian Era. The 570- to 543-million-year-old jellyfish fossils pictured are also found in Ediacara. These fossil records dating back to hundreds of millions of years deny the claim of "evolutionary process." According to the unscientific claims of evolutionists:

1- The fossil record should present many transitional forms.

2- The transition in these records ought to be slow and gradual, and should show a development from simple to complex.

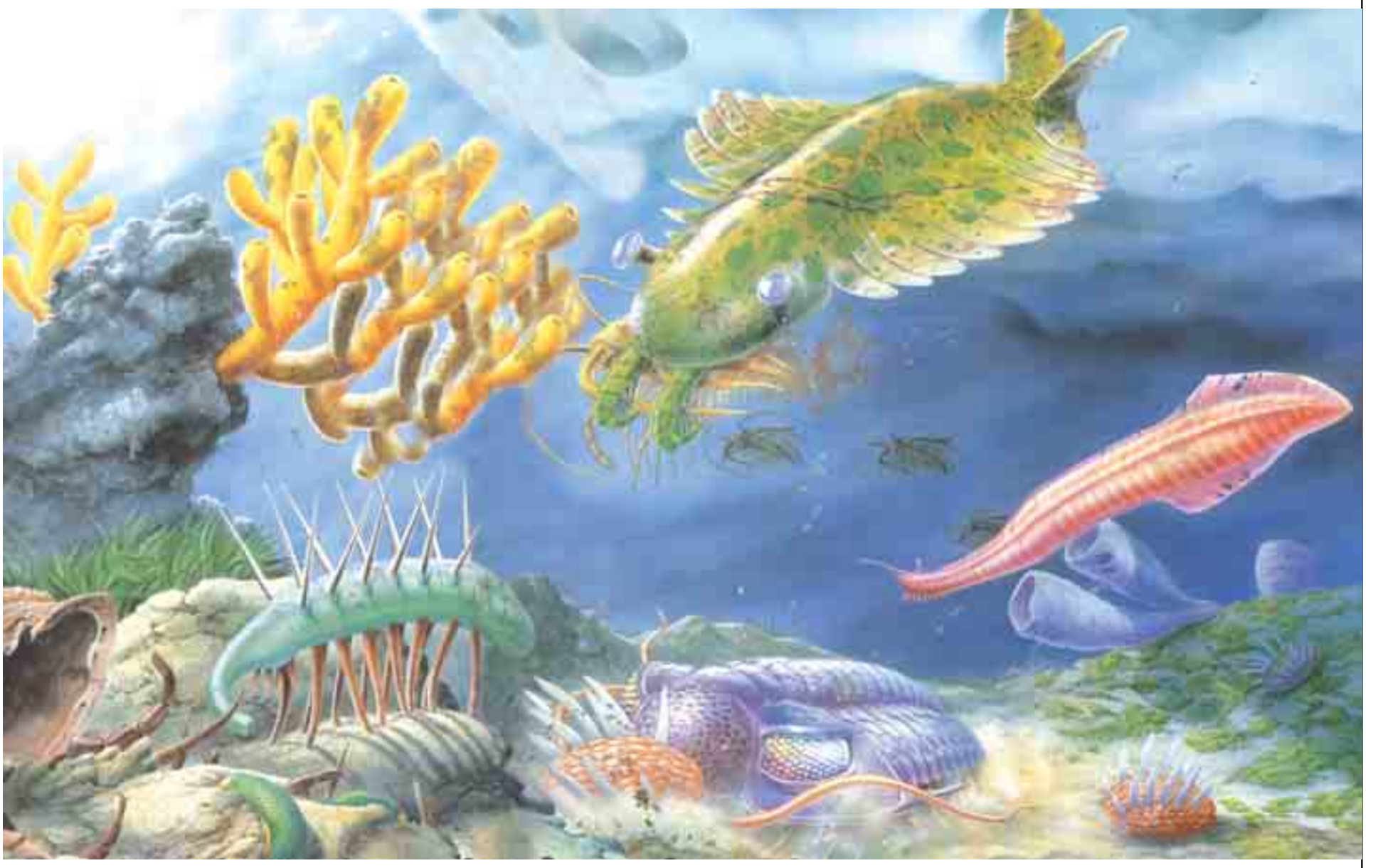
3- After the first imaginary cell evolved, new species have to emerge.

Also, the traces of these species should be seen in fossils. However, fossil records have never verified the claims of evolutionists. Fossils have revealed some certain facts: With their specific structures, living beings have distinct and distinguishable qualities. These qualities were not gradually acquired over time, and there exists no traceable evolutionary connection among the groups of presently living organisms. This is one of the most important evidence revealing that all living things were created flawlessly by God, with all their characteristics.

The Cambrian Period (543-490 million years ago)

This period is the geological age in which all the basic living groups (or phyla) still alive today, and even more that subsequently became extinct, appeared suddenly. (*Phylum* is the largest category after *kingdom* in the classification of living things. Phyla are determined on the basis of the numbers and variety of living things' organs and tissues, their bodily symmetry and internal organization. The number of today's phyla has been determined as 35, but around 50 existed during the Cambrian Period.)

The emergence of species was so sudden and so wide-ranging that scientists gave it the name of the "Cambrian Explosion." The evolutionist paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould has described this phenomenon as "the most remarkable and puzzling event in the history of life", while the evolutionist zoologist Thomas S. Ray writes that the origin of multi-cellular life is an event of comparable significance to the origin of life itself.



A drawing of the creatures from the Cambrian Period.

When one considers information about the Cambrian explosion as provided by the science of paleontology, it clearly confirms God's creation and refutes the theory of evolution. The Precambrian age before the Cambrian was populated mainly by single-celled organisms, with just a few multi-celled life forms with few specific characteristics and lacking such complex structures as eyes and feet. Therefore, no evidence supports the imaginary evolutionary transition to Cambrian life forms, and not a single fossil that can be claimed to represent their supposed forerunner. In this barren environment, inhabited by single-celled organisms, an astonishing variety of life with exceedingly complex features suddenly came into being. Through this explosion, moreover, there emerged life forms separated from one another by very distinct structural characteristics. Fossils reveal very profound gaps in terms of both relatedness and complexity among organisms living in the Precambrian and those in the Cambrian. So striking are

these gaps that evolutionists, who need to be able to prove continuity among living groups, have been at a loss to establish any familial relationships among these phyla, on even a purely theoretical level.

The Cambrian Period shows that right at the beginning, very different life forms with exceedingly complex structures emerged suddenly—and in fact, this is exactly what is taught by creation. The origin of the perfect structures possessed by living things is God's creation. In the fossil record, these perfect structures appear in a flawless form without exhibiting any deficient, semi-completed or still-functionless stages of the kind predicated by the chance-based theory of evolution.



The Ordovician Period (490 to 443 million years ago)

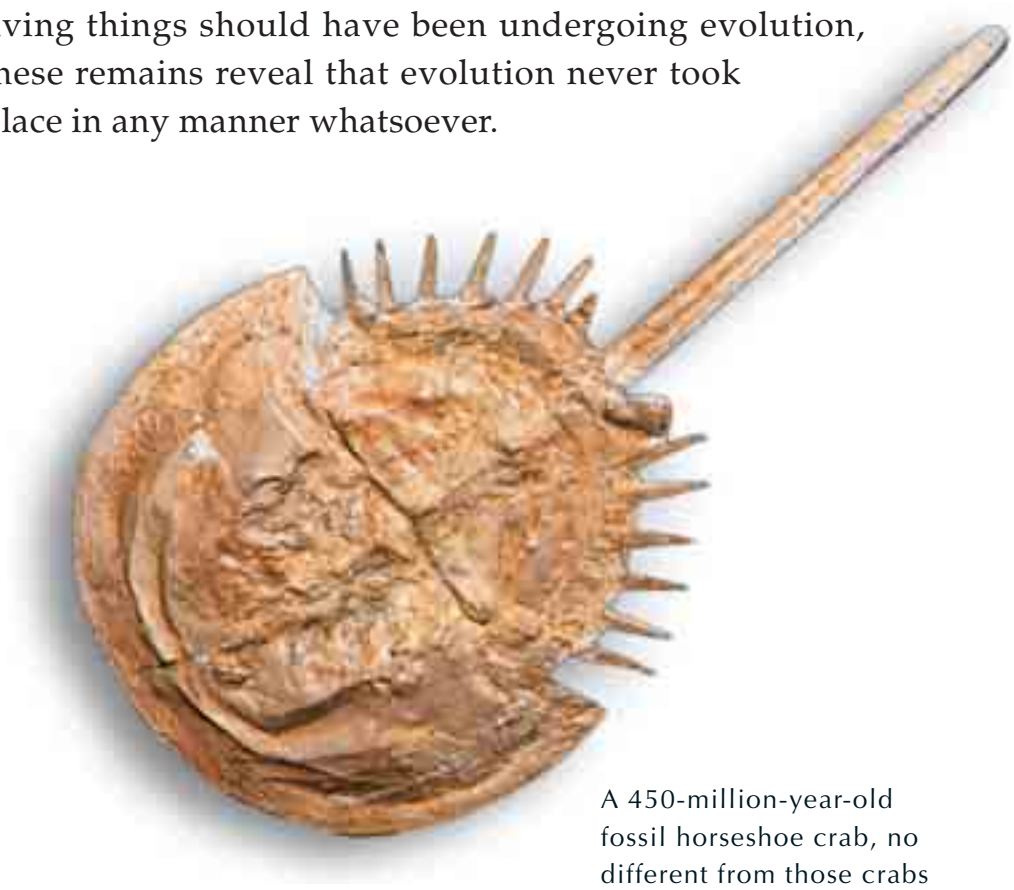
In this period, a large number of marine invertebrates lived. The fossil record has revealed a great wealth of families of marine creature during the Ordovician Period. There are also terrestrial plant fossils dating back to the same period. During the Ordovician Period, global climate changes caused by ice ages resulted in a number of species becoming extinct. This state of affairs is described as the "Ordovician extinctions."

Some life forms that existed during the Ordovician Period are still around today. One is the horseshoe crab. A 450-million-year-old fossilized horseshoe crab shows that nearly half a billion years ago, these creatures had exactly the same features and complex equipment. The oldest known and most perfect fossilized water spider also belongs to the Ordovician Period (425 million years) and is another important proof that living things have remained unchanged for long ages. In a period when—according to the Darwinist scenario—living things should have been undergoing evolution, these remains reveal that evolution never took place in any manner whatsoever.



These rocks in Newfoundland show the transition from the Cambrian to the Ordovician Period.





A 450-million-year-old fossil horseshoe crab, no different from those crabs of our day.

A drawing of the creatures from the Ordovician Period

The Silurian Period (443 to 417 million years ago)

As temperatures rose again, the glaciers melted and flooded some continents. There are many fossils of land plants dating back to this period, as well as fossilized echinoderms such as the sea lily, arthropods such as sea scorpions, and various species of jawless fish and armored fish, as well as a number of species of spider.

The Devonian Period (417 to 354 million years ago)

Countless fossil fish date back to this period. During the Devonian, a kind of "mass disappearance" took place and certain species became extinct. This mass disappearance affected coral reefs, with stromatoporoids (a form of reef-forming coral) disappearing entirely.

But there is no difference between the thousands of fossil fish that lived during the Devonian Period and many species of fish living today. This, once again, is important evidence that living things have undergone no changes over the course of millions of years, and that there can be no question of their having evolved gradually.

Crinoid from the Silurian Period



The Carboniferous Period (354 to 290 million years ago)

Also known as the Coal Age, this period is subdivided into two separate periods, the *Lower Carboniferous* or *Mississippian* and the *Upper Carboniferous* or *Pennsylvanian*. Land rising and falling, resulting from collisions between continents, and rises and falls in sea levels linked to the polar ice caps were significant events that shaped the world during this period. Many fossils of marine and terrestrial life forms date back to the Carboniferous Period. The *coelacanth*, which Darwinists for many years depicted as a supposedly intermediate form, is still alive today, proving the invalidity of this claim. It has undergone no change over the course of millions of years and has never undergone "evolution." Contrary to Darwinists' claims that the *coelacanth* was a "missing link" that corroborated evolution, it is actually an example of a "living fossil" that totally *refutes* evolution. The *coelacanth* had been the subject of countless forms of evolutionist speculation, but its emergence as a living fossil presents evolutionists with a major dilemma.



A Coelacanth fossil, 410 million years old





Coelacanth of our day



355- to 295-million-year-old spider fossil



The Permian Period (290 to 248 million years ago)

At the end of the Permian Period, another mass disappearance took place that represented the final end of the Paleozoic Era. The fossil record shows that during this huge disappearance, 90%-95% of living species became extinct. Nonetheless, some Permian life forms have survived right down to the present day. Fossil specimens such as a 230-million-year-old dragonfly and a 240-million-year-old spider prove that evolution never took place at any time in the past.

2B. The Mesozoic Era (248 to 65 million years ago)

The Mesozoic Era is divided into three separate periods: the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous. It was during this era that dinosaurs lived and became extinct.

The Triassic Period (248 to 206 million years ago)

The Mesozoic Era began with the Triassic Period. A large number of Triassic fossils from all over the world show a wide variety of both marine and terrestrial life forms. As is the case with all other periods, there appears not a single intermediate fossil of the kind that evolutionists hope for.



The Petrified Forest in Arizona—of fossilized, opalized logs—is one of the most famous structures of the plants from the Triassic Period. This forest, consisting of trees now known as the Chilean aracauria is evidence that plants have not evolved. These trees, which lived 248 to 206 million years ago, are no different from ones living today.



Scientists working on fossils from the Triassic Period



The Jurassic Period (206 to 144 million years ago)

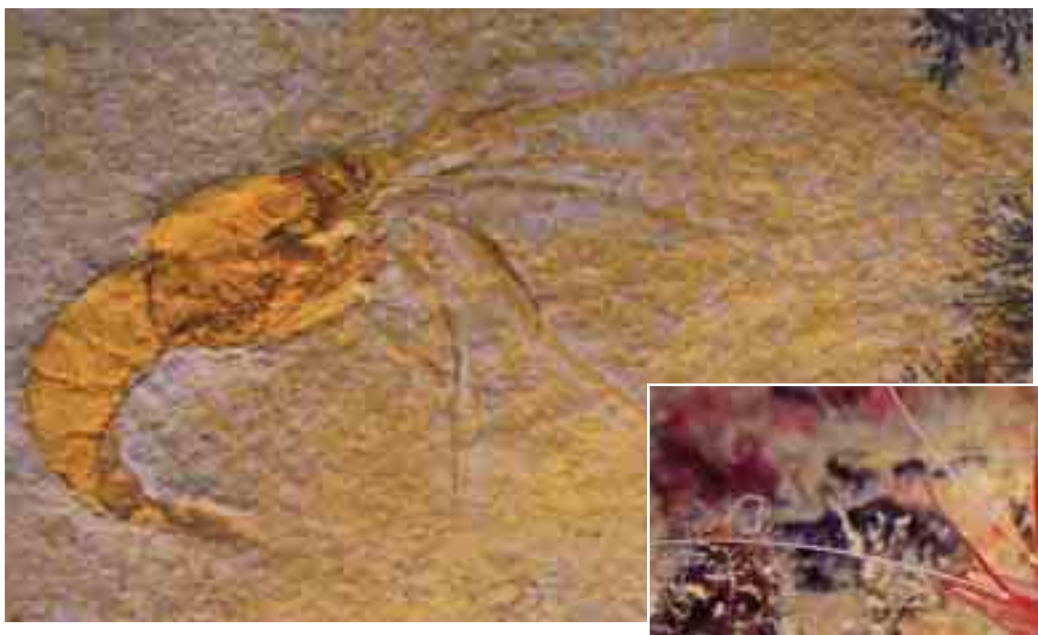
This part of the Mesozoic saw large numbers and varieties of dinosaurs. At the end of the Jurassic, some ammonites, sea sponges, oyster and mussel species had become extinct.

But many life forms have survived unchanged since the Jurassic—in other words, without undergoing any form of evolution. The fossil record is full of examples of such creatures. One of the earliest known fossil crocodiles, for instance, is around 200 million years old. There are also examples of fossilized Tuatara lizards that are more than 200 million years old. The many fossil shrimp dating back to the Jurassic Period all possessed exactly the same perfect systems and complex structures as they do today.



A 200-million-year-old tuatara lizard, and the same lizard alive today.





A 206- to 144-million-year-old shrimp fossil. It is no different from the shrimp living in our day.





A dragonfly fossil, 150 million years old. It is the same as the dragonflies of our day.



The Cretaceous Period (146 to 65 million years ago)

This, final stage of the Mesozoic, is known as the age in which the dinosaurs became extinct, as did a large number of terrestrial reptiles and plant species.

On the other hand, a great many species of aquatic animals such as starfish, crabs, some species of fish, water scorpions, spiders, dragonflies, turtles and crocodiles, and various plant species managed to survive down to the present day. Fossil specimens such as a 135-million-year-old starfish, a 140-million-year horseshoe crab, and a 125-million-year ginkgo tree leaf are just a few of the proofs of this. Despite the intervening millions of years, these life forms still possess the same complex systems, totally invalidating Darwinist claims regarding natural history.



A fish between 146 and 65 million years old, and a fossil bat uncovered in France.

2C. The Cenozoic Era (65 million years ago to the present day)

The Cenozoic Era, in which we are still living, began with the end of the Cretaceous Period. Until recently, geologists and paleontologists divided the Cenozoic into two separate periods of unequal length: the *Tertiary* and the *Quaternary*. The Tertiary comprised a time frame from 65 million to 1.8 million years ago, and the Quaternary encapsulated the last 1.8 million years. Recently, however, the Cenozoic Era has been divided into three separate periods. Under this new system, its three components are the *Paleogene*, the *Neogene* and the *Quaternary*.

The Cenozoic Era's fossil record contains large numbers of specimens that, just as with other ages, show that the theory of evolution—which maintains that living things descended by chance from a common ancestor—is not true.

One distinguishing feature of the fossil specimens obtained from all these geological periods is that the species in question never underwent any changes. To put it another way, whenever a species first appears in the fossil record, it preserves its same structure for tens of millions of years, until it becomes extinct or else survives until the present day—again, without experiencing any change. This is clear evidence that living things never underwent evolution.

The fossil history of species definitively and clearly refutes the theory of evolution. It is Almighty God, with His sublime power and boundless knowledge, Who creates completely different living species out of nothing and makes the world suitable for life.



This 54- to 37-million-year-old crocodile fossil was found in Germany.

Where Are Fossils Mostly Discovered?

Fossils are widely dispersed just about everywhere on Earth. Almost no fossils are encountered in some types of rock, but large numbers are found in others. Geologists have divided rock types into three main groups:

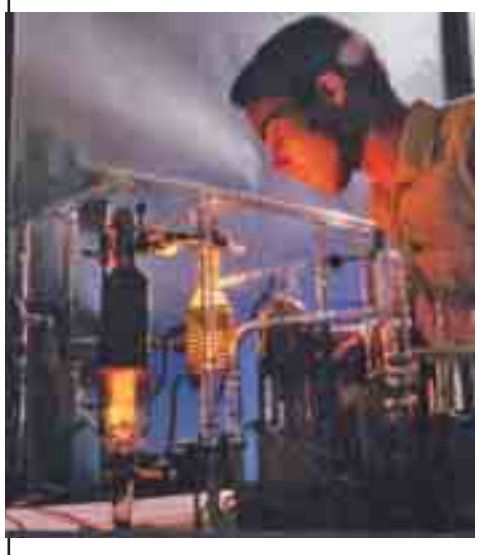
1. Igneous
2. Sedimentary
3. Metamorphic



The world's oldest rocks are in Greenland, between 3.9 and 3.8 billion years old.

The *igneous* category includes granite or basalt-type rocks formed by the cooling of magma present in the depths of the Earth, or else emitted by volcanoes in the form of molten lava. *Sedimentary* rocks form when sand, silt, mud, and other small particles or substances carried in water are deposited on top of one another. *Metamorphic* rocks are igneous or sedimentary ones that have undergone structural changes due to high temperature and pressure deep in the Earth.

Few fossils are generally encountered in igneous seams. The rare examples discovered are fossils that have resulted when a plant or animal gets trapped inside molten lava. Very few fossils can survive the high temperatures and pressures that transform sedimentary strata into metamorphic rock. Almost all fossils are found in sedimentary seams or deposits.



The age of rocks are determined by the researches made on the decay of radioactive minerals.

Nearly all sedimentary rocks are formed by substances carried by wind or water or else from the erosion of still other rocks. Some forms, such as coal, are made of plant or animal remains. *Clastic* is the name given to sedimentary rock formed by minute particles or grains. Sandstone and schist are examples of such rocks. If there has been dissolution in the substances transported, then due either to chemical solution or vaporization, "organic" sedimentary beds form. Examples of such rocks are limestone and dolomite. In general, sedimentary rock seams are a mixture of clastic and organic seams. Fossils are usually seen in shales, schists, sandstone and limestone formed from calcium carbonate.

How Are Fossils Found and Extracted?

The tools used to collect fossils are simple ones such as those used by geologists: hammers, trowels, various cutting implements, compasses, brushes and sieves.





Fossils sometimes appear on the surface when eroded out of the soft rock strata around them. In such cases, it is sufficient to clean the fossils with a brush. However, fossil collecting is not usually that easy. The rocks inside which they are concealed are generally very hard, and it can take hours to extract a fossil from its rocky matrix. First, it is important to determine from what point the rock should be broken. Fracture lines are



identified in the light of the rock bed itself. Every type of rock is broken in different ways. Schists, for example, have layers through which fracture lines can be established. Chalk, on the other hand, offers no such layers. At the same time, it is very important to watch for such indications as color changes or structural differences, if the fossils contained inside are not to be damaged.

After the fossil has been extracted from the rock, it undergoes a number of different processes. It must be protected and reinforced while being transported to the laboratory where it will be examined. One of the methods employed is to stabilize the fossil with chemical adhesives. Plaster casts are used for very large fossils. Those parts of the fossil that will be at risk during transportation are wrapped in dampened newspaper and then dipped in plaster.



Collecting sedimentary rocks and stones and carefully breaking open those ones predicted to consist fossils is an important stage of collecting fossils.



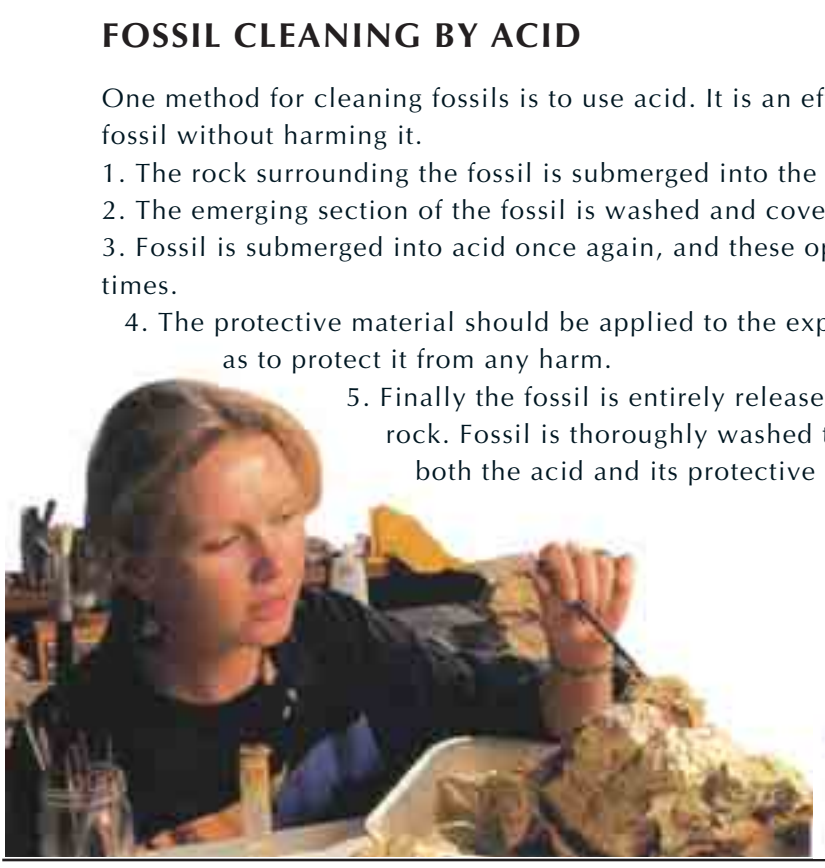
During transportation, sometimes fossils have to be protected by plastering. In the picture is shown how a fossil bone is covered by plaster.

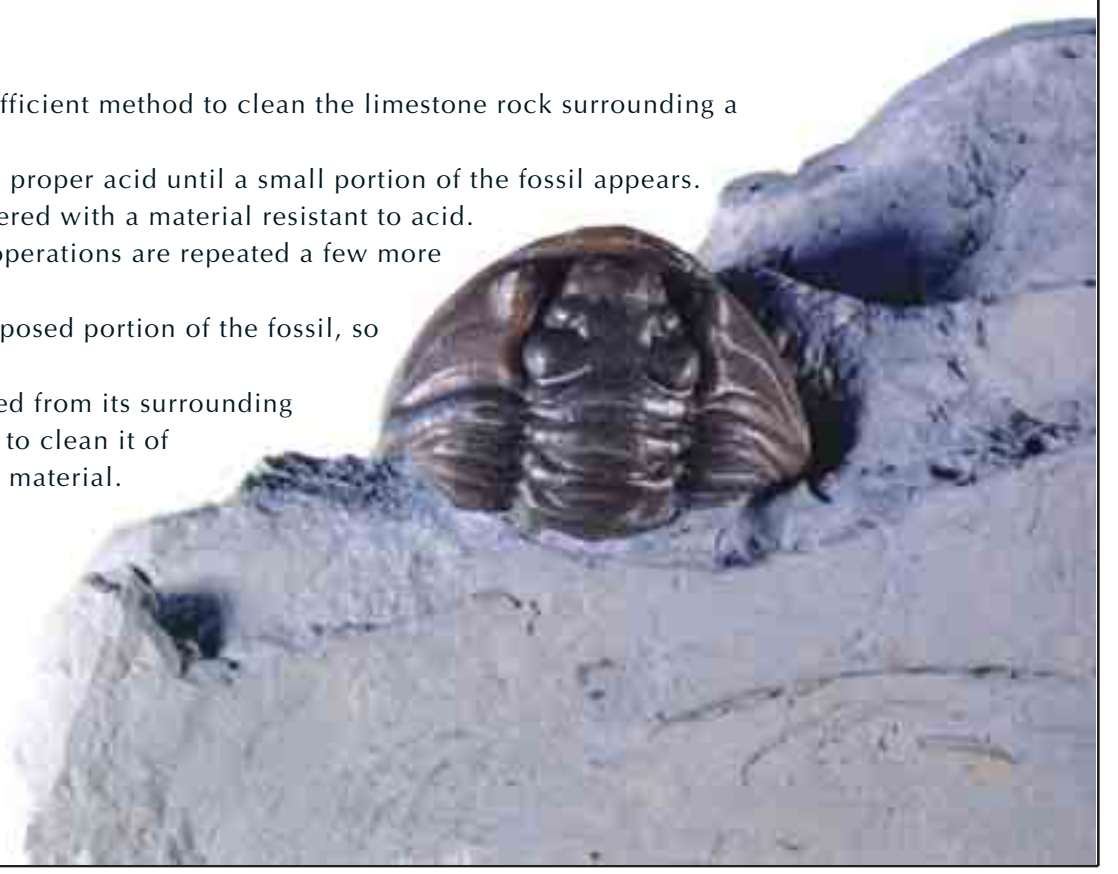
The fossil then must be cleaned in order for all its details to become visible. If the fossil is harder than the rock surrounding it, then the cleaning process is a great deal easier. However, if the fossil has a softer structure, then chemical substances need to be used. One of the most commonly used methods is to clean away the matrix with acid. This enables all the fossil's details to be brought out. In some situations—particularly when the fossil is very delicate and possesses the same structure as the rock surrounding it—X-rays and computer-scanning devices are used to determine the fossil's structure before it is extracted from its location.

FOSSIL CLEANING BY ACID

One method for cleaning fossils is to use acid. It is an efficient method to clean the limestone rock surrounding a fossil without harming it.

1. The rock surrounding the fossil is submerged into the proper acid until a small portion of the fossil appears.
2. The emerging section of the fossil is washed and covered with a material resistant to acid.
3. Fossil is submerged into acid once again, and these operations are repeated a few more times.
4. The protective material should be applied to the exposed portion of the fossil, so as to protect it from any harm.
5. Finally the fossil is entirely released from its surrounding rock. Fossil is thoroughly washed to clean it of both the acid and its protective material.





The Truth That Fossils Reveal about Living Things: Creation

Fossils unearthed to date possess two very important features, both of which conflict with the claims of the theory of evolution:

1. *Stasis:* Species exhibit no changes throughout the course of their existence on Earth. Whatever the structure they display when they first appear in the fossil record, they have that same structure when they finally disappear from it. Morphological (shape) change is generally minor and follows no specific direction.

2. *Sudden Appearance:* No species ever emerges gradually through differentiation from its alledged forebears; it appears suddenly and "fully formed."

The significance of these two points is that living things were created, with no process of evolution and no intermediate stages to go through. They did not subsequently acquire the characteristics they possess, but had them since the moment of their creation.

Darwin himself knew that the fossil record refutes his theory of evolution, but Darwinists have been reluctant to ever admit it. In the chapter titled "Difficulties on Theory" in his book *The Origin of Species*, Darwin admitted that the fossil record could not be explained in terms of the theory of evolution:



Charles Darwin

> Why, if species have descended from other species by insensibly fine gradations, do we not everywhere see innumerable transitional forms? Why is not all nature in confusion instead of the species being, as we see them, well defined? ... But, as by this theory innumerable transitional forms must have existed, why do we not find them embedded in countless numbers in the crust of the earth?... Why then is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain; and this, perhaps, is the most obvious and serious objection which can be urged against my theory.(Charles Darwin, *The Origin of Species*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1998, pp. 140, 141, 227)

The argument that Darwin proposed in the face of the lack of intermediate form fossils—to the effect that "there are no intermediate forms now, but they may be found through subsequent research"—today no longer applies. Present-day data show that the fossil record is extraordinarily rich. Based on hundreds of millions of fossil specimens obtained from different regions of the world, some 250,000 separate species have been described—many of which bear an



A 54- to 37-million-year-old bee fossil



The oldest known fossil specimens of the snail pictured belong to the Jurassic Period (206 to 144 million years ago). The first samples of the class of living beings to which this species belongs have existed since the Cambrian Period (543 to 490 million years ago). Snails have remained the same for hundreds of millions of years, revealing the invalidity of evolution.



All the living creatures in the fossil record appear intact and in their perfect forms. For instance, before crocodiles and squirrels, there exist no fossils belonging to any strange creature partly resembling a crocodile, and in other parts to a squirrel or other living creatures. Squirrels have always remained squirrels, and crocodiles have always remained crocodiles. All these facts reveal that the claim of the theory of evolution, that "Living beings have gradually evolved over millions of years of time" is simply a product of imagination.

extraordinary resemblance to the approximately 1.5 billion species alive today. Given the absence of any intermediate form despite such a wealthy fossil record, it is impossible any such intermediate forms will emerge from new excavations.

The fossil record offers not a single example of an "intermediate form" that evolutionists can use as evidence, but does provide millions of specimens that demonstrate the invalidity of evolution. The most important of these are "living fossils," of which living specimens are in existence today. They can be seen from the fossil record to have lived in differing geological periods, and are proof of creation, since no difference exists between the living things of hundreds of millions of years ago and present-day specimens. Darwinists are helpless in the face of this situation.

The evolutionist Niles Eldredge admits that they have no explanation to offer on the subject of living fossils, which represent just one of the countless secrets evolution is unable to unravel:



A branch of ginkgo tree living today

There are many species of plants whose structures have remained unchanged since the Triassic Period (248 to 206 million years ago). One of these is a ginkgo tree. The fossil pictured is from the Jurassic Period (206 to 144 million years ago).

... there seems to have been almost no change in any part we can compare between the living organism and its fossilized progenitors of the remote geological past. Living fossils embody the theme of evolutionary stability to an extreme degree.... We have not completely solved the riddle of living to an extreme degree... We have not completely solved the riddle of living fossils. (http://www. nwcreation.net/fossilsliving.html)

The "secret" that Niles Eldredge attempts to unravel is actually a perfectly clear fact. Living fossils prove that species did not undergo evolution, but were created. However, Darwinists seek to ignore this fact out of ideological concerns and persist in keeping alive the dogmas of 150 years ago.

But the facts can now be determined much more clearly than in Darwin's day. The number of people who understand and choose to go along with the facts is rising, while those who believe in fairy tales and never seek to question them are ever fewer in number. Facts can no longer be concealed and swept aside, as was the case in Darwin's time. Genetics, microbiology, paleontology, geology and all other branches of science constantly reveal a truth that Darwin and the supporters of Darwinism never wanted and perhaps never expected—the fact of creation.

The irrational and unscientific claims that Darwinists make, the frauds they perpetrate to deceive the public, and the propaganda they employ to mislead people are only signs of their despair. Subsequent generations will be amazed at how people once believed in the Darwinist myth. Because all scientific findings show the manifest fact that evolution never happened, and that God created the universe and all living things.

[God is] the Lord of the heavens and the Earth and everything in between them, if you are people with certainty. There is no deity but Him—He gives life and causes to die—your Lord and the Lord of your forefathers, the previous peoples. Yet they play around in doubt. (Surat ad-Dukhan, 7-9)

Among His signs is the creation of the heavens and Earth and all the creatures He has spread about in them. And He has the power to gather them together whenever He wills. (Surat ash-Shura, 29)



















FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN THE USA

Dating back to the Eocene Period (55 to 34 million years ago), the Green River fossil beds are one of the most important in the United States of America. The first known excavations in the region took place in the 1850s. In 1856, the archaeologist Dr. John Evans announced the fish fossils he had collected in the region to the scientific world, and the Green River Formation thus entered the scientific literature.

The Green River is actually a tributary of the Colorado River. The Green River Formation itself is a mountain-lake basin consisting of an area spread over three separate states. Part of it lies to the east of the Uinta Mountains in southwest Colorado, and a wider part lies in southwest Wyoming. Green River's rock structure is made up of different strata, whose contents vary the deeper down one goes. Fossil distribution also varies. To date, fossils belonging to some 60 separate vertebrate groups have been found in digs in Green River and countless invertebrate fossils.



Ohio is a state with well-known fossil fields. Geological research has shown that some 510 million years ago, Ohio lay to the south of Ecuador. As the continents drifted and North America moved towards its present position, Ohio found itself underwater several times. That explains why a large number of fossils dating back to the Palaeozoic (543 to 251 million years ago) have been discovered in Ohio.

Another state with rich fossil beds is Utah. A great variety of fossils, from invertebrates to different marine organisms and from reptiles to mammals, has been unearthed in Utah. Microscopic fossils recently discovered in the Uinta Mountains have revealed that there are fossil beds in Utah dating to the Cambrian Period.



A fish fossil found in Green River, Wyoming



Canyonland National Park, Colorado

Left, Kaibab limestone averages about 250 million years old and forms the surface of the Kaibab and Coconino Plateaus. Fossils that can be found in this layer are coral, mollusks, sea lilies, worms and fish teeth..
Below, transportation of the fossil.





As is the case with fossils discovered in other regions of the world, all of them once again demonstrate that there is no difference between modern-day trout, skate, dragonflies, flies, spiders, crabs and turtles and similar creatures that lived millions of years ago. Living things have undergone no change in the intervening hundreds of millions of years—in other words, they did not undergo evolution. The fossil records refute evolution and once again confirm the fact of creation.



A fossil research area in Wyoming

GARFISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 39 centimeters (15.3 in) in length; matrix: 29 centimeters (11 in) by 40 centimeters (15 in)

Location: Lincoln County, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Hundreds of garfish fossils that have been collected give evidence that these still-living fish have remained unchanged for millions of years. The garfish pictured, between 54 and 37 million years old, is no different from those living in our seas today. This exact similarity is an inexplicable situation for Darwinists and once again proves the fact of creation.







CATERPILLAR

Age: 300 million years old

Size: 50 millimeters (1.9 in); matrix: 58 millimeters (2.2 in) by 33 millimeters (1.2 in)

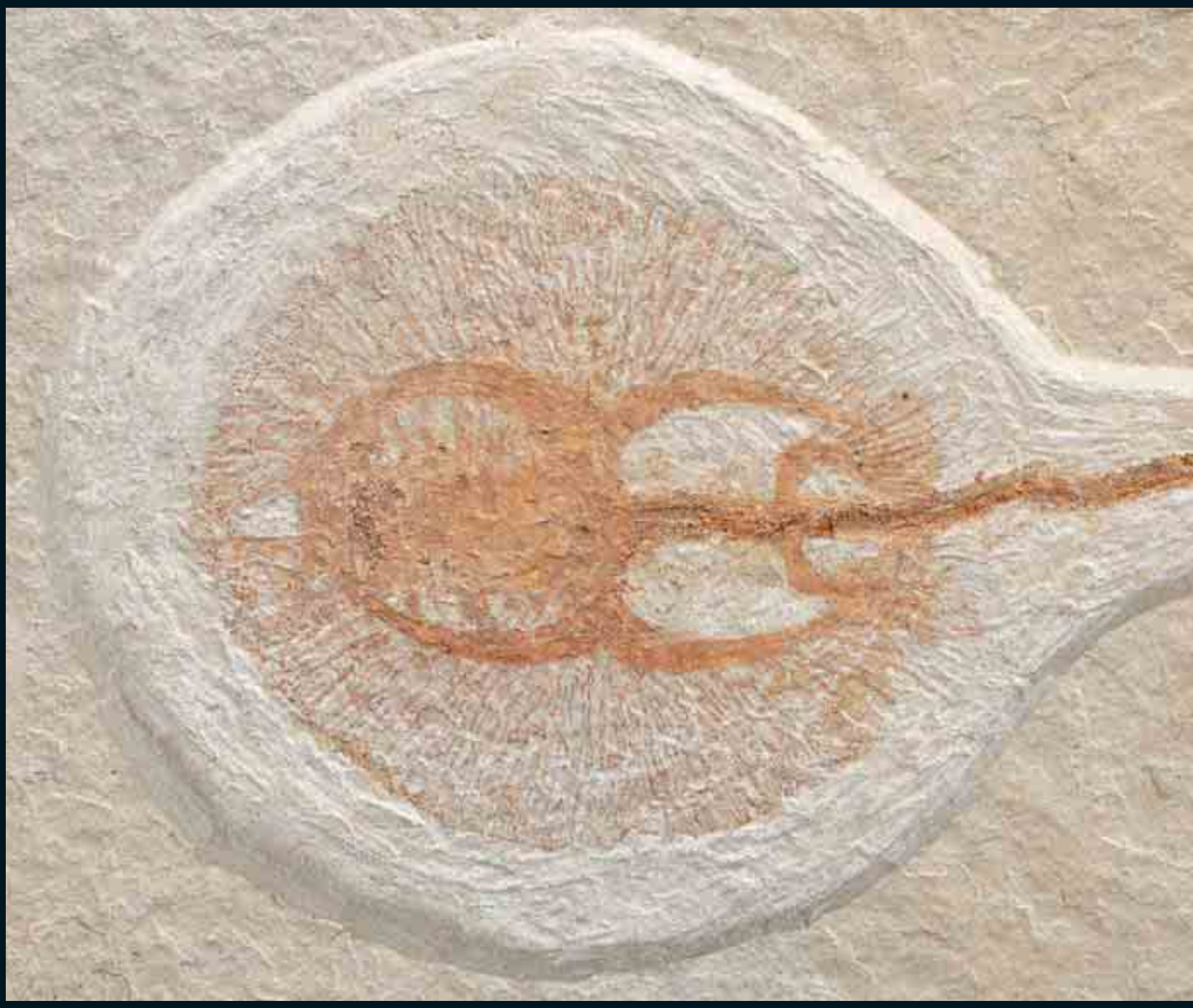
Location: Morris, (Mazon Creek), Illinois

Formation: Francis Creek Shale

Period: Pennsylvanian

Pictured is an approximately 300-million-year-old caterpillar fossil. This and other caterpillars that lived 300 million years ago display not the slightest difference from today's caterpillars. Like all other living beings, caterpillars too did not evolve, but were created.





STINGRAY

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 8 centimeters (3.2 in) by 3.8 centimeters (1.5 in); matrix: 12.7 centimeters (5 in) by 10 centimeters (4 in)

Location: Lincoln County, Wyoming

Period: Eocene

Stingrays are cartilaginous fish. In the face of a threat, they defend themselves with the stings on their tails. Their eyes are located above their flattened bodies and their mouths are underneath. Just like sharks, they find their food by using their sense of smell and by electrical senses. They generally live submerged on the ocean floor, with only their eyes and tails discernable.

The fossil pictured evidences that fish have not undergone evolution. Stingrays that lived 50 million years ago were no different from the ones living today. Despite the passage of millions of years, no change has occurred in the structure of stingrays. If evolution had really taken place, then stingrays would have undergone various stages, leaving behind many fossils documenting these sequential stages. However each fossil discovered reveal that today's stingrays and those that lived in the past are the same. All these deny the claims of evolutionists.









CRINOID

Age: 345 million years old

Size: 50 millimeters (1.9 in) by 23 millimeters (0.9 in); crown with 12 millimeter (0.4 in) tube showing and 17 milimeters (0.6 in) of attached stem; matrix: 110 millimeters (4.3 in) by 70 millimeters (2.7 in)

Location: Crawfordsville, Indiana

Period: Lower Missisipian, Osagean Stage

Crinoids are spineless invertebrates that live in shallow waters. These marine creatures have both shells and feathery extensions. In case these extensions are lost, crinoids can replace them. For instance, if a predatory fish tears off the crinoid's extensions, these extensions will regrow.

The 345-million-year-old crinoid fossil, identical to its living counterparts, invalidates the theory of evolution. Crinoids that have remained unchanged for 345 million years refute the theory of evolution, manifesting the creation of God as a fact.





HERRING

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 9.3 centimeters (3.7 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

"Living fossils" reveal that species have not evolved, but are created. Species have not attained their present body structure by chance, as evolutionists claim. They are all created flawlessly by Almighty God and have lived throughout their existence in the form they were created.

The herring fossil pictured also proves this. Herrings have remained the same for millions of years, preserving the form and structure with which they were initially created. Like all other fossils, this herring reveals that the theory of evolution is based on lies.













CRAB

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Oregon

Period: Eocene

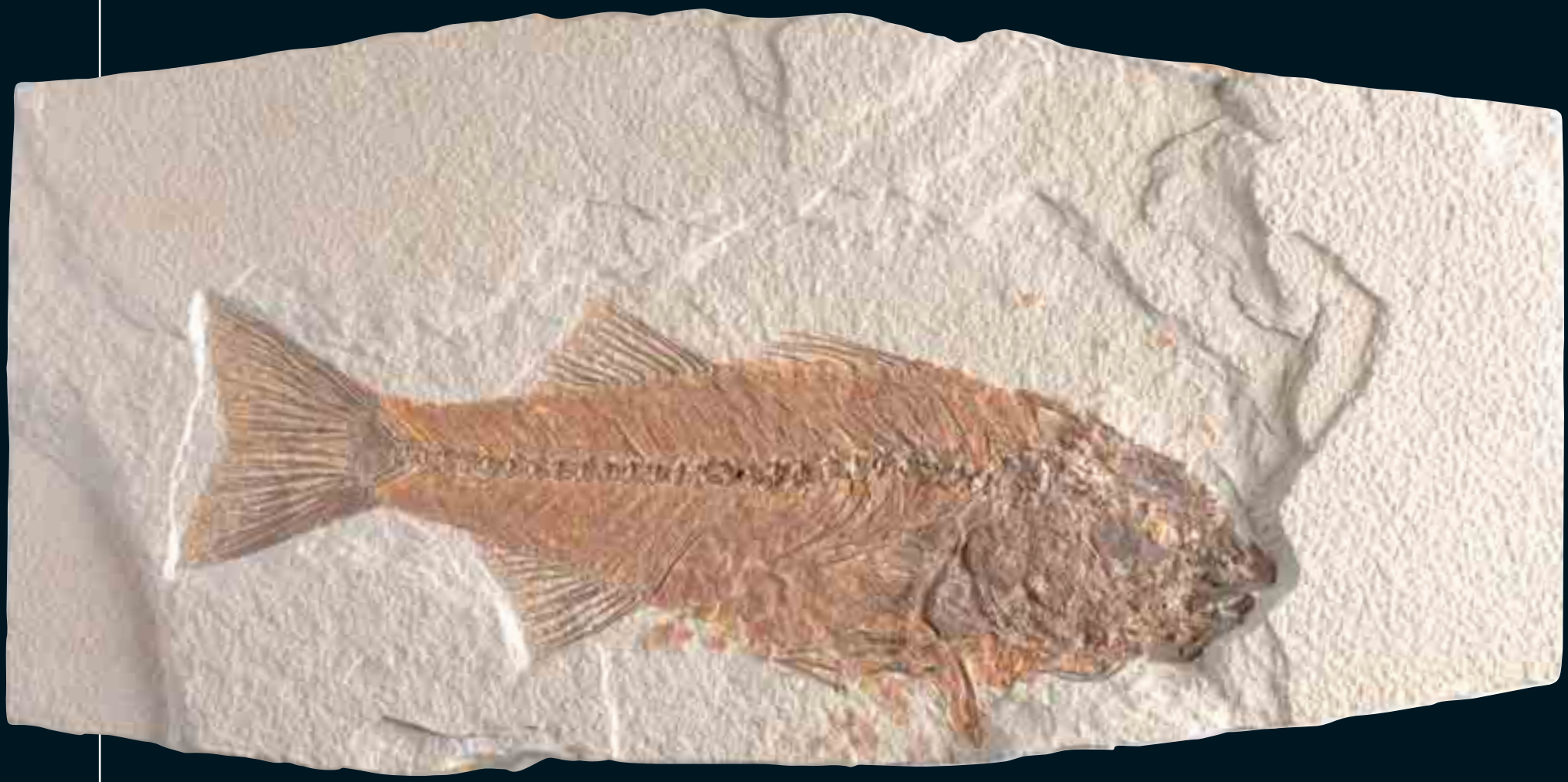
One striking feature about the fossil record is that, living beings have undergone no changes during all the geological periods. In other words, for tens of millions, and even hundreds of millions of years, creatures have remained just as they initially appeared in the fossil records. This is evidence that then and now, living beings have not evolved.

Crabs that have remained unchanged for 50 million years are among these proofs. Crabs that live today and those of millions of years ago are identical.









PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 30.4 centimeters (12 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

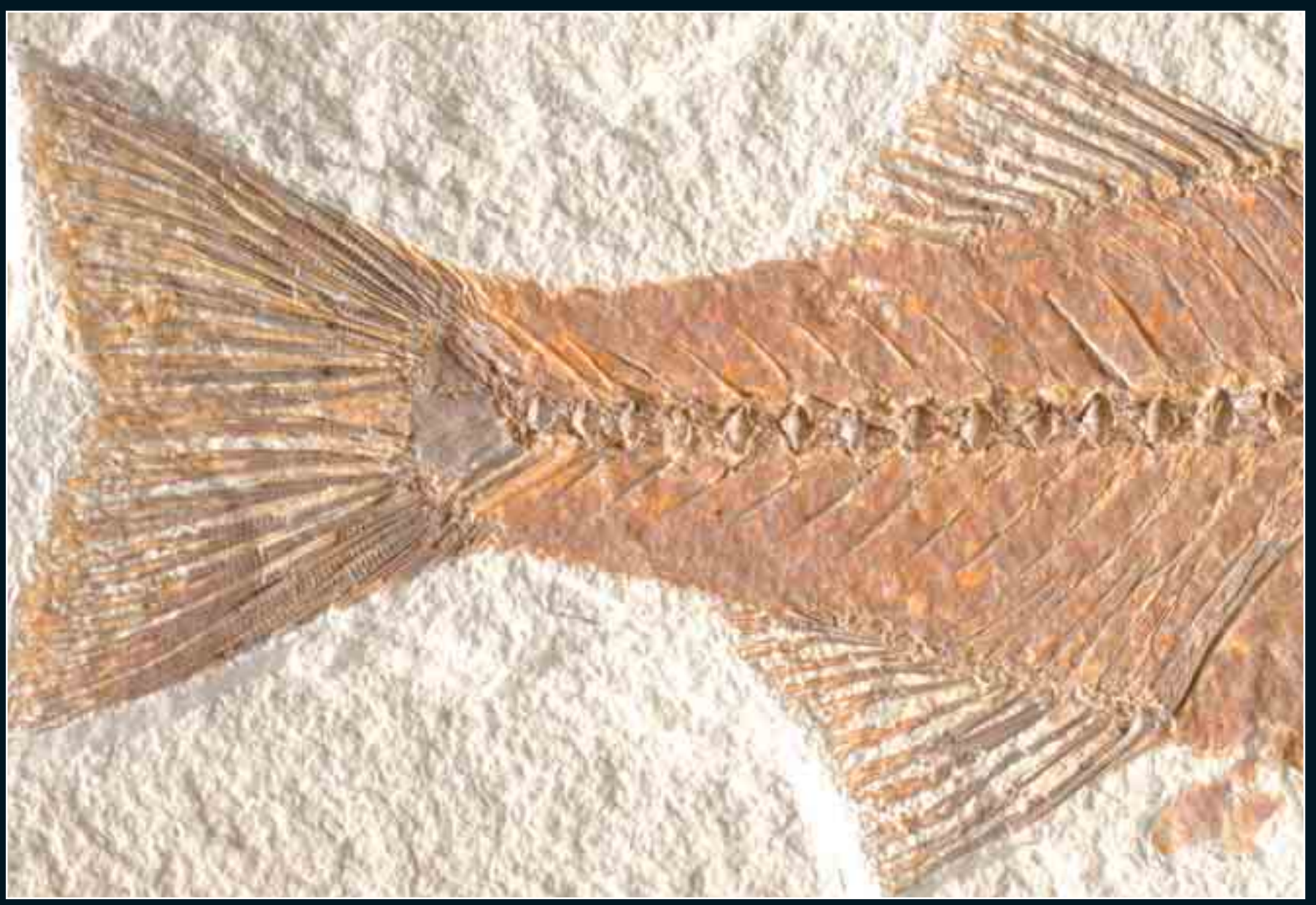
Period: Eocene

Perches are a kind of fish that can adapt to different environments and water temperatures. They live in shallow waters, generally in big lakes.

Darwinists' claim that livings species evolved from one another via gradual changes is once again refuted by perch fossils. Today's living perches share the same structures as their counterparts of 50 million years ago.









SUMAC LEAF

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 25 millimeters (0.9 in)

Location: Uintah County, Utah

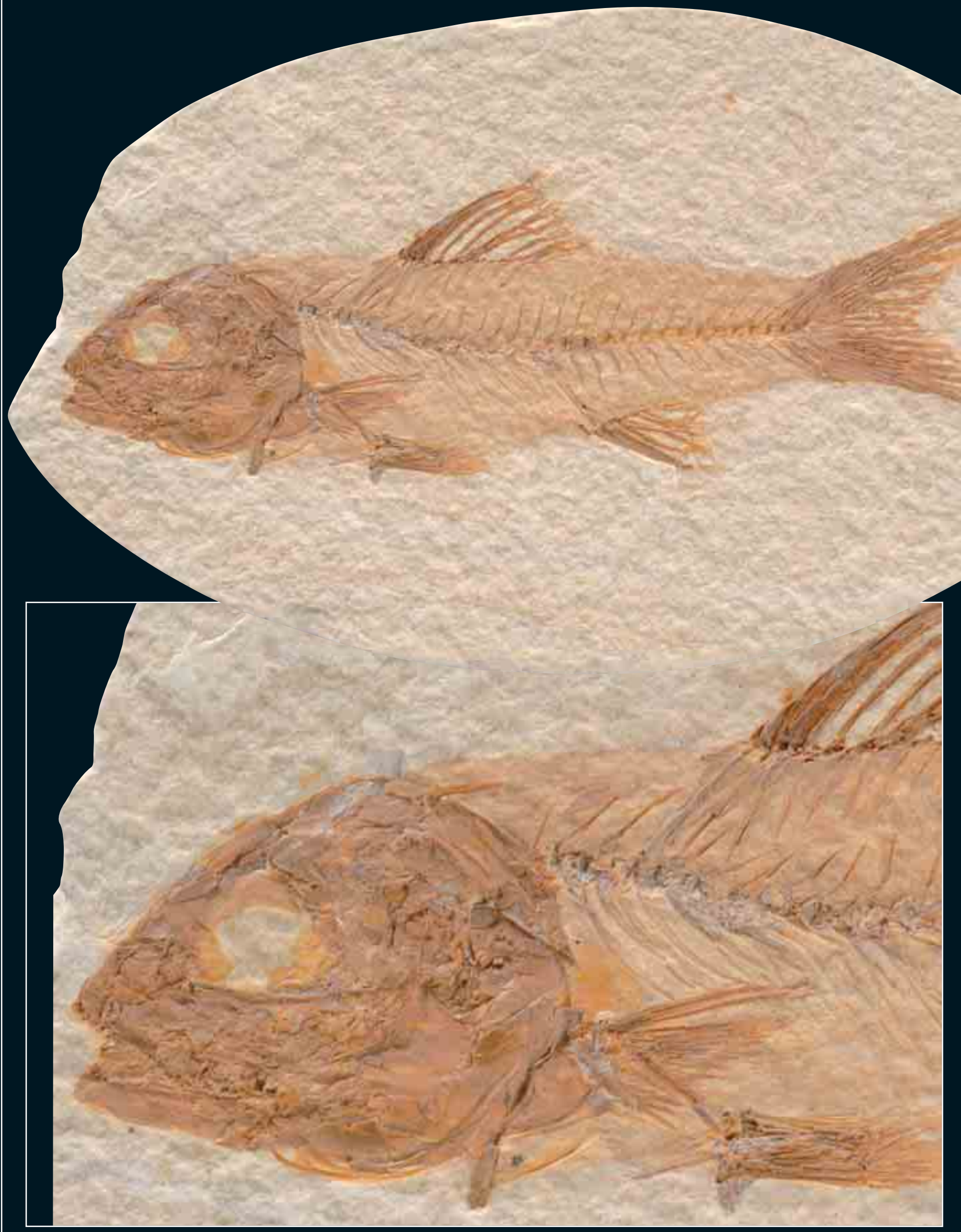
Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Like all other living beings, plant species also emerged fully formed, with their complex structures. That is to say, they were created with all their characteristics intact. Hundreds of thousands of plant fossils in geological strata prove this point. Evolutionists can not provide us with fossils that are half-pine, half-willow, half-moss, half-orchid, or half-carnation. On the other hand, hundreds of thousands of fossils demonstrate that willows have always been willows, pines have always remained as pines, spruces have always remained as spruces and plane trees have always remained as plane trees. Each of these fossils, millions of years old, refutes evolution. This sumac fossil, between 54 and 37 million years old, is another evidence revealing the Darwinists' deceptions.







TROUT-PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 10.6 centimeters (4.2 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Trout-perches generally live in lakes. If a creature continues to survive in our day with all the flawless features it had millions of years ago, having undergone no changes, this is strong evidence invalidating the "gradual evolution" model advanced by Darwin. There exist not a few, but millions of such examples on Earth, that will prove this point. The trout-perch fossil here is just part of this evidence.



TWO HERRINGS

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: Matrix: 34.2 centimeters (13.5 in) by 43 centimeters (17 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

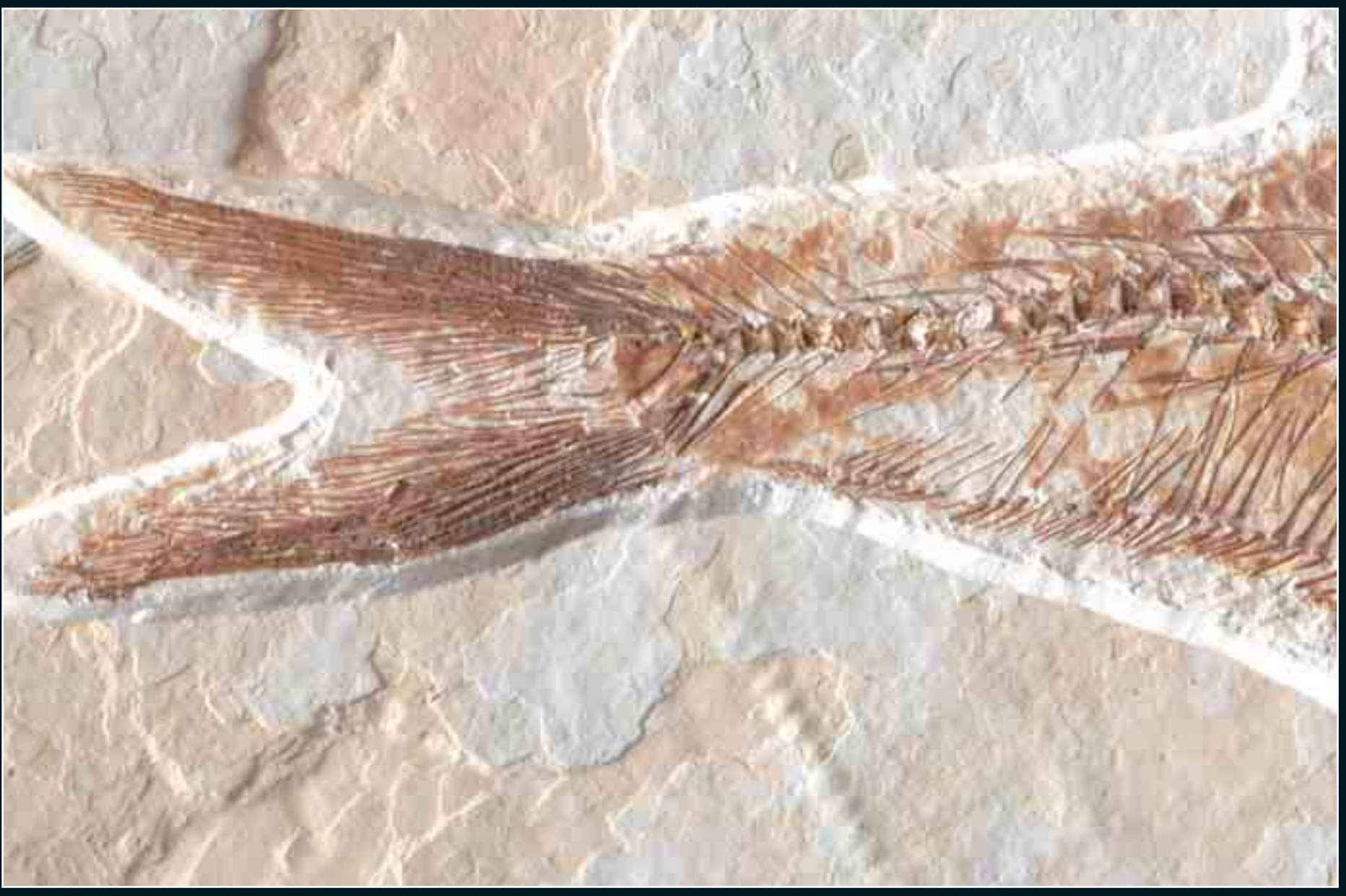
Period: Eocene

Like all other living beings, herrings have undergone no change for millions of years. The structure of herrings that lived 54 million years ago and those of today are exactly the same. This refutes the evolutionist claim that living species gradually evolved from one another.

Pictured are two distinct herring species that were petrified side by side. These fish, fossilized with all their details, show that living creatures have not gone through any evolution, but were created.











TRILOBITE

Age: 380 million years old

Size: 60 millimeters (2.3 in)

Location: Sylvania, Lucas County, Ohio

Formation: Silica Shale Formation

Period: Devonian

Trilobites are one of the most important sea creatures that lived in the Cambrian Period, leaving many traces in various parts of the world. One of the most astounding features of trilobites is their multi-lensed eye structure, consisting of countless units, each one of which is a lens. Just as the hexagonal "honeycomb" eyes of insects, each of these units functions as a single, independent lens. Each one perceives a separate image, and in the brain, these images unite into a whole.

Research shows that some trilobites' eyes have more than three thousand lenses, which means that more than three thousand images are conveyed to this crustacean. In short, a sea creature that lived 530 million years ago had a highly complex brain and eye—flawless structures that could not have come into being by evolution.

HERRINGS

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: Matrix: 31 centimeters (12.5 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

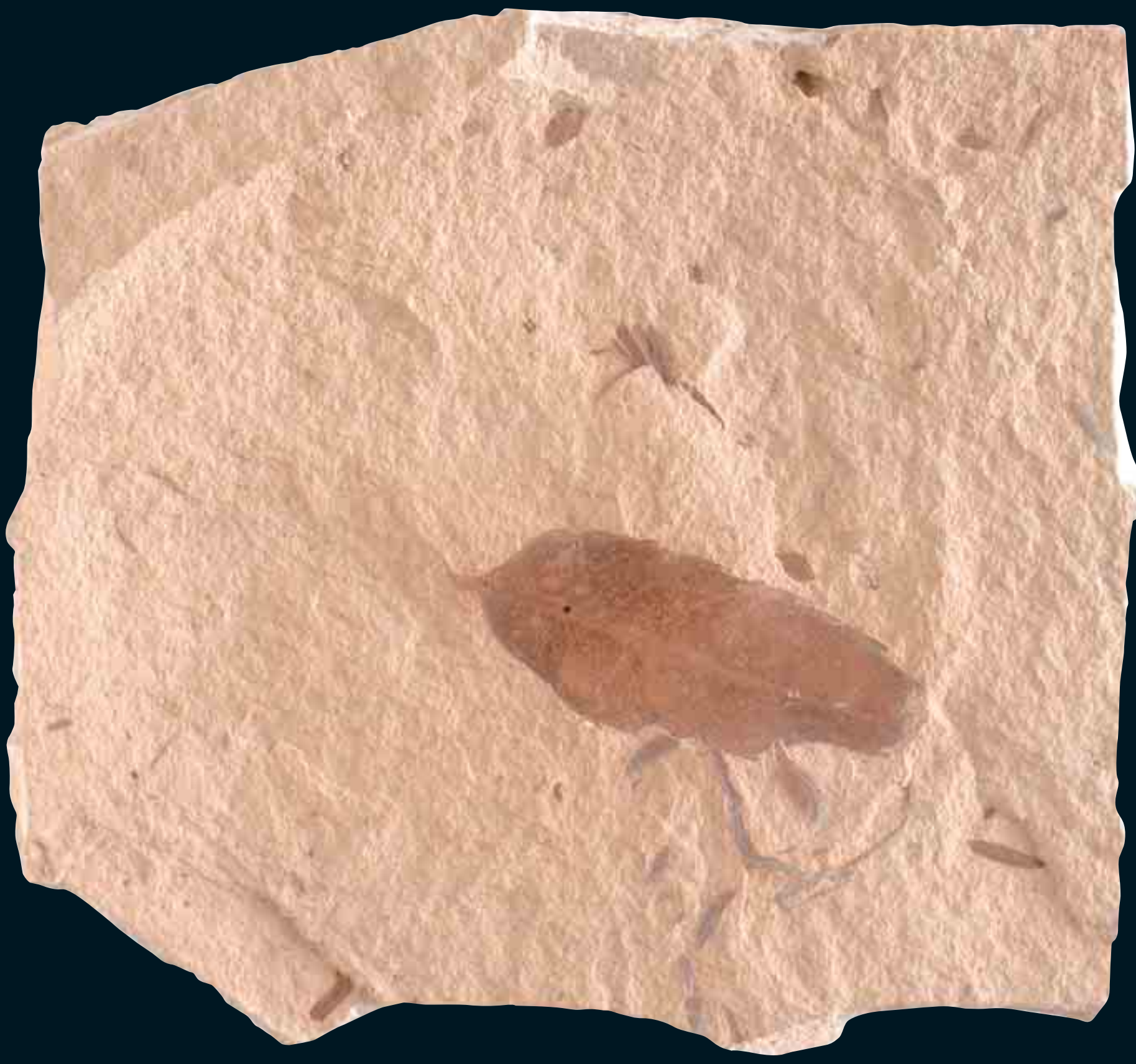
Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Pictured are herrings that probably were killed together because of a sudden burial. Their fossilized tails and fins show no signs of any damage. Their well-preserved eye sockets and bone structures once again show that evolution did not occur in any part of their geologic time.







CEDAR LEAF

Age: 28 million years old

Size: 5.5 centimeters (1.9 in) by 6 centimeters (2.3 in)

Location: Beaverhead County, Montana

Formation: Muddy Creek Formation

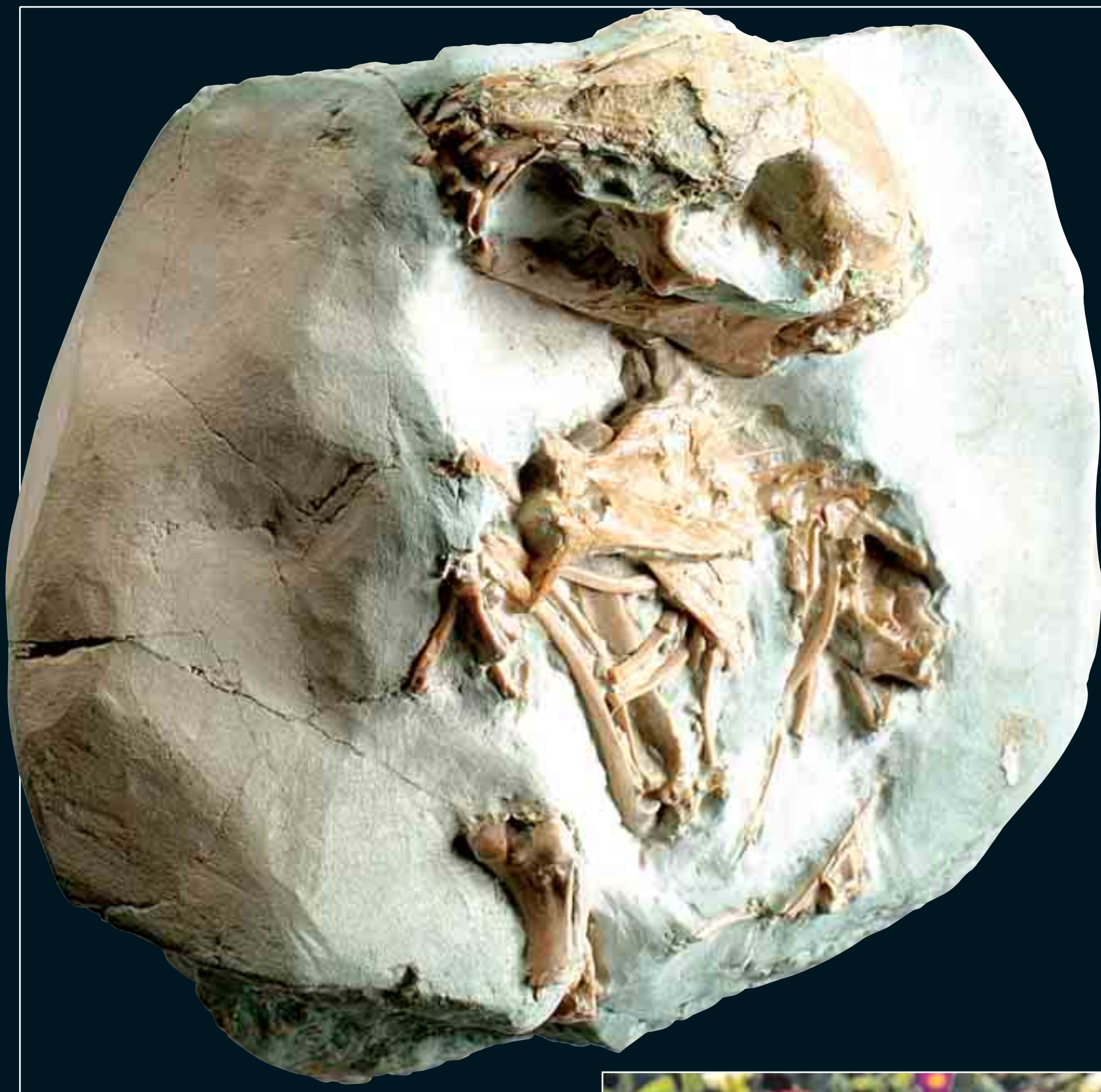
Period: Oligocene

All plant fossils show one fact: Plants have not evolved. This cedar-leaf fossil, 28 million years old, is one piece of evidence revealing this fact. Cedar trees that lived millions of years ago are no different from cedars of today.









JUVENILE RABBIT

Age: 30 million years old

Location: Lusk, Wyoming

Formation: White River Formation

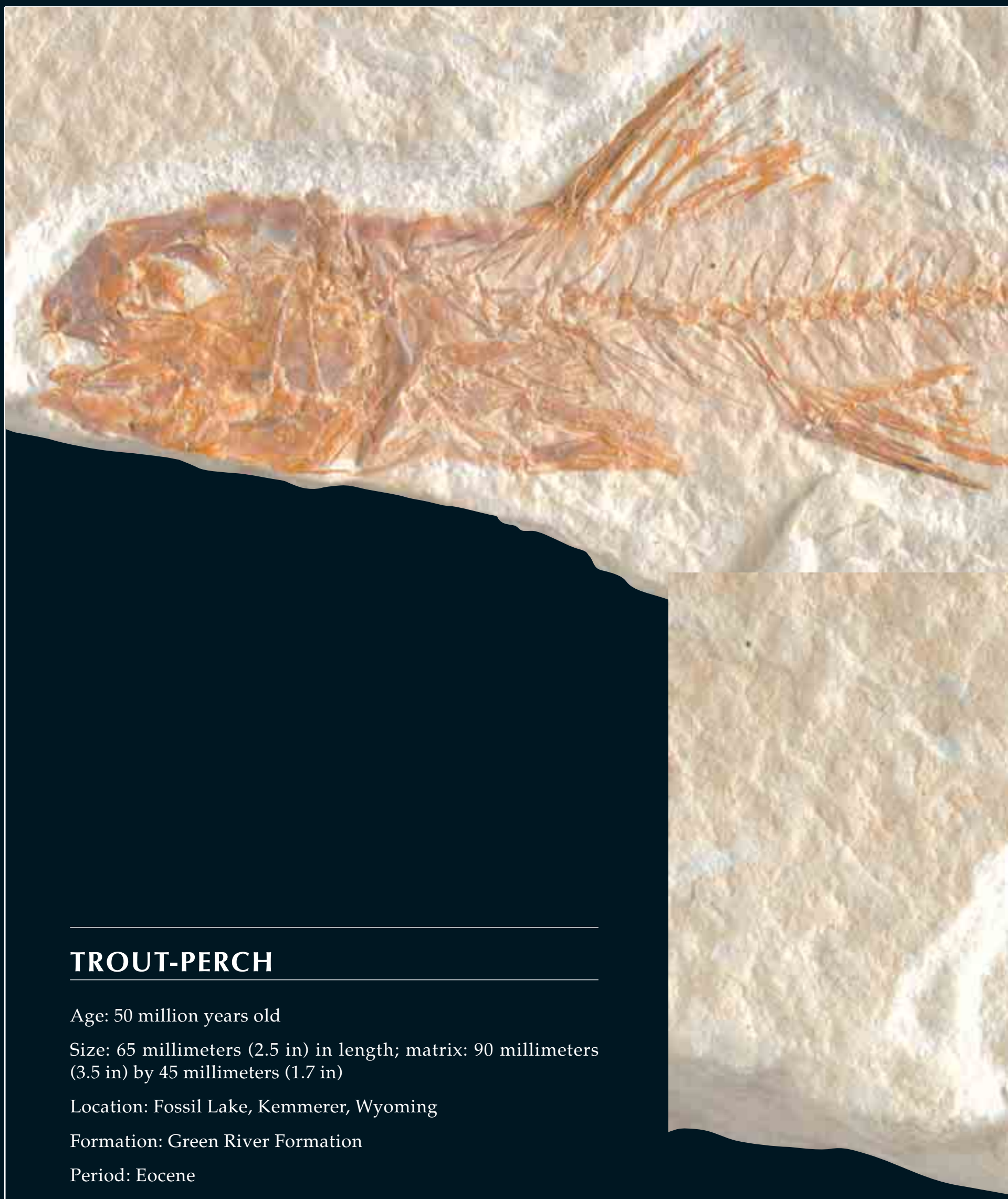
Period: Oligocene

30-million-year-old fossils that are identical with creatures living today refute the theory of evolution. Fossil discoveries reveal that rabbits have always been rabbits.









TROUT-PERCH

Age: 50 million years old

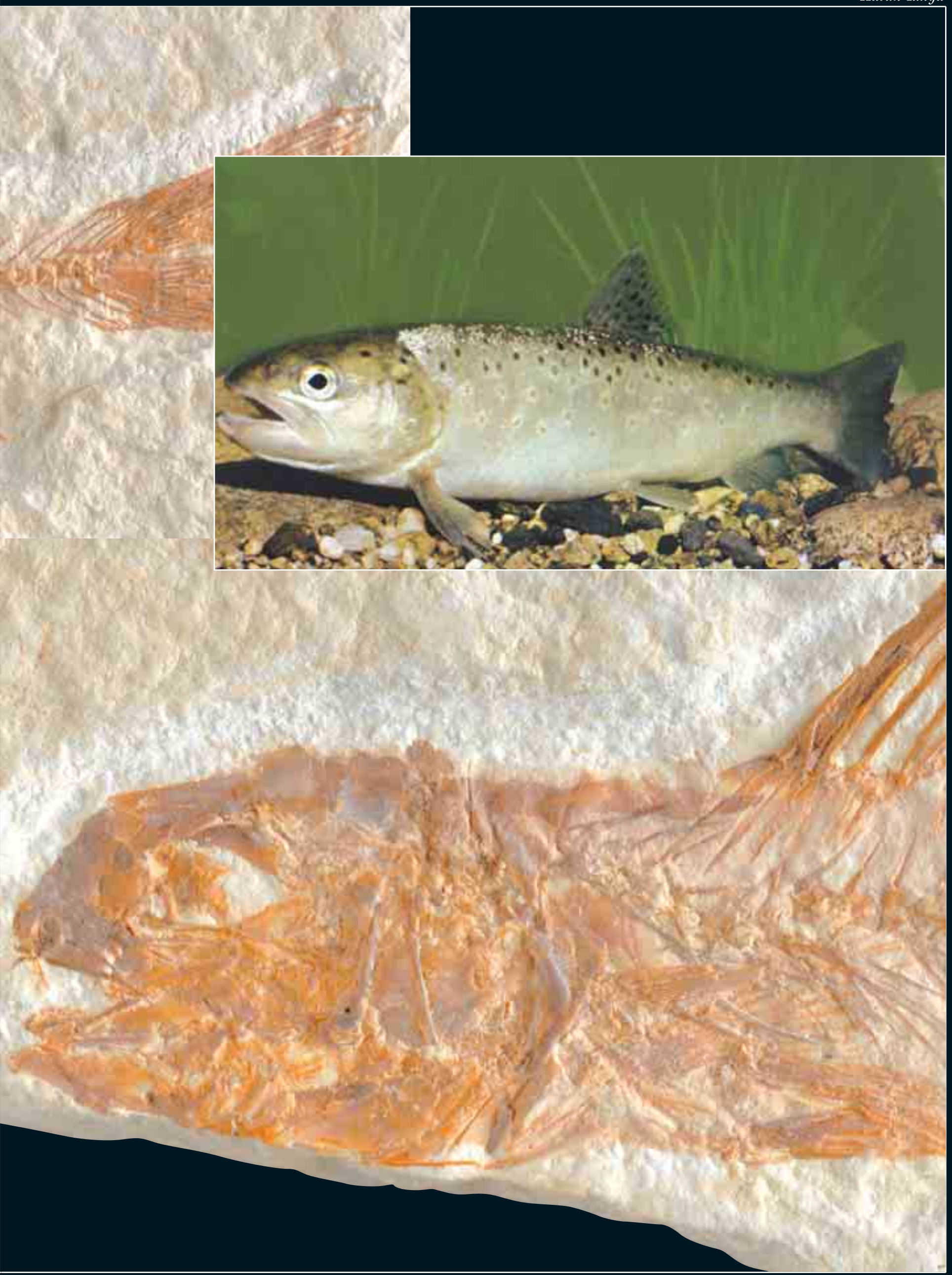
Size: 65 millimeters (2.5 in) in length; matrix: 90 millimeters (3.5 in) by 45 millimeters (1.7 in)

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Trout-perches are of many different kinds. Almost all of them exist in fossil records, which show that they have stayed the same for millions of years and have not evolved.







SEA URCHIN

Age: 295 million years old

Size: Matrix: 110 millimeters by 163 millimeters (4.3 in by 6.4 in)

Location: Brown County, Texas

Formation: Winchell Formation

Period: Carboniferous

Pennsylvanian sea urchins are echinoderms that can be found today in all seas of the world. Sea urchin fossils dating back 300 million years reveal that these invertebrates with their complex structures have existed for millions of years. During all that time, no change have occurred in their structure, and they have undergone no intermediate stages.

Darwinists are desperate when confronted by these fossils, for they prove that the evolution process has never existed.







SYCAMORE LEAVES

Age: 50 million years old

Size: Leaf is 15 centimeters (6 in) by 15 centimeters (6 in) size from the left lobe to the end of the stem; matrix: 20.3 centimeters (8 in) by 22.8 centimeters (9 in)

Location: Douglas Pass-Rangely, Colorado

Period: Eocene

Examining the fossil history and structural features of plants living on land, we come across facts that are incompatible with what the theory of evolution asserts. Plants shown in almost all biology books have no fossil records that verify the so-called evolutionary process. Most of today's species have left very satisfactory remains in the fossil records, and none of these shows any features confirming a transition from one species to the next. All are distinct species, created with their distinctive features in their original forms, and have left no transitional connections, as claimed. As evolutionist paleontologist E. C. Olson admits, the majority of plant groups emerged all of a sudden, leaving no ancestors. (E. C. Olson, *The Evolution of Life*, New York: The New American Library, 1965, p. 9)

The 50-million-year-old sycamore leaf fossil in the picture also verifies this fact.







SAND FISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Lincoln County, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

The sand fish pictured is 54-37 million years old and has undergone no changes during this time. This fossil, identical to the sand fish living in seas today, invalidates the theory of evolution.







HERRINGS

Age: 55 million years old

Size: Matrix: 35 centimeters (13.7 in) by 23 centimeters (9 in)

Location: Wyoming

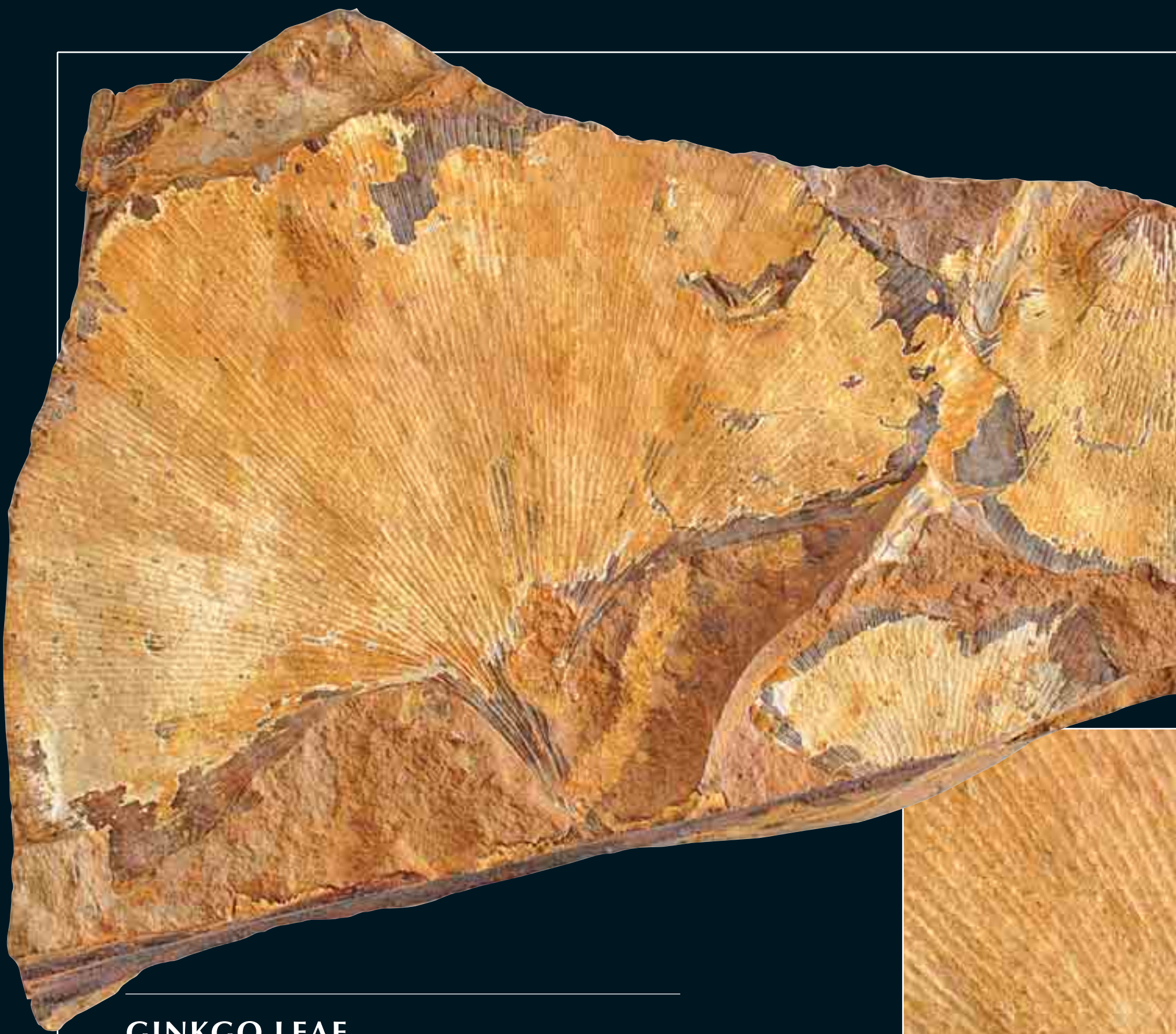
Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Living fossils are no different from their counterparts that lived in ages past, and offer evidence that species have not undergone evolution for millions of years. The 55-million-year-old herrings pictured are some of these living fossils.







GINKGO LEAF

Age: 65 to 54 million years old

Size: 12 centimeters (4.8 in)

Location: Almont, North Dakota

Formation: Sentinel Butte Formation

Period: Paleocene

Plants in the fossil records appear with features similar to plants alive today. This shows that they were created, like all other living things.

The ginkgo leaf pictured is 65 million years old, proving that ginkgos have not evolved. The general lines of leaf and its vein structure have been fossilized. This 12 centimeter (4.8 in) fossil shows that ginkgos have been the same for millions of years. There exists no difference between them now and those ginkgos that grew in the past.







HERRING

Age: 55 million years old

Size: 12 centimeters (4.8 in)

Location: Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Although Darwinists choose not to admit it, the facts shown by fossil records are evident. Millions of fossils gathered from all over the world manifest that living beings did not evolve, but were created. One example showing this fact is the herring pictured. Herrings that have remained the same for millions of years once again show that the theory of evolution is a deception.







SUNFISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 17.2 centimetrs (6.8 in)

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Seas in our day have many species of sunfish. The fossil pictured shows that sunfish have not evolved. For millions of years their physiology has remained the same. The appearance and structure of sunfish that lived about 55 million years ago are the same as those alive today.













LAMPREY

Age: 300 million years old

Size: 43 millimeters (1.6 in) wide, on a 73 millimeter (2.8 in) by 48-millimeter (1.8 in) nodule pair

Location: Pit 11, Francis Creek Shale, Braidwood, Illinois

Period: Pennsylvanian

Braidwood's coal mines are rich in fossils. The lamprey in the picture is a species lacking a jawbone. Although they generally live in shallow waters, some species make long journeys in oceans.

This fossil is an evidence that lampreys have undergone no changes for approximately 300 million years. Despite the time that has passed, lampreys have always remained the same. There exists no difference between a lamprey that lived millions of years ago and those that live today.







TROUT-PERCH



Age: 50 million years old

Size: 9.4 centimeters (3.7 in); matrix: 17.5 centimeters (6.8 in) by 12.3 centimeters (4.8 in)

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

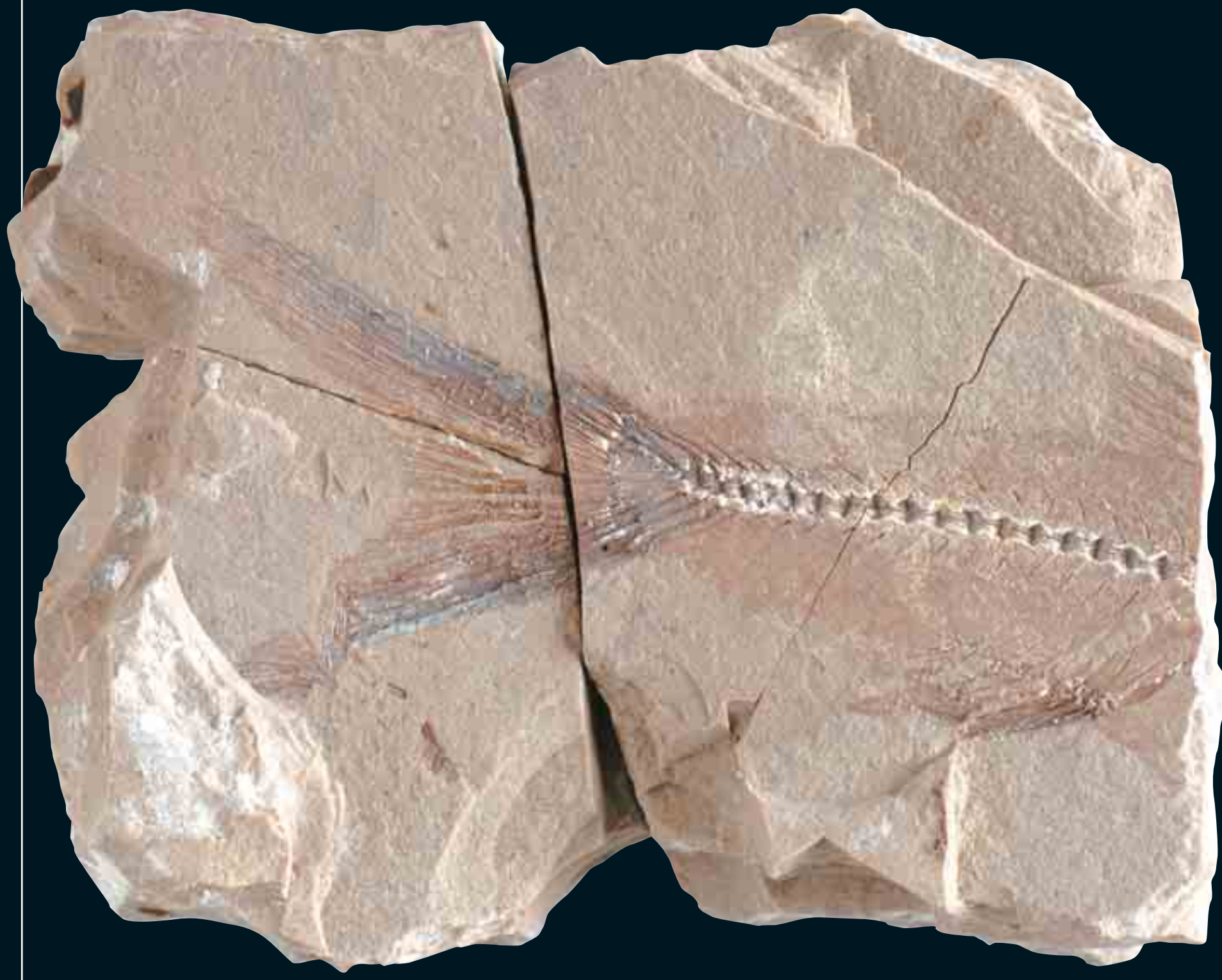
Period: Eocene

Evolutionists claim that fish evolved from invertebrates such as pikaia; that amphibians and today's fish evolved from a so-called ancestral fish. Reptiles evolved from amphibians, birds and mammals evolved from reptiles and finally, human beings and apes of today evolved from one common ancestor. But in order to prove this claim, they must be able to display the fossils of these transitional "missing links." But as stated earlier, there are no traces of these imaginary creatures.

On the other hand, hundreds of millions of fossils reveal that the so-called evolutionary process never occurred. These fossils prove that fish have always been fish, birds have always been birds, reptiles have always been reptiles, mammals have always been mammals and human beings have always been human. The 50-million-year-old trout-perch fossil pictured also shows that living creatures have not evolved, but were created.







TROUT TAIL

Age: 15 million years old

Location: Stewart Springs Flora, Stewart Valley, Nevada

Period: Miocene

Some fossils preserve only certain parts of living beings' bodies. Pictured is a 15-million-year-old trout tail. As is seen, there is no difference between a trout tail 50 million years old and one that's 15 million years old and one that 's alive today.











POPLAR

Age: 15 million years old

Location: Stewart Springs Flora,

Stewart Valley, Nevada

Period: Miocene

Poplar trees of the Salicaceae family have remained unchanged for millions of years. There are no differences between their organic and structural features they had initially and those they have now. This poplar leaf fossil dating back 15 million years proves this.







PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Perch are fish that live in cool water. For millions of years they have remained without undergoing any changes. Those that lived millions of years ago and those perch of today are identical. One piece of evidence is this 54- to 37-million-year-old perch fossil.









SPRUCE

Age: 15 million years old

Location: Stewart Springs Flora,

Stewart Valley, Nevada

Period: Miocene

"Spruce" is the general name given to 35 different species of trees that remain green throughout the year. Fossil records display that they have been the same for millions of years and have not undergone any evolution. The spruce seed fossil pictured dates back to 15 million years. As it also confirms, through millions of years that have gone by, spruce have always remained the same. There is no difference between spruces in our day and those alive 15 million years ago.





LANTERN FISH

Age: 23 to 5 million years old

Size: 3.8 centimeters (1.5 in)

Location: California, USA

Formation: Puente Formation

Period: Miocene

Lantern fish are small fish that live in the ocean deeps and produce light within their bodies, generally in their abdomens. Because they live in water that's deep and dark, they use their light both to illuminate their immediate environment and to scare their enemies. That these fishes' bodies have extremely advanced and complex bodily structures that can produce light in their bodies millions of years ago is inexplicable to evolutionists.







PONDEROSA PINE

Age: 15 million years

Location: Stewart Springs Flora,

Stewart Valley, Nevada

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Miocene

The pine needle pictured is 15 million years old. Pine needles of 15 million years ago and those of today are identical. The fact that they remain the same despite the millions of years that have passed once again proves that evolution never existed.









PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

According to evolutionists' claims, the ancestors of fish were invertebrates, which lack backbones. However, evolutionists fail to answer how these ancestors with spines but no bones developed a backbone. That is because, these living beings should undergo such great changes that the hard shell surrounding their bodies should disappear while a skeleton appears inside. For such a transformation, there should be many intermediate links between the two organisms. However, evolutionists fail to show even a single fossil as an intermediate form between vertebrates and invertebrates.

On the other hand, millions of fossils show that fish always remained as fish, this 54- to 37-million-year-old perch fossil is one of them.









HERRING

Age: 55 million years old

Size: 21 centimeters (8.25 in)

Location: Kemerrer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Paleocene

Herrings live in mild and shallow waters, mostly in the North Atlantic and Baltic Sea. Herrings that have approximately 200 species are almost the same. Almost all of them are silver in color and have a single fin on their backs.

The herring fossil in the picture is 21 centimeters (8.2 in). It is uncovered from Green River from a depth of 2200 meters (7217 feet). As with all other fossil records, this fossil herring reveals that living beings have not undergone evolution. Evolutionists are desperate in the face of fossil records, and every new discovery adds to their desperation.









WILLOW

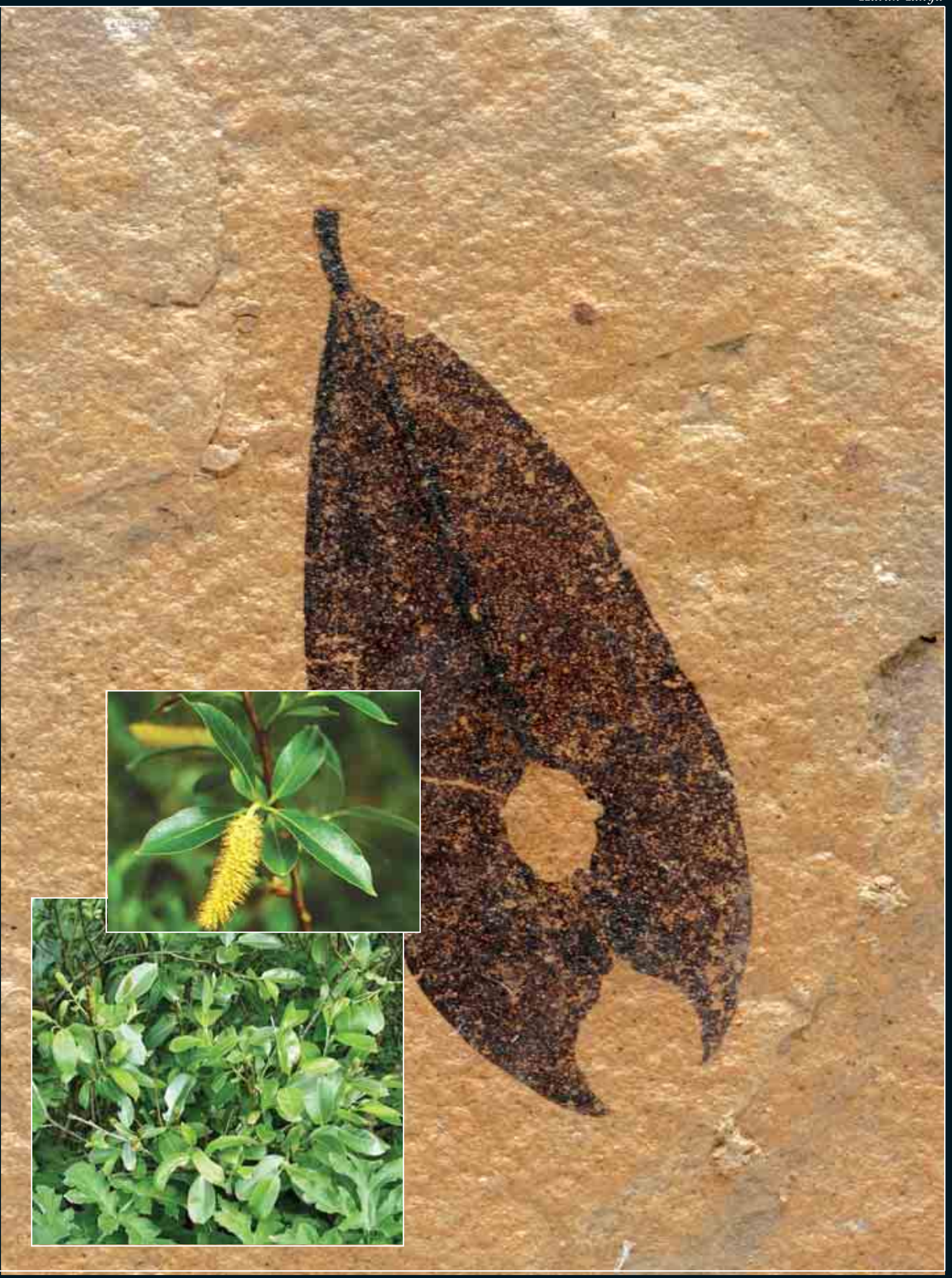
Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Uintah County, Utah

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

As is the case with all other living things, the fossil record reveals that plants too have remained unchanged for millions of years. Today's plants have the same systems and mechanisms they did millions of years ago. Millions of fossils unearthed from all over the world refute the theory of evolution, revealing that plants have not gone through an evolution but were created.







PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 24 centimeters (9 in)

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

There exists no difference in between perches that lived between 54-37 million years ago and those alive today. Perches remained unchanged for millions of years, challenging the theory of evolution and manifesting that living things have not evolved, but were created by God.







OAK LEAF

Age: 45 million years old

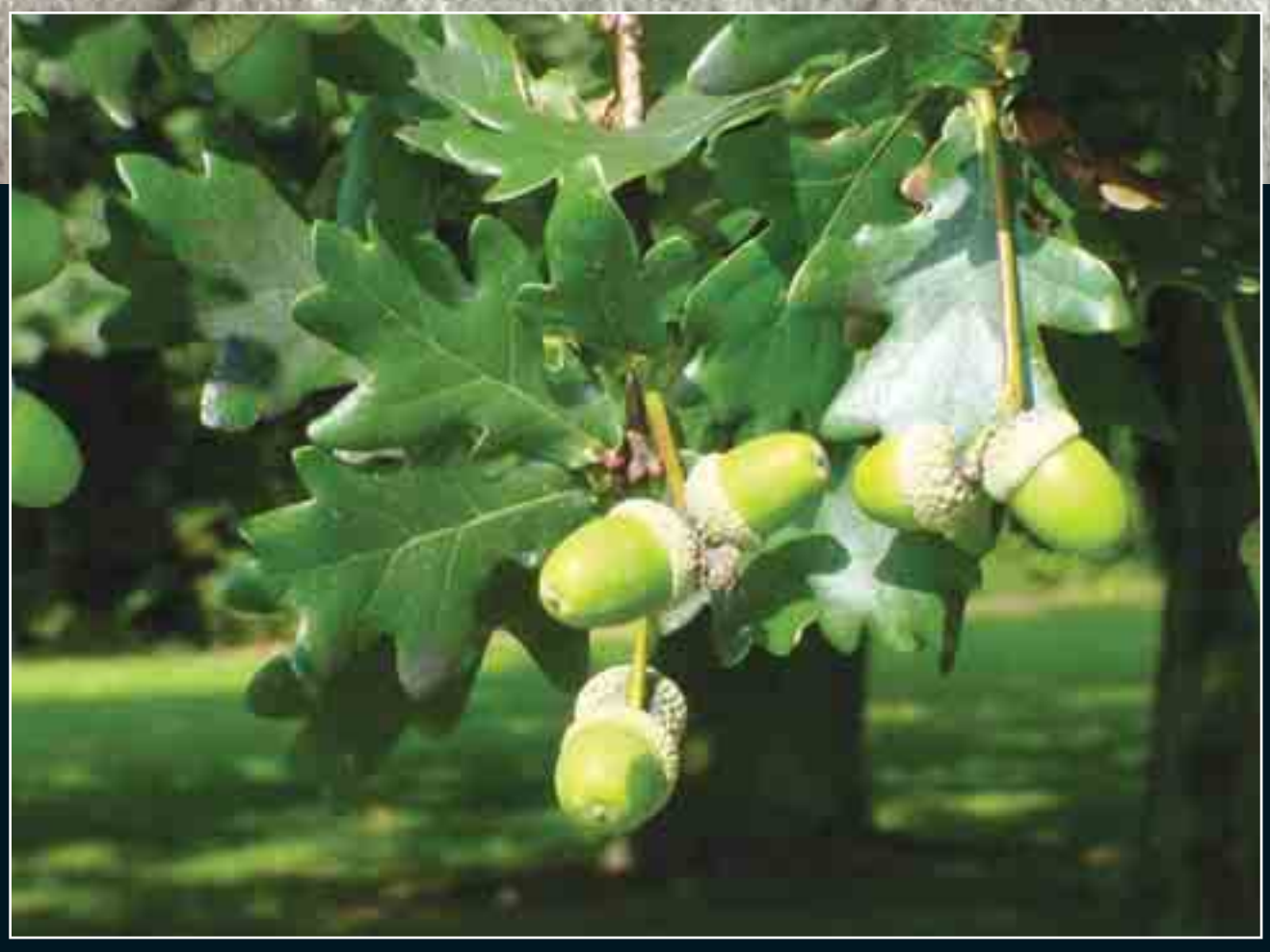
Location: Green River Formation, Wyoming

Size: 30 millimeters (1.18 in) height; matrix: 60 millimeters (2.3 in) by 60 millimeters (2.3 in), 15 millimeters (0.59 in) thick

Period: Eocene

Fossil records reveal that plants never underwent any evolutionary process and have no imaginary ancestors. Fish have always remained fish, birds have always remained birds, spiders have always remained as spiders, pines and spruces have always remained pines and spruces, and roses have always remained roses. And just like all these living beings, oaks have always remained as oaks, as the oak leaf fossil pictured confirms.











PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 26.5 centimeters (10.4 in) long; matrix: 36.5 centimeters (14.4 in) by 22.5 centimeters (8.9 in)

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

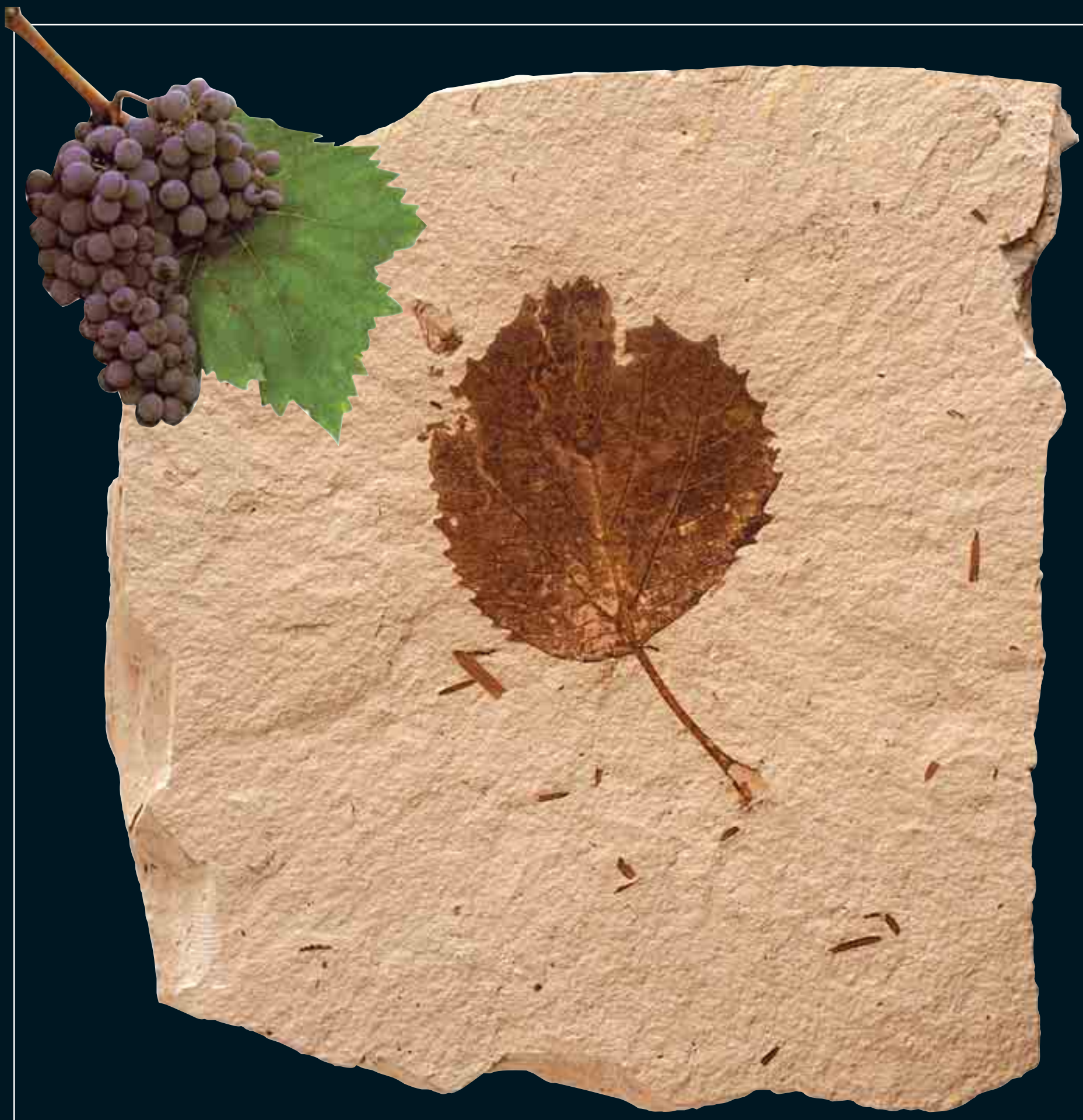
Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Perches have left many fossilized examples. All the fossils discovered reveal that, like all other living beings, these have remained unchanged, like the 54-37-million-year-old perch fossil pictured.







GRAPE LEAF

Age: 38 to 23 million years old

Size: 6.6 centimeters (2.6 in) including petiole

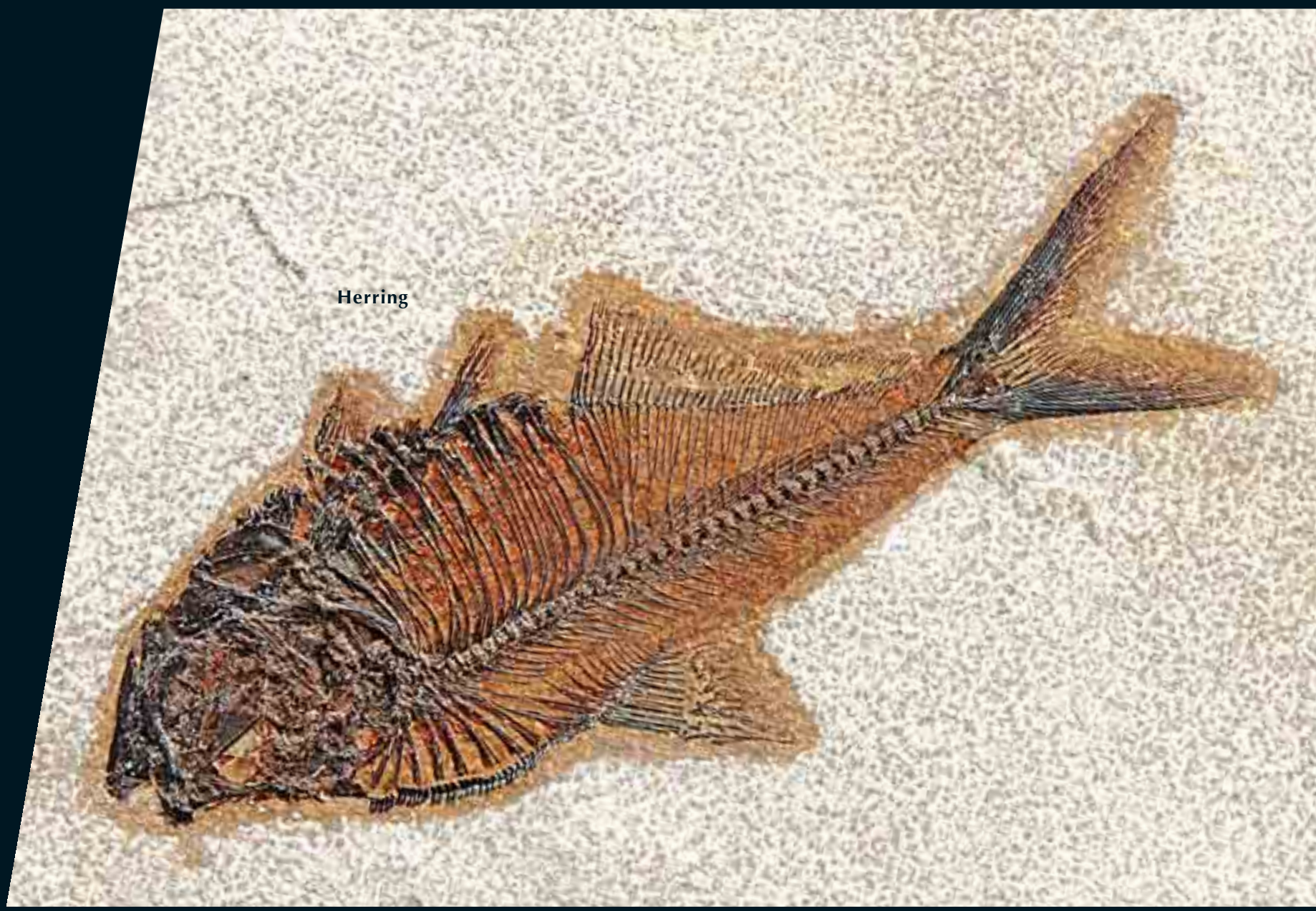
Location: Beaverhead County, Montana

Formation: Muddy Creek Formation

Period: Oligocene

The 38-23-million-year-old fossil grape leaf also verifies that plants also did not evolve, but were created. There exists no difference between Vitis grape leaves that existed millions of years ago and those of today.





Sunfish

HERRING AND SUNFISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

These herring and sunfish specimens once again show that living beings have not evolved. These fossils on the same plate, between 54-37 million years old, reveal that the herrings and sunfish living today and those that lived in the past are no different.





Herring



Sunfish







SUMAC LEAF

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: Leaf: 7 centimeters (2.8 in) by 1.2 centimeters (0.5 in); matrix: 24.2 centimeters (9.5 in) by 14 centimeters (5.5 in)

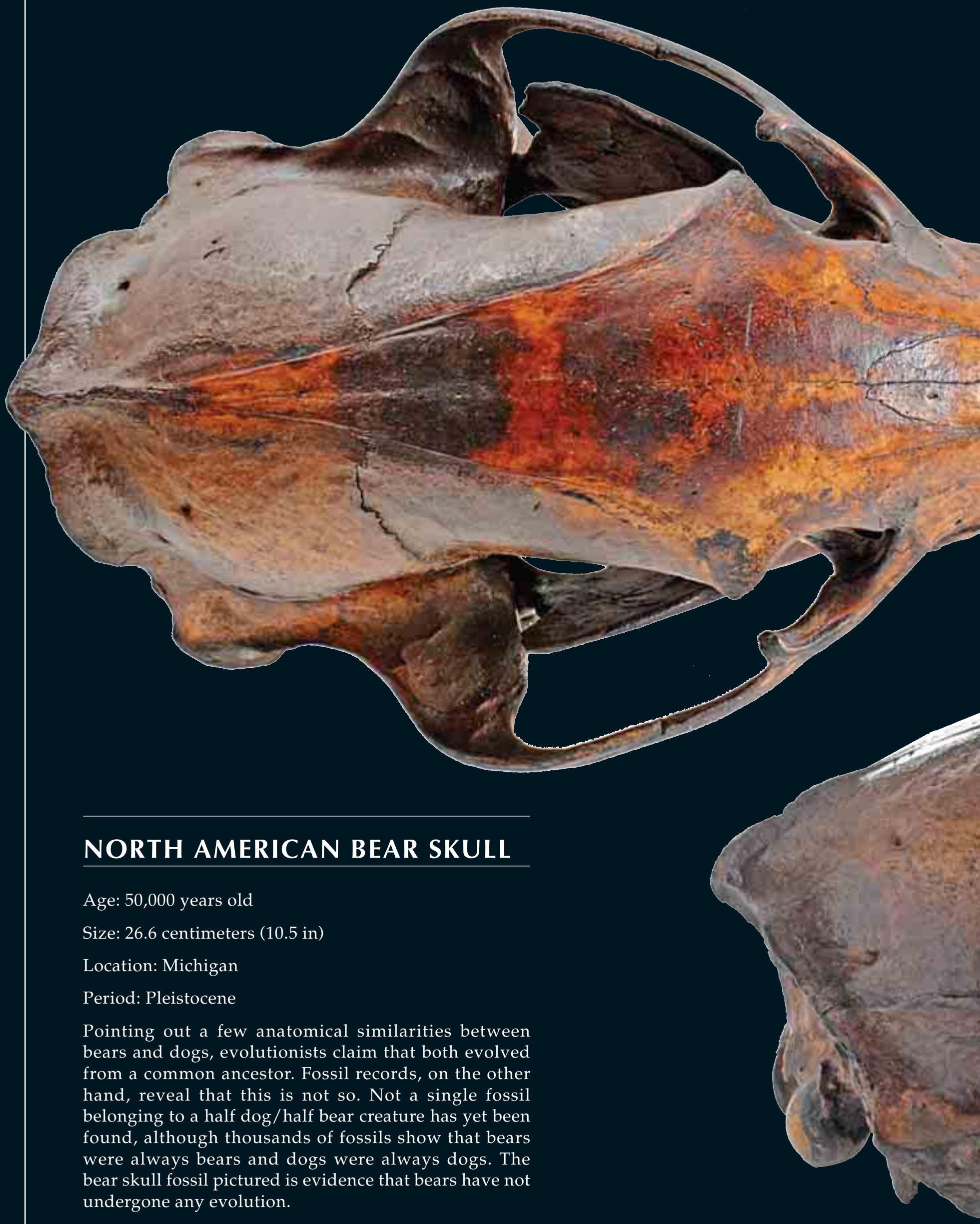
Location: Douglas Pass, Colorado

Formation: Green River Shale

Period: Eocene

This 54-37-million-year-old sumac leaf is no structurally different from ones alive today. For millions of years, sumacs have undergone no changes.





NORTH AMERICAN BEAR SKULL

Age: 50,000 years old

Size: 26.6 centimeters (10.5 in)

Location: Michigan

Period: Pleistocene

Pointing out a few anatomical similarities between bears and dogs, evolutionists claim that both evolved from a common ancestor. Fossil records, on the other hand, reveal that this is not so. Not a single fossil belonging to a half dog/half bear creature has yet been found, although thousands of fossils show that bears were always bears and dogs were always dogs. The bear skull fossil pictured is evidence that bears have not undergone any evolution.







PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

The 54- to 37-million-year-old perch is no different from those of today. Perches clearly have not evolved as evolutionists claim, but were created.





Sunfish

SUNFISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

For 150 years, in every corner of the world, Darwinists have sought fossils that will offer evidence for the so-called evolution of fish. However every fossil discovered so far reveals that fish have not undergone any evolution, but were created. To date, evolutionists have found neither a living creature that may be the so-called ancestor of fish, nor any fossils representing the intermediary stages fish have supposedly undergone. On the contrary, hundreds of thousands of fossils show that throughout prehistory, fish have always remained as fish. One of them is the 54-37 million-year-old sunfish fossil pictured. Evolutionists are desperate in the face of these fossils that prove to be evidence of creation.





HICKORY LEAF

Age: 65 to 54 million years old

Size: 7.6 centimeters (3 in)

Location: North Dakota, USA

Period: Paleocene

This North American hickory leaf fossil, 65- to 54-million-year-old, is evidence that these trees did not evolve from another plant. Leaves of a hickory that lived millions of years ago and the ones that live today are identical.







HERRING

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Herrings between 54 and 37 million years old are no different from the ones alive today. This invalidates the claims of evolutionists and once again confirms the fact that living beings are created by God.











FIG LEAF

Age: 65 to 54 million years old

Size: 5.7 centimeters (2.3 in)

Location: North Dakota

Period: Paleocene

The figs, plants with more than 800 species, are classified as Ficus. For millions of years, there have been no changes in the figs' leaves or their fruits. This is important evidence that figs have not evolved, as displayed by the fossil fig leaf pictured, 65 to 54 million years old.





HERRINGS



Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

The theory of evolution is just an imaginary story written about the natural history of species but which scientific findings have definitely refuted. One of the most important findings that demolish the theory of evolution are fossils. Herrings that have remained unchanged for millions of years reveal that the theory of evolution is a deception.





TARBUG

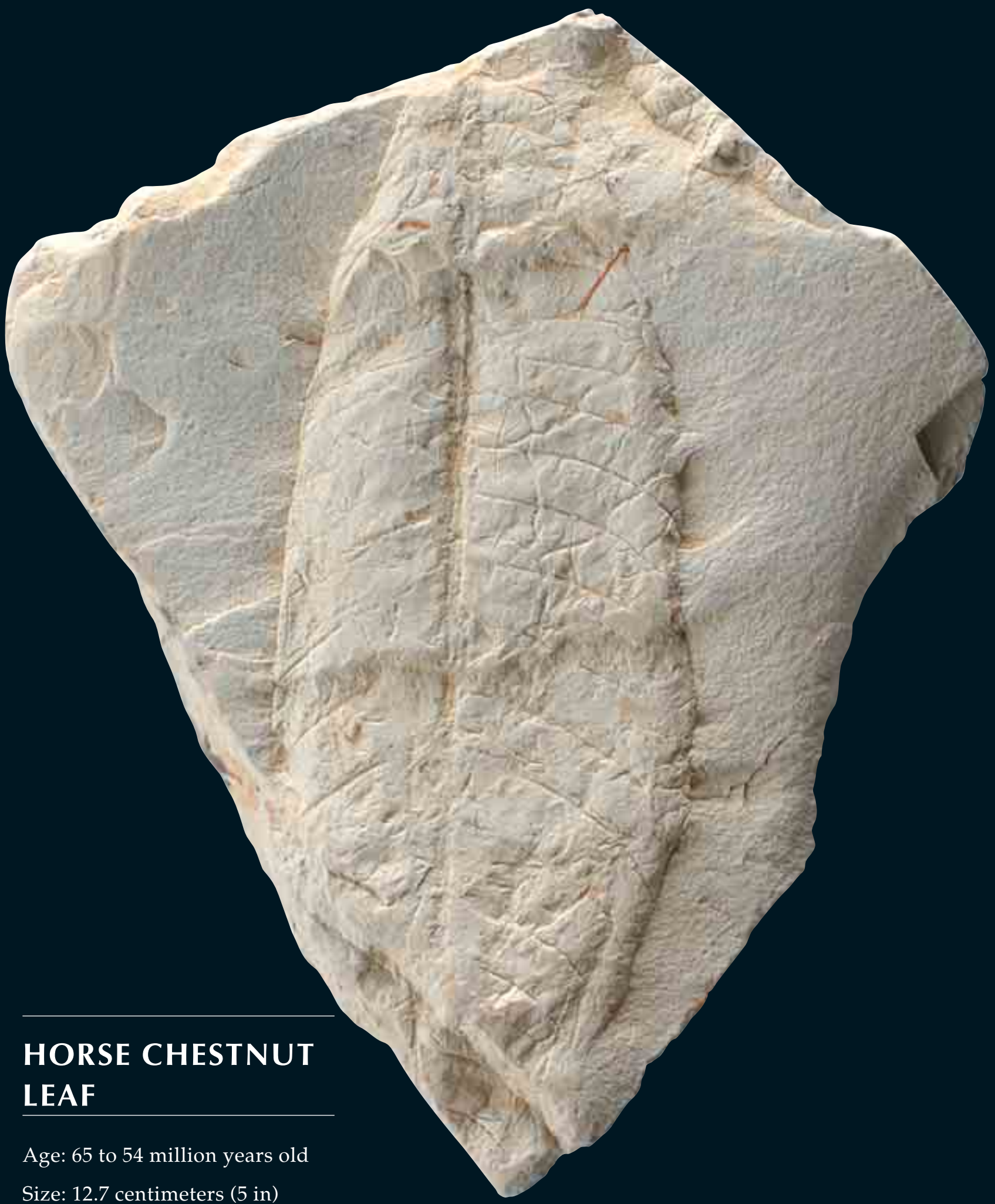
Age: 1.8 million to 11,000 years old

Location: LA Brea Tar Pits, Los Angeles, California

Period: Pleistocene

This insect, no different from those living today, is evidence that all living beings have been created.





HORSE CHESTNUT LEAF

Age: 65 to 54 million years old

Size: 12.7 centimeters (5 in)

Location: North Dakota

Period: Paleocene

The horse chestnut leaf that lived 65-54 million years ago is no different from the horse chestnut leaves of today. This is only one of the many pieces of evidence showing that plants have not evolved.



FERN

Age: 360 to 286 million years old

Size: Largest: 10.2 centimeters (4 in); matrix: 33 centimeters (13 in) by 15.2 centimeters (6 in)

Location: St. Clair, Pennsylvania

Period: Carboniferous

All the characteristics of ferns today were also shared by ferns that lived millions of years ago. Fossil records clearly reveal this. The 360 – 286 million-year-old fern pictured is the same as today's ferns.









HERRING

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Among the millions of fossils discovered to date, there exists not one single "intermediate form" in the form of a half herring/half swordfish, half shark/half salmon. Fossils reveal that herrings have always been herrings, salmons have always been salmons, and sharks have always been sharks. The herring, which has been the same for 54-37 million years, also verifies this.





HERRING

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 23 centimeters (9 in)

Location: Wyoming

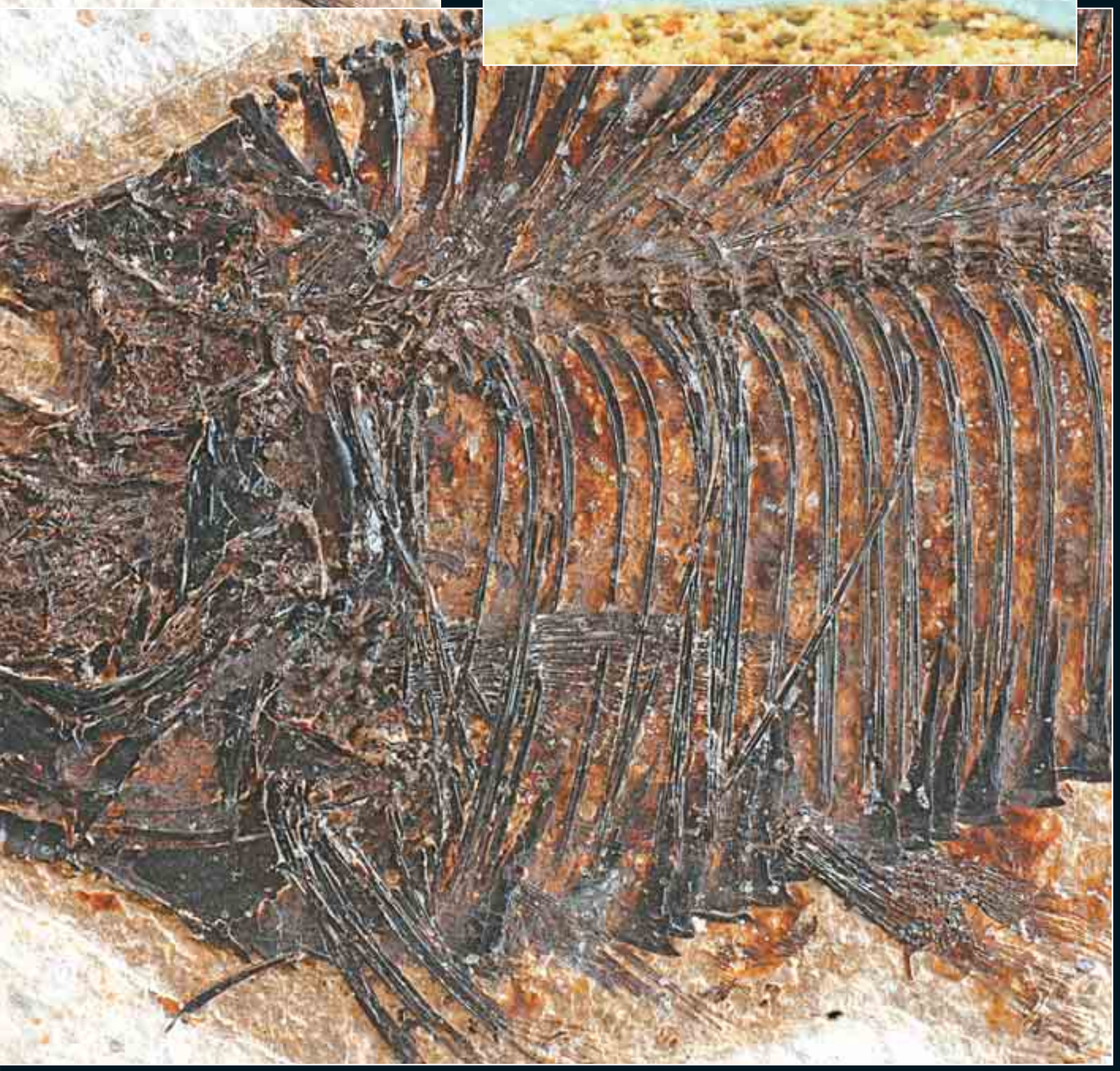
Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Current geological data reveal that fossil records are unusually rich. But this wealth of fossils provides no evidence to help evolutionists verify their claims. The entire fossil record confirms the fact of creation and denies evolution. The herring pictured is evidence that displays the invalidity of evolution.











PIPEFISH

Age: 23 to 5 million years old

Size: 11.4 centimeters (4.5 in)

Location: Santa Ynez Valley, California

Formation: Vaquero Formation

Period: Miocene

Pipefish is a small vertebrate that belongs to the seahorse family. This fossil pipefish, between 23 and 5 million years old, is identical with those of today. This refutes Darwinists, who assert that living beings evolved gradually.











LAMA SKULL

Age: 33 million years old

Size: Skull: 17.8 centimeters (7 in); matrix: 30.5 centimeters (12 in) by 25.4 centimeters (10 in) by 10.2 centimeters (4 in)

Location: Converse County, Wyoming

Period: Oligocene

Fossils reveal that all living species appeared on Earth separately, not all at once. This is the scientific evidence that living creatures are created. The 33-million-year-old lama skull fossil reveals that lamas have always remained as lamas and have not evolved from other mammals.



PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Fossil records reveal that perches have always remained as perches, salmon have always remained salmon, and shrimps have always remained shrimps. No living creature has evolved from another or has undergone any intermediate stages. One fossil revealing this fact is the 54-37 million-year-old perch fossil. Perches in our day have identical structures with those that lived millions of years ago.









RHINO SKULL

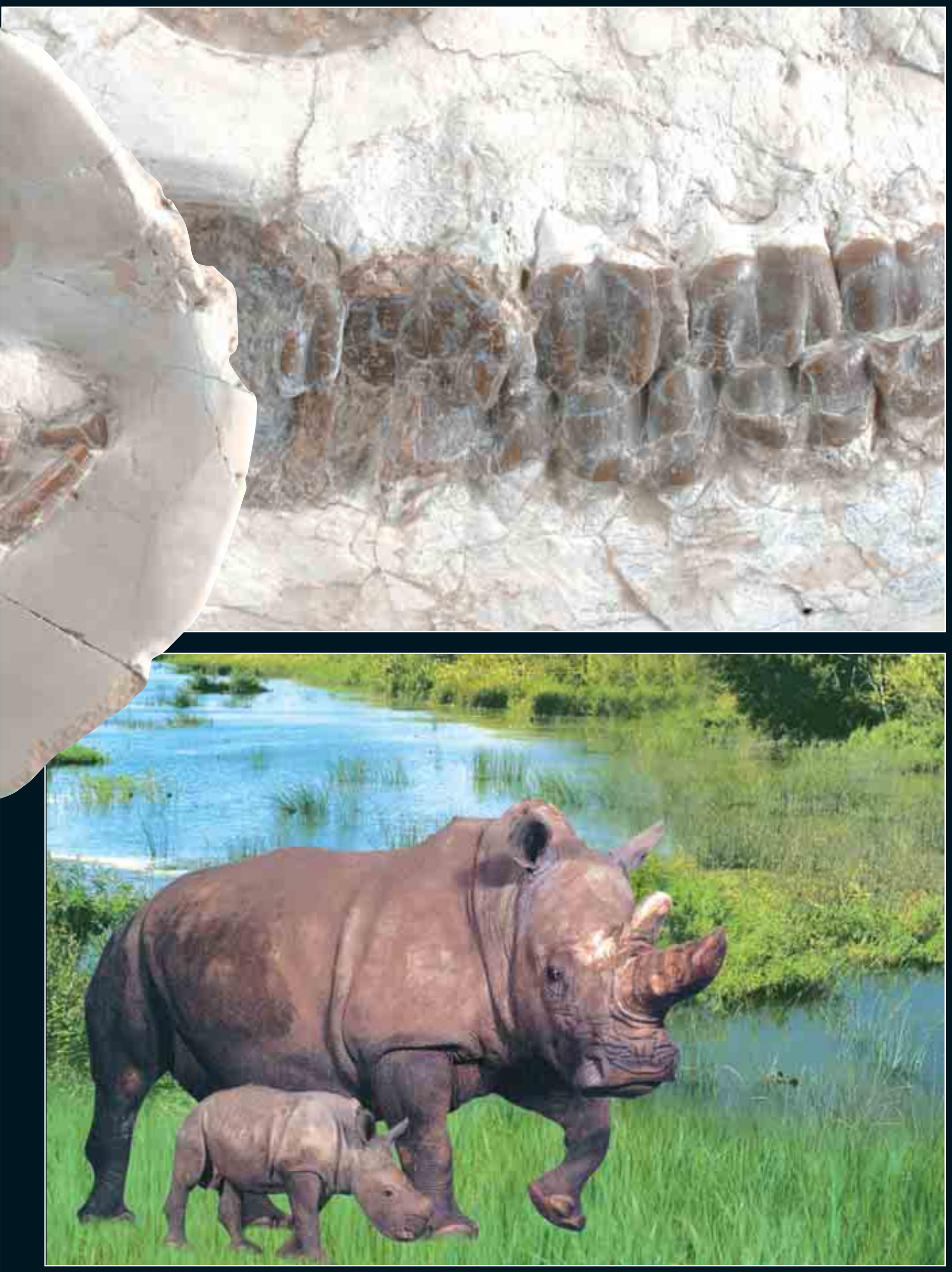
Age: 33 million years old

Size: 38.1 centimeters (15 in) by 25.4 centimeters (10 in) by 5.08 centimeters (2 in)

Location: Converse County, Wyoming

Period: Oligocene

The fossil pictured is evidence that no difference exists between rhinos of 33 million years ago and those today. Living creatures with anatomy unchanged for millions of years reveal that the theory of evolution is a huge deception.





RABBIT

Age: 33 million years old

Size: Skull 6.3 centimeters (2.5 in); matrix: 22.8 centimeters (9 in) by 17.7 centimeters (7 in) by 10.1 centimeters (4 in)

Location: Converse County, Wyoming

Period: Oligocene

The fossil record contains no examples of species gradually evolving from other, earlier forms. For instance, among millions of fossils, there exists not a single one that possesses the features of a half crocodile/half rabbit or half snake/half rabbit. However, thousands of fossils show that rabbits have always been rabbits. The evident fact revealed by fossils is that living species did not evolve; God created them.








Sunfish



SUNFISH, HERRING

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation,

Period: Eocene

"Living fossils" that reveal that species have preserved their structures for millions of years deal a big blow to the theory of evolution. As is known, the theory of evolution maintains that only creatures able to adapt themselves to a changing environment can survive and in this process, they are able to evolve into other, distinct species. Living fossils, on the other hand, reveal that living beings do not evolve over time according to changing conditions—a groundless assertion.



Herring





WILLOW

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

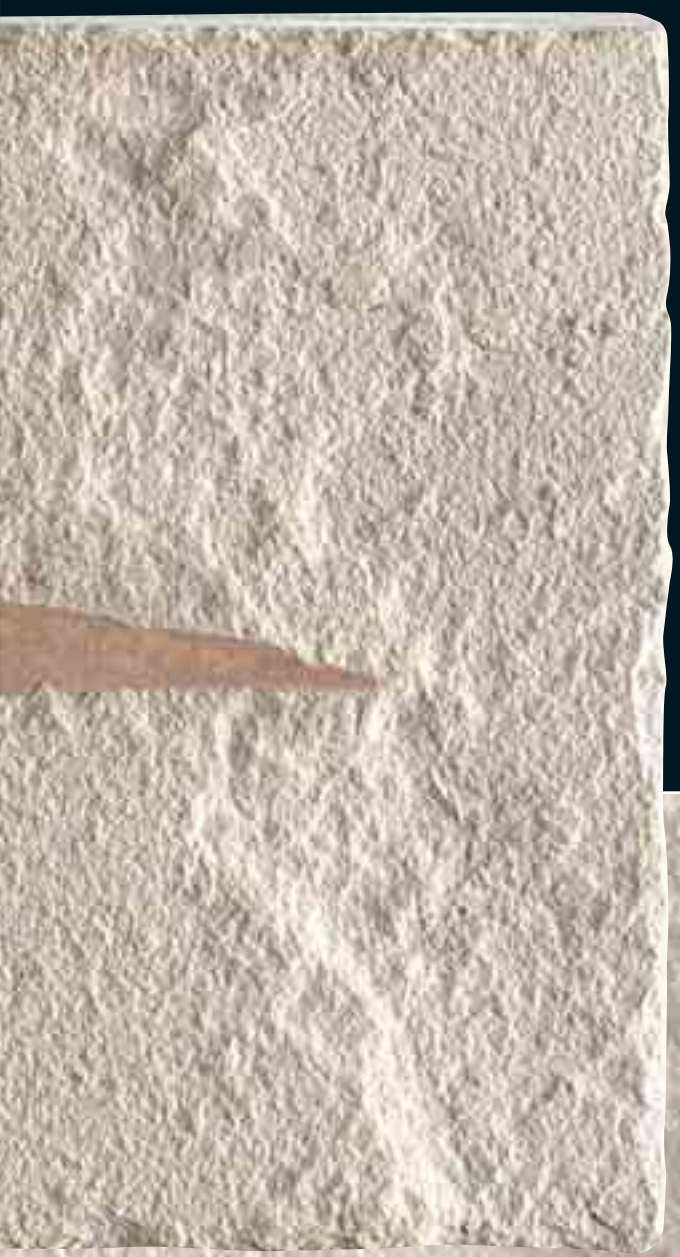
Size: Leaf: 100 millimeters (4 in) by 10 millimeters (0.4 in); matrix: 62 millimeters (2.4 in) by 130 millimeters (5 in)

Location: Uintah County, Utah

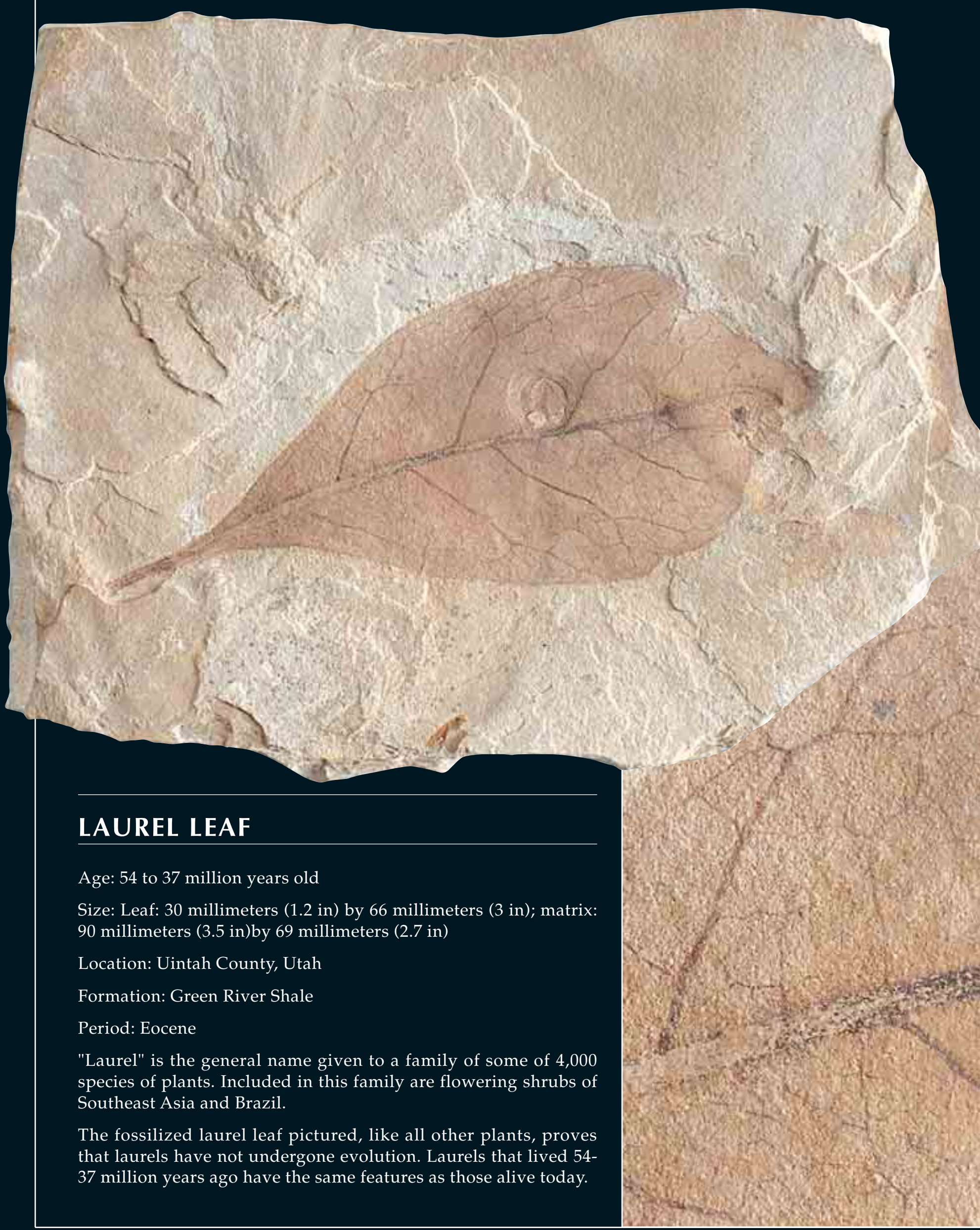
Formation: Green River Shale

Period: Eocene

Species of plants that exist for millions of years without undergoing any changes are a major blow to the theory of evolution. This fossil willow leaf, 54 to 37 million years old, has remained unchanged despite the passage of millions of years. The willow leaves of our day are the same as those that lived 54-37 million years ago.







LAUREL LEAF

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: Leaf: 30 millimeters (1.2 in) by 66 millimeters (3 in); matrix: 90 millimeters (3.5 in)by 69 millimeters (2.7 in)

Location: Uintah County, Utah

Formation: Green River Shale

Period: Eocene

"Laurel" is the general name given to a family of some of 4,000 species of plants. Included in this family are flowering shrubs of Southeast Asia and Brazil.

The fossilized laurel leaf pictured, like all other plants, proves that laurels have not undergone evolution. Laurels that lived 54-37 million years ago have the same features as those alive today.





HERRING AND PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Location: Kemmerer, Wyoming

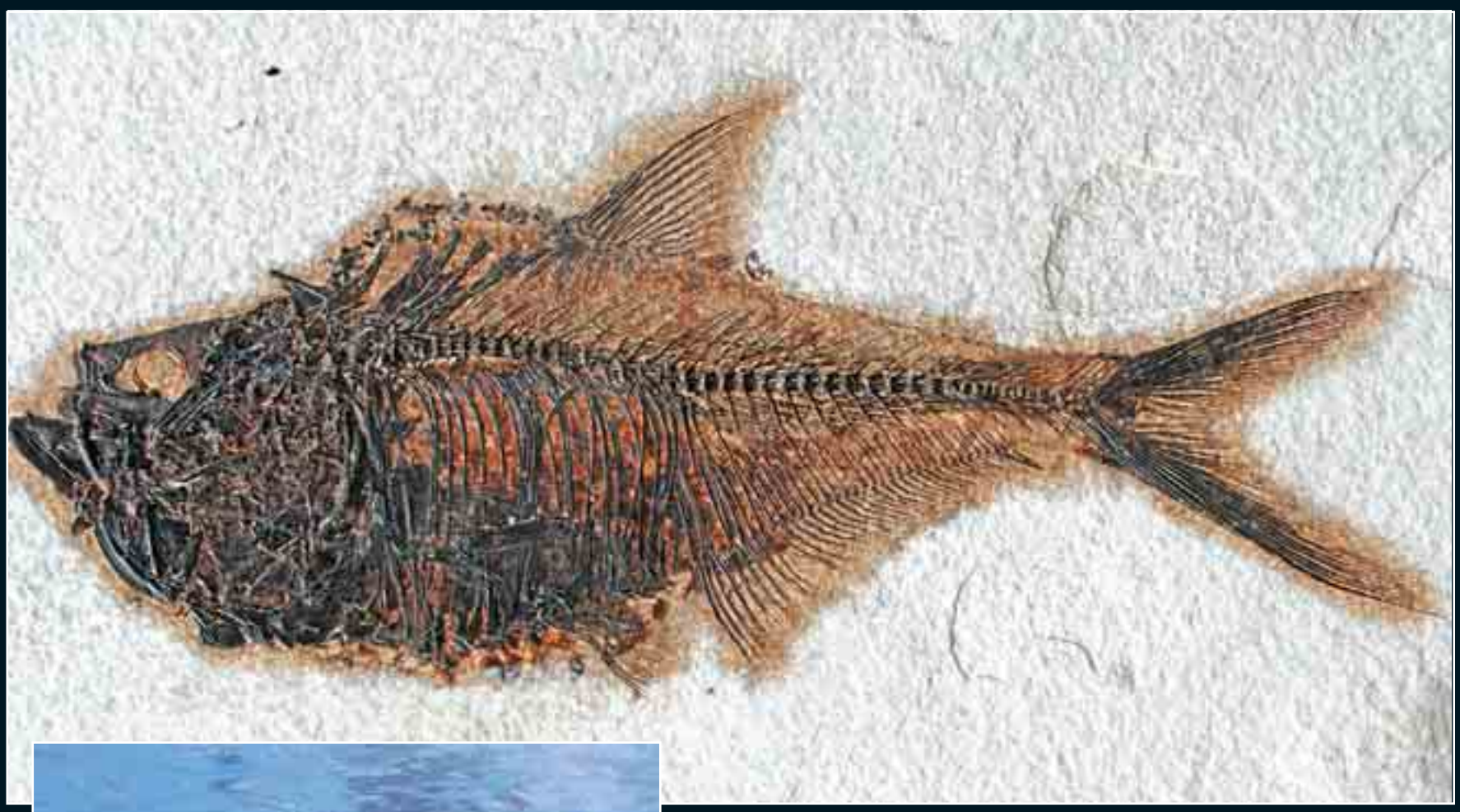
Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

This fossil, between 54 and 37 million years old, shows that herrings and perches have not changed for millions of years. There exists no difference between today's herring and perch and those that lived millions of years ago.









Herring



Perch







RABBIT

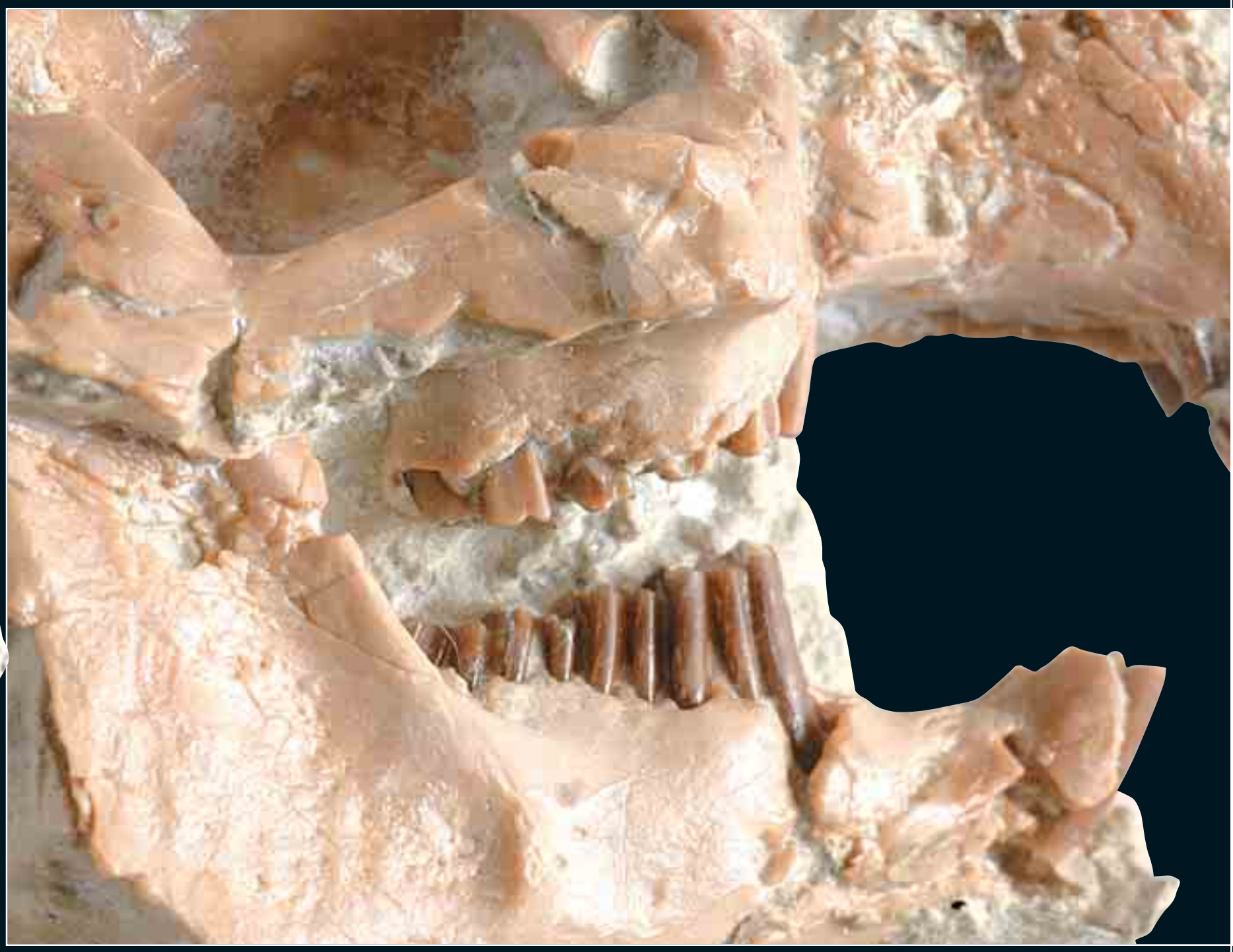
Age: 38 to 23 million years old

Formation: Brule Formation

Location: White River Group, Converse County, Wyoming

Period: Oligocene

This rabbit that lived between 38 and 23 million years ago and rabbits that live today are the same. Rabbits have not changed for millions of years, proving that rabbits have not evolved, but were created.







DEER SKULL

Age: 38 to 23 million years old

Formation: Brule Formation

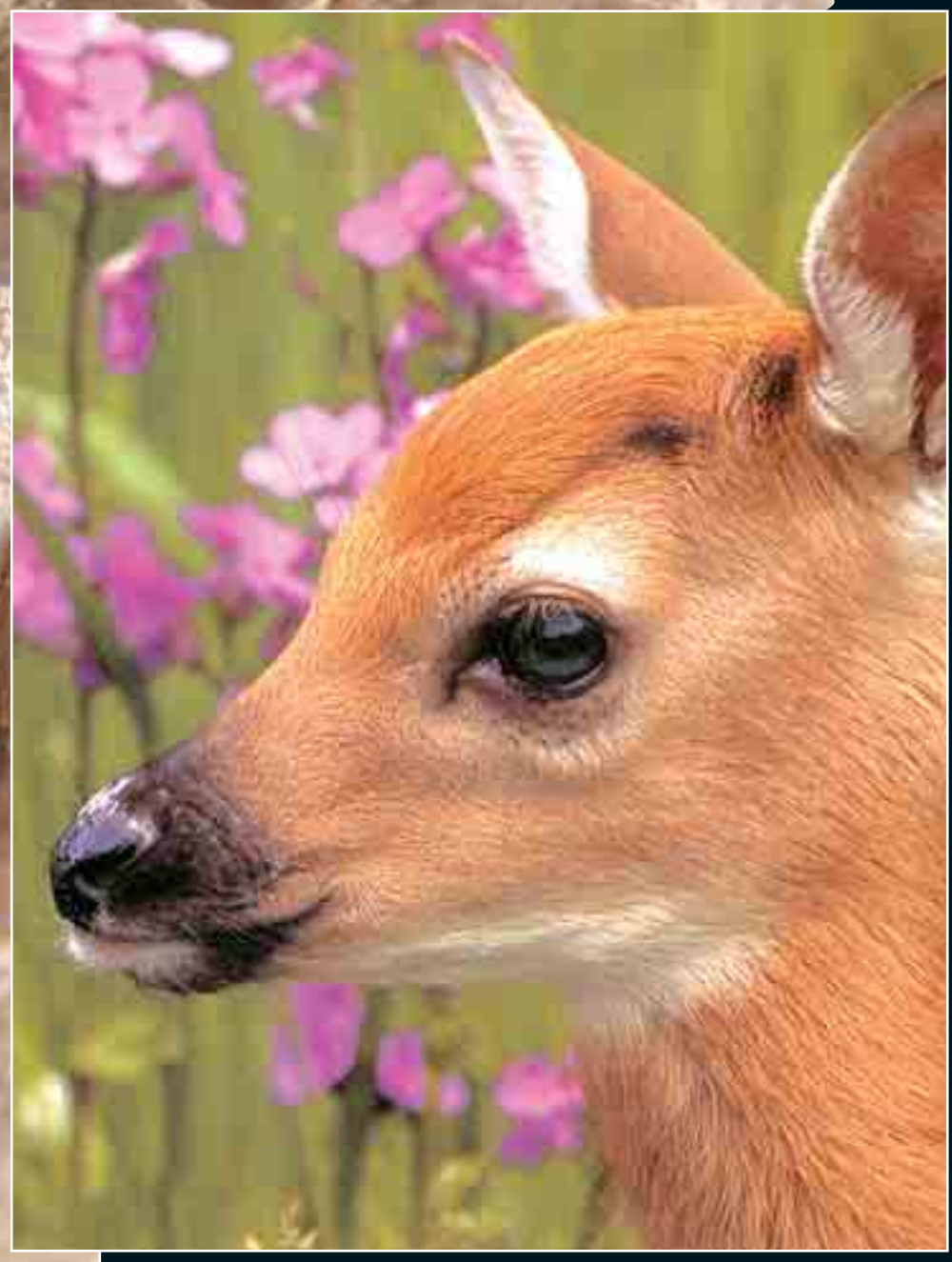
Location: White River Group, Sioux County, Nebraska

Period: Oligocene

The fact that deer 38-23 million years old are the same as those living today reveals that these mammals have not changed for millions of years—that is, they have not evolved.







PERCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 31 centimeters (12 in)

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Just as do all other fossils, perch fossils show that the "gradual evolution" model suggested by Darwin is not true. Not a single fossil exists that confirms that living species evolved from one another or they advanced from primitive to more developed forms. Millions of fossils show that living beings existed with their perfect and complete structures from the moment they were created, and that during their existence they underwent no changes. One of these is the 54 to 37 million-year-old perch fossil pictured.











BIVALVE

Age : 13 to 12.5 million years old

Size :10 centimeters (4 in)

Formation: Calvert Formation

Location: Calvert County, Maryland

Period: Middle Miocene

Bivalves are two-shelled mollusks such as mussels and oysters. There is no difference between bivalves that lived millions of years ago and those of today—a situation that denies the gradual evolution suggested by Darwinists.





TURTLE

Age : 38 to 23 million years old

Size :13 centimeters (5 in) by 10 centimeters (4 in) wide by 4.5 centimeters (1.75 in) thick

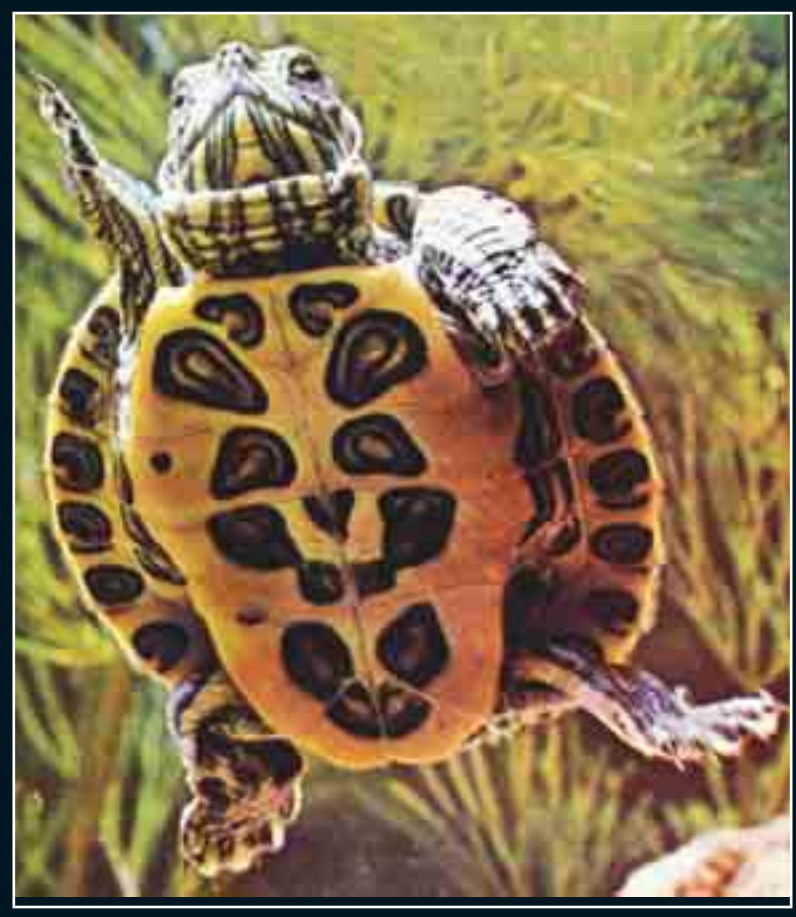
Formation: Brule Formation

Location: Sioux County, Nebraska

Period: Oligocene

Evolutionists admit that there is not a single finding in the fossil record to show that turtles ever underwent evolution. In his book Vertebrate Paleontology and Evolution, Robert Carroll says that the earliest turtles are encountered in Triassic formations in Germany and that these are easily distinguished from other species thanks to their hard shells, which are very similar to those of specimens living today. He then goes on to say that no trace of earlier or more primitive turtles has ever been identified,although turtles fossilize very easily and are easily recognized even if only very small parts are found. (Robert Carroll, *Vertebrate Paleontology and Evolution*, p. 207)

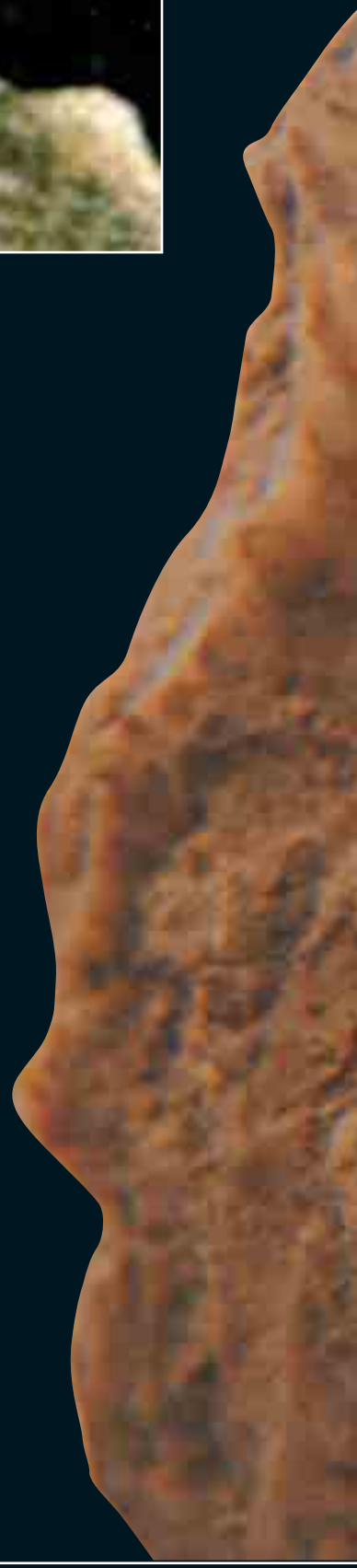












SHELL AND OYSTER

Age : 410 to 360 million years old

Size : 3.8 centimeter (1.5 in)

Formation: Jefferson Limestone

Location: Clark County, Indiana

Period: Devonian

Oysters that have remained the same for at least 360 million years challenge evolutionists who assert that species evolved gradually from one another. These fossil mollusks show that they did not evolve, but were created.





PERCH

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

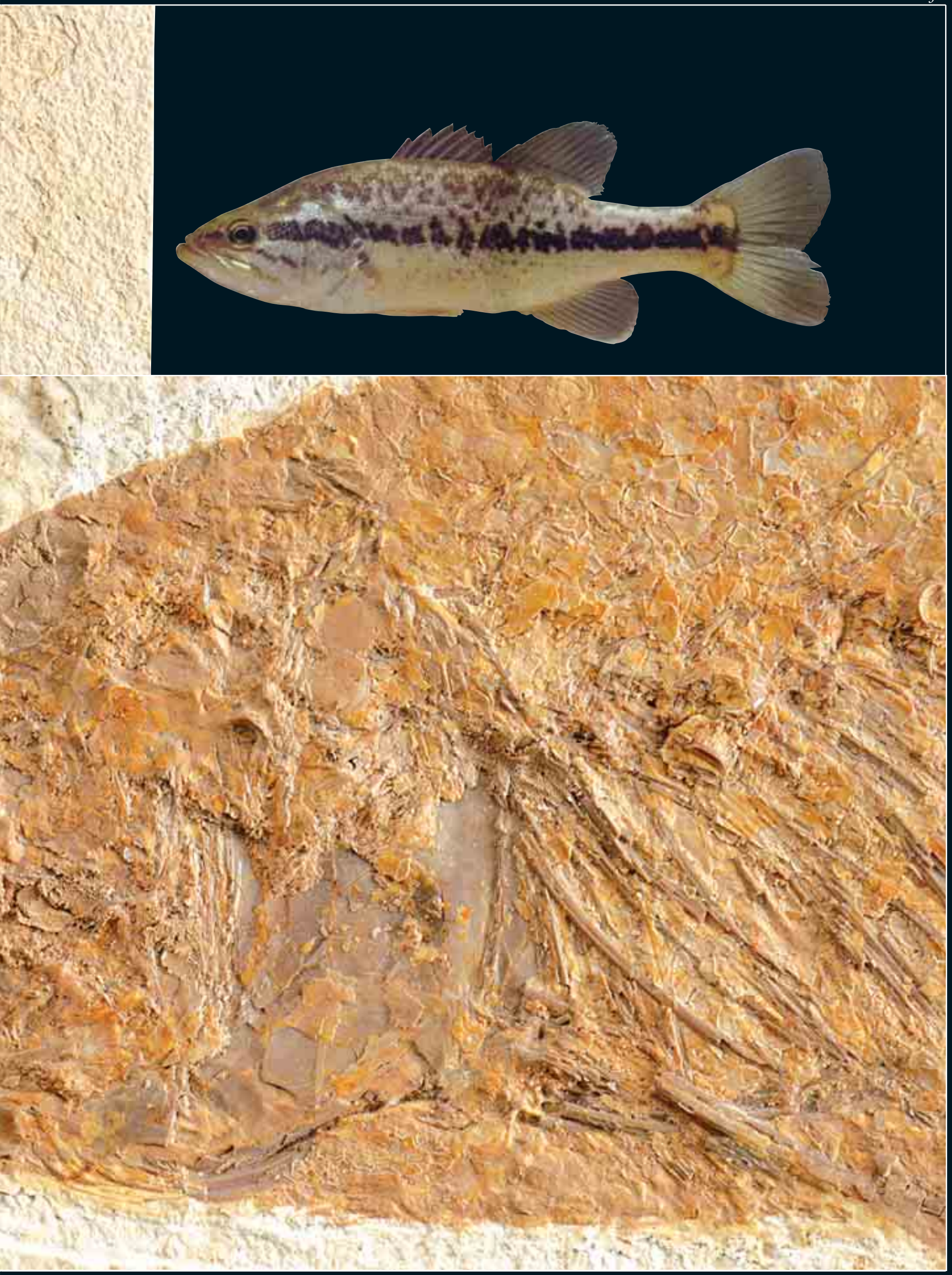
Size : 15 centimeters (5.9 in)

Location: Fossil Lake, Kemmerer, Wyoming

Formation: Green River Formation

Period: Eocene

Perch living millions of years ago possessed all the characteristics that perches exhibit today. This fact, verified by fossil records, invalidates the theory of evolution.





STARFISH

Age : 360 to 325 million years old

Size: Matrix 6.2 centimeters (2.4 in) by 6.2 centimeters (2.4 in)

Formation: Edwardsville Formation

Location: Crawfordsville, Indiana

Period: Mississippian

Today's starfish possess the same characteristics as starfish of millions of years ago. This fossil, revealing that starfish have remained the same for 360 – 325 million years, refutes the claims of evolutionists and show that living things were created with the same features they still have.







FOSSIL SPECIMENS FOUND IN CANADA

Canada has some of the oldest geological structures in the world. A large part of its rock formations belong to the Precambrian Period (4.6 billion years to 543 million years ago), and the country is rich in fossil beds.

One of the dominion's most important fossil beds is the world-famous Burgess Shale Formation. The fossil bed in Burgess Shale is regarded as one of the most significant paleontological discoveries of our time. Research has shown that when the sediments from which fossils are obtained were being laid down, this region lay close to the equator. At that time, the Burgess Shale area lay on the lower edge of the North American continent.

The first fossils discovered were a number of invertebrate specimens found by the paleontologist Charles Doolittle Walcott in the early 1900s. In fact, Burgess Shale is an area known for its invertebrate fossils. Thanks to these specimens more than 500 million years old, some 140 species that lived during the Cambrian Period have been identified. The characteristic of these fossils is that they belong to many different phyla and seem to have emerged suddenly, with no forebears in preceding strata. Evolutionist sources admit that accounting for these fossil discoveries is impossible in terms of the theory of evolution.

Another major fossil field in Canada lies in Miguasha Park. This area, rich in fossil specimens, lies on the Gaspé Peninsula. Fossils were





Fossil researches in the Burgess Shale

first discovered in the region in the mid-1800s. The region's rock structure dates back some 375 to 350 million years. Research reveals that around 370 million years ago, the Gaspé Coast was a tropical gulf.

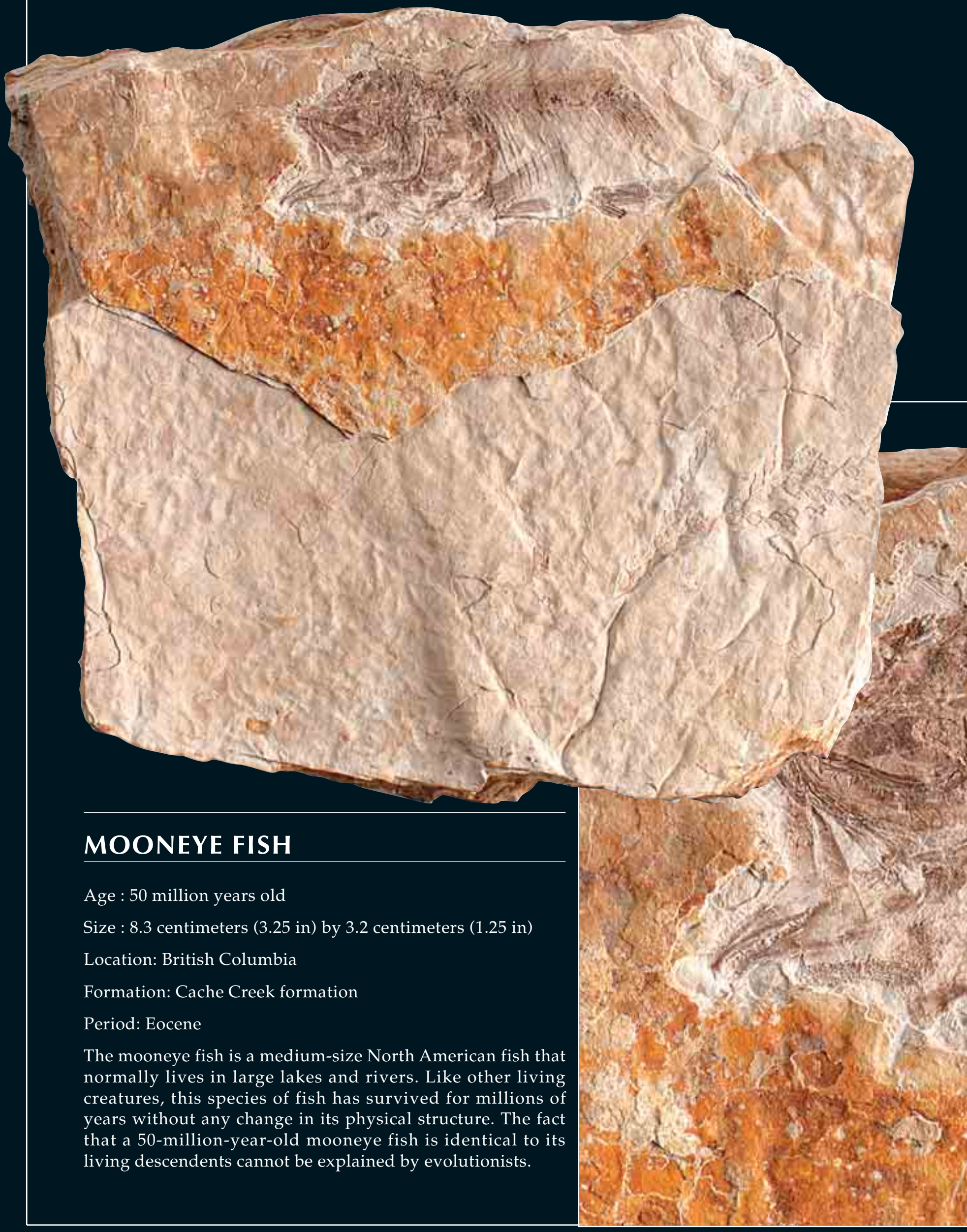
The fossils in Miguasha exhibit a wide variety, from micro-organisms to vertebrates and from invertebrates to plants. Some plant and fish fossils obtained from Miguasha are the earliest examples of their kind. For example, the plant known as *Spermasposita* is thought to be the oldest flowering plant on Earth. With their fully formed and flawless structures, these specimens show that living things were already complex at a time when evolutionists maintain that life was supposedly exceedingly primitive.



Fossil researches in the Province of Alberta

Burgess Shale





MOONEYE FISH

Age : 50 million years old

Size : 8.3 centimeters (3.25 in) by 3.2 centimeters (1.25 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek formation

Period: Eocene

The mooneye fish is a medium-size North American fish that normally lives in large lakes and rivers. Like other living creatures, this species of fish has survived for millions of years without any change in its physical structure. The fact that a 50-million-year-old mooneye fish is identical to its living descendents cannot be explained by evolutionists.









SEQUOIA BRANCH

Age :50 million years old

Size : 7 centimeters (2.75 in) by 10 centimeters (4 in)

Location: Kamloops, British Columbia

Period: Eocene

Now known as the largest trees on Earth, sequoias live a very long time. Most of them grow in North America. Some are 1,000 years old and 150 meters (492 feet) high. Fossils show that sequoias have remained the same for millions of years; that is, they have not undergone a process of evolution. The fossil seen here of a 50-million-year-old sequoia branch is identical to that of trees living today.







MOONEYE FISH

Age : 50 million years old

Size : 10 centimeters (4 in) by 1.5 centimeters (0.6 in)

Location: British Columbia

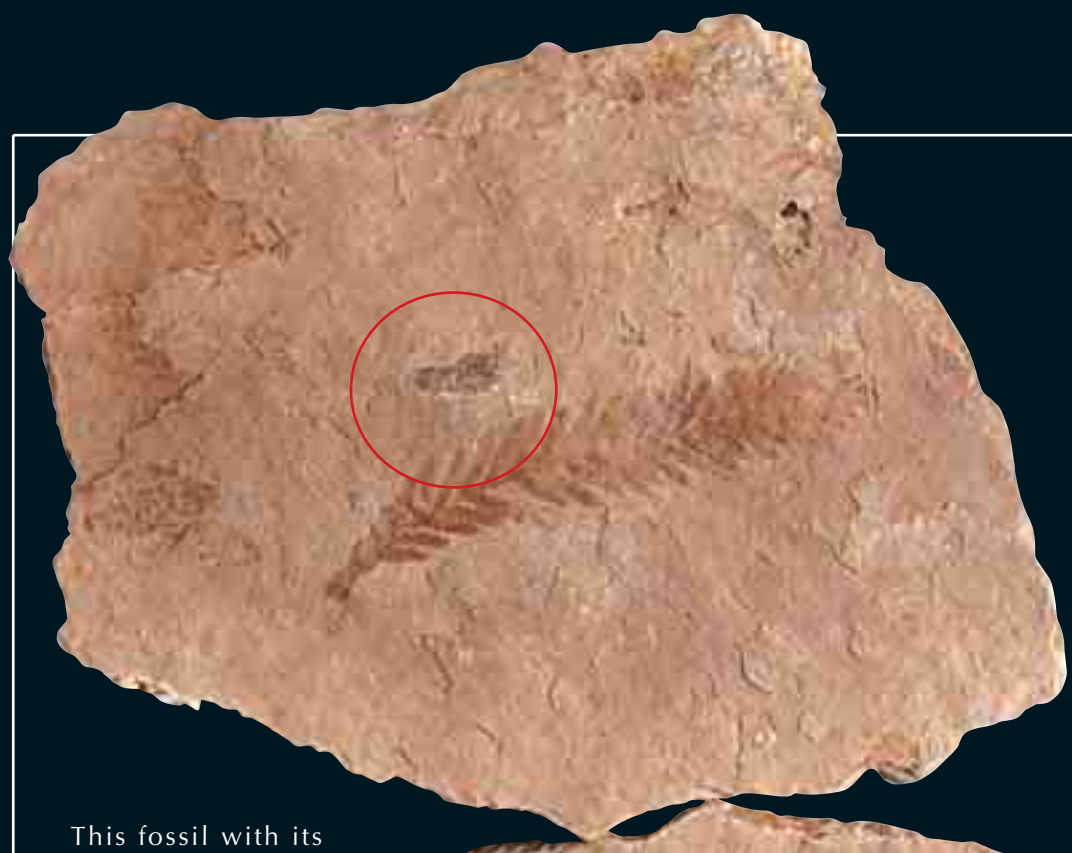
Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

From Canada's fossil fields, numbers of fossil mooneye fish have been encountered. All these fossils show that mooneye fish have been the same for millions of years. This million year-old stability—no change in physical structure—is an important proof that evolution has never happened.







This fossil with its counterpart is 50 million years old.



SEQUOIA STEM WITH MARCH FLY

Age : 50 million years old

Size : 10 centimeters (4 in) by 12.7 centimeters (5 in)

Location: Kamloops, British Columbia

Period: Eocene

March flies belong to the *Tabanidae* family and feed mostly on plant pollen. The fossil record shows that all species of flies came into being at the same time and have lived on for millions of years without any change in their physical structures. This proves that flies, like all other living creatures, did not evolve. Evolutionists admit that the origin of flies cannot be explained in terms of the theory of evolution.

The evolutionist scientist, Paul Pierre Grassé, points this out when he writes: "We are totally in the dark about the origin of insects." (*Evolution of Living Organisms*, New York Academic Press, 1977, p. 30) The fossil record demonstrates that flies and all other insects originated as the result of God's creation.





LUNGFISH

Age : 350 million years old

Size : 18.5 centimeters (7.3 in)

Location: Miguasha, Gaspesie

Period: Upper Devonian

Today's lungfish live mostly in Africa and South America. When the water level falls and a river dries up, these fish survive by burying themselves in the mud. The oldest known fossil of a lungfish dates from the Devonian period (417 to 354 million years ago). The fossil pictured also dates back to this period. There is no difference between a lungfish of today and one that lived 350 million years ago. These fish have not changed in hundreds of millions of years and offer proof that living creatures did not evolve, they were created.







SEQUOIA STEM AND HORNBEAM LEAF

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size : Matrix: 7 centimeters (2.75 in) by 1.5 centimeters (0.6 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek formation

Period: Eocene

Plants have such highly complex structures that it is not possible that they appeared by chance and evolved from one another, as evolutionists claim. The fossil record shows that the various classifications of plants appeared all at once, and that there was no process of evolution connecting them. The fossils seen here of sequoia and hornbeam tree leaves dramatize that evolution is not a valid theory. And there is no difference between plants living today and these equivalents that lived between 54 and 37 million years ago.

Hornbeam



Sequoia







This fossil, dating back 54 to 37 million years, consists of two parts; negative and positive.



SEQUOIA STEM WITH SEEDPODS ON BRANCH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size : Leaf, 7 centimeters (2.7 in) by 10.7 centimeters (4.3 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

There is no difference between sequoia trees growing today and those that were growing millions of years ago. This proves that plants, like animals, did not undergo a process of evolution.





BIRCH

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size : 20.2 centimeters (8 in) by 23 centimeters (9.3 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

The birch tree belongs to the *Betula* genus and grows in northern climates. The fossil pictured is from a tree that lived between 54 and 37 million years ago. This leaf is identical to those on present day's trees. This proves that birch trees, like other living creatures, did not evolve.





SALMON HEAD

Age : 1.8 million to 11,000 years old

Size : 15.2 centimeters (6 in) by 8.6 centimeters (3.4 in)

Location: Kamloops River, British Columbia

Period: Pleistocene

Fossils of salmon have been found at many geological levels, and all are identical to salmon alive today. Every fossil that is discovered refutes Darwinists and proves that salmon, like other living species, have never changed.







Sequoia

Ginkgo



GINKGO LEAF AND SEQUOIA STEM

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size: Ginkgo leaf, 5 centimeters (2 in), 5.8 centimeters (2.3 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

The ginkgo tree is a living fossil that belongs to its own class of *Ginkgophyta*. The oldest known examples date back 270 million years. The fossil ginkgo leaf shown here is between 54 and 37 million years old. These trees have been the same for hundreds of millions of years—a challenge to the theory of evolution.



GINKGO LEAF

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size:: Leaf:, 5 centimeters (2 in) by 5.8 centimeters (2.3 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: The Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

Fossil discoveries clearly disprove the claims regarding the evolution of plant species. One of these discoveries is of a 54- to 37-million-year-old fossil ginkgo leaf. Ginkgo trees that grew tens of millions of years ago are identical to those growing today.



ELM LEAF

Age : 50 million years old

Size : Matrix: 11 centimeters (4.3 in) by 5.8 centimeters (2.3 in)

Location: Kamloops, British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

The elm trees that grow in temperate climates are generally found in North America, Europe and Asia. 50-million-year-old fossil elm tree leaves clearly refute the claims of the evolution of plants.













GINKGO BILOBA LEAF

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size : 3 centimeters (1.2 in) by 2.5 centimeters (1 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

There is no fossil that can validate the claims regarding the evolution of plants. To the contrary, hundreds of thousands of fossils disprove these claims. One of these, pictured here, is that of a 54- to 37- million-year-old fossil ginkgo leaf. The fact that ginkgos have not changed in millions of years shows that evolution is a great deception.



ALDER LEAF

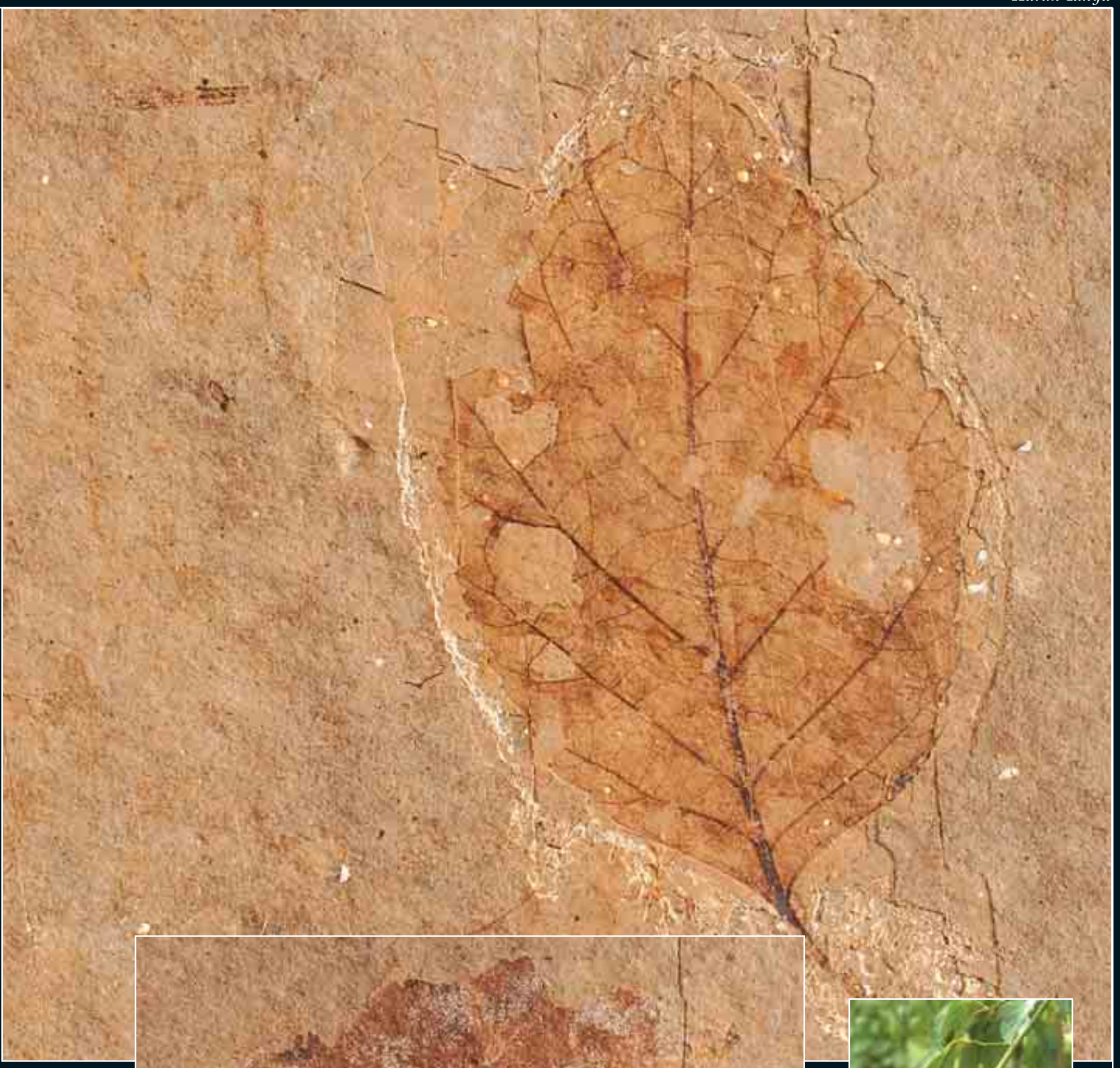
Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size : 3 centimeters (1.2 in) by 7 centimeters (2.8 in)

Location: Kamloops British Columbia

Period: Eocene

There is no difference between alder trees growing today and ones that grew between 54 and 37 million years ago. Alders that lived then had the same systems as trees have today. This is proof that evolution never happened on Earth.









HORNBEAM AND ELM LEAVES

Age : 54 to 37 million years old

Size : Matrix: 31 centimeters (12.2 in) by 18 centimeters (7 in)

Location: British Columbia

Formation: Cache Creek Formation

Period: Eocene

The fossil record shows that all plant species have survived from the beginning of their existence without the slightest change. If a living organism retains the same characteristics for millions of years, then obviously it did not evolve; but was created. One proof of this fact can be seen in the 54- to 37-million-year-old fossils of hornbeam and elm leaves pictured here.

elm

Hornbeam

Elm

Hornbeam



DAWN REDWOOD FROND AND CONE

Age: 50 to 45 million years old

Size : Cone: 15 millimeters (0.6 in), stem: 11 centimeters(4.3 in) and frond 27 millimeters (1 in) ; matrix: 145 millimeters (5.7in) by 11 centimeters (4.3 in)

Location: Tranquille Shale, Cache Creek, British Columbia

Period: Lower Middle Eocene

This 50- to 45- million-year-old redwood cone is proof that plants did not undergo a process of evolution. Redwoods that grew millions of years ago are the same as those growing today. This shows that living species did not evolve.









LOBSTER

Age : 146 to 65 million years old

Location : South Saskatchewan River Valley

Formation: Bear Paw Formation

Period: Cretaceous

Fossils that were gathered in the last 150 years proved that living species never changed or evolved from one another. This fact is underscored by this 146- to 65-million-year-old fossil of a lobster, no different from its counterparts alive today.







FOSSIL SPECIMENS FOUND IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC





One of the settings in which fossils form is amber. Fossils preserved in amber are the result of the resin produced by trees trapping a living thing and preserving it at that exact moment. Resin is insoluble in water and solidifies very quickly in contact with the air. Subsequently, the process of polymerization commences (monomer molecules entering into chemical reactions give rise to three-dimensional chains), and the clear resin continues to harden over the course of millions of years. The living creature entombed in the resin thus remains unchanged from its original state millions of years ago.

Worldwide, there are more than 100 known amber beds. The oldest known ambers have been obtained from the Lebanese Mountains and date back to the Cretaceous Period (130 to 120 million years). Recent research has revealed some new amber beds going back to the Mesozoic Era. These include Jordanian amber, dating back 80 to 75 million years, New Jersey amber approximately 80 million years old, Cedar Lake ambers, again 80 to 75 million years old, French ambers around 70 million years old, and Pyrenean ambers going back 100 million years. The majority of fossils obtained from many other amber beds belong to the Eocene-Miocene periods (55 to 5 million years ago).





There are more than 100 amber beds around the world. One of them lies in Norway, where Baltic ambers are found.



Some amber beds in the Dominican Republic





Most amber fossils from the Dominican Republic also belong to the Eocene-Miocene periods. In the Dominican Republic, there are two main amber beds. One is a mountain region to the North-East of the city of Santiago; the other is the mines near the town of El Valle, to the northeast of the city of Santo Domingo. Dominican amber is formed from the resin from trees belonging to the species *Hymenaea*. One of its most important characteristics is the wealth of the species fossilized in it. In addition to the tens of thousands of insects, small frogs, lizards and scorpions have also been fossilized in Dominican amber.

Like all other fossils, amber fossils discovered in the Dominican Republic demonstrate one very significant fact: Living things have undergone no change over millions of years, in other words, they never underwent evolution. Mosquitoes have always existed as mosquitoes, ants as ants, bees as bees, dragonflies as dragonflies and spiders as spiders. In short, all living creatures have possessed exactly the same features since the moment they first came into the world, and have remained in that same form. Living things preserved in amber millions of years ago are identical to present-day specimens. This deals a lethal blow to the theory of evolution and once again demonstrates the fact of creation.





ADULT PLANTHOPPER

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The 25-million-year-old planthopper pictured is identical to present-day planthoppers. These insects, which have remained unchanged despite the passage of millions of years, refute the theory of evolution.



JUMPING SPIDER

Age: 25 million years old

Size: 16 millimeters (0.6 in) by 10 millimeters (0.3 in)

Location: The mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This piece of amber contains a jumping spider from the family *Salticidae*. These spiders take their name from the way they jump onto their prey, leaping up to 50 times their own length. In addition to the four eyes at the front of their heads, they also have four small eyes with flawless structures in immediate proximity to these, which they use to identify their prey.

Just like their present-day counterparts, jumping spiders that lived millions of years ago had a complete, flawless structure. And over millions of years, no change has taken place in that structure. The 25-million-year amber illustrated is proof of that.

HORSESHOE CRAB BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Size: 11 millimeters (0.4 in) by 9 millimeters (0.3 in)

Location: Mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Horseshoe crab beetles generally live near ant nests. This 25-million-year-old fossil proves that these insects were never subjected to evolution. There is no difference between this beetle from millions of years ago and those living today.



WASP

Age: 25 million years

Size: 17 millimeters (0.6 in) by 10 millimeters (0.3 in)

Location: Mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Scelionid wasps generally live under fallen leaves. These wasps are known to parasitize a great many insect species, and especially their eggs. The scelionid wasp pictured was fossilized while flying, and is no different from present-day specimens.

This 34-million-year scelionid wasp preserved in amber shows that these insects, like all other creatures, did not evolve.



The assassin bug hunts



ASSASSIN BUG

Age: 25 million years old

Size: 18 millimeters (0.7 in) long, 14 millimeters (0.5 in) across

Location: Mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This piece of amber contains a rarely-seen specimen of an assassin bug. Assassin bugs feed in a manner known as external digestion. They release a secretion that liquifies the tissues of their prey, after which they ingest this solution. The toxin acts rapidly and renders the prey powerless within a few seconds. While some assassin bugs actively seek out their prey, others lie in wait for it. The colors on this specimen's wings have been well preserved.

Modern-day assassin bugs possess all the same features as those living 25 million years ago. The fossil pictured is one of the proofs that assassin bugs never evolved, maintaining exactly the same characteristics for millions of years.



PSEUDOSCORPION

Age: 25 million years old

Size: 17 millimeters (0.6 in) long, 11 millimeters (0.4 in) across

Location: Mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pseudoscorpions are actually spiders that resemble scorpions, but lack the scorpion's long tail and sting, using their pincers to capture their prey. Pseudoscorpions can be found under fallen leaves, or beneath earth and rocks. Some feed on other arthropods such as flies and other insects. Some 2,000 different pseudoscorpion species are known to exist.

There is no difference between pseudoscorpions that lived 25 million years ago and specimens alive today. This lack of any anatomical difference proves that these arachnids did not evolve.



WINGED ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Winged ants have two long wings 5 to 8 millimeters (1.9 to 3.1 in) in length. They build their nests close to sources of food and water. These ants have remained unchanged for millions of years.

The fossil ant in 25-million-year-old amber shows that these insects have been remained the same for millions of years, in other words, they did not undergo evolution.





FIRE BEETLE, MILLEPEDE, AND A SPIDER

Age: 25 million years old

Size: 15 millimeters (0.5 in) by 13 millimeters (0.5 in)

Location: Mountains near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This insect belongs to the family *Pyrochroidae* and is generally known as the fire beetle or flame-colored beetle. Its edged antennae can be seen very distinctly in this specimen. This chunk of amber also contains a fossil millipede and a spider.

Fire beetles, millipedes and spiders have all remained unchanged for millions of years, showing that living things did not evolve from one another in stages, but were created at once, together with all their characteristics.



Spider

Millipede

Fire beetle





SMALL PARASITIC WASP AND A HUMPBACKED FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This 25-million-year-old parasitic wasp and humpbacked fly fossil are proof that, like all other living things, these species did not evolve. These insects have been the same for millions of years, and have never changed.



Parasitic Wasp





TWO STINGLESS BEES AND A PLANTHOPPER

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

These two stingless bees fossilized in amber are identical to modern-day specimens.



Gall gnat





Winged ant



FIVE WINGED ANTS, GALL GNAT

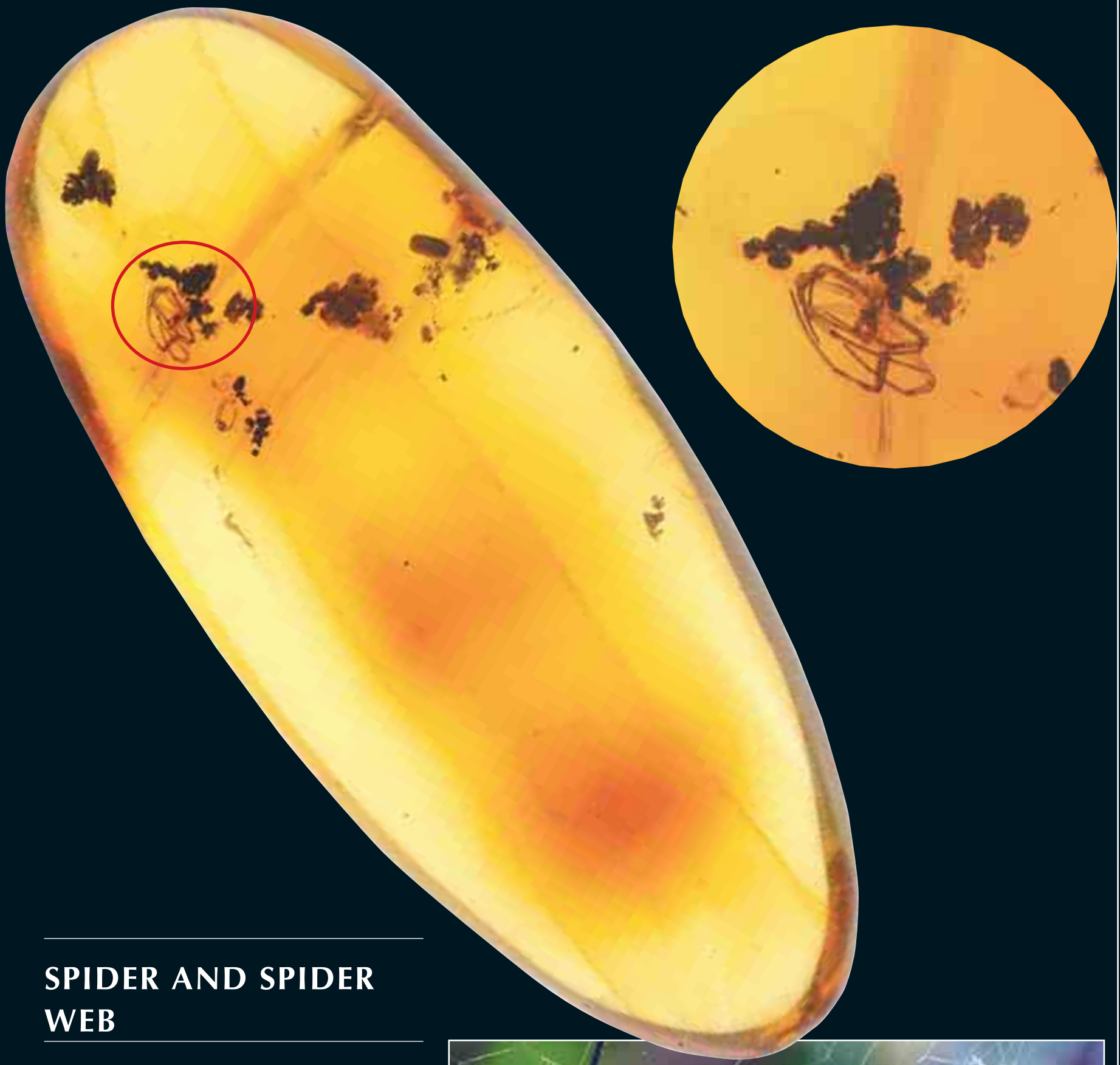
Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Winged ants and gall gnats, which have survived unchanged for 25 million years, demolish the claims of the theory of evolution.





SPIDER AND SPIDER WEB

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Like all other life forms, spiders have survived for hundreds of millions of years without changing their structure. The spider and spider web here preserved in amber are 25 million years old. Identical to specimens alive today, they tell us that they were created, and did not evolve.





BARKLOUSE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

We have countless fossil specimens belonging to thousands of insect species, all of which fossils show that they have had the same characteristics since they first came into being and never evolved. One of these fossils is a 25-million-year-old amber chunk showing that barklice have been the same for millions of years.

BARKBEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Barkbeetles of 25 million years ago were the same as those today. These insects, which have been the same for millions of years, are one example showing that living things did not evolve, but were created.





HORSESHOE CRAB BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

All fossil records refute the Darwinists who maintain that living things gradually descended from one another. But fossils show that living things appeared suddenly and with all their complete and flawless structures, and that they never changed for as long as they existed. This clear evidence of God's creation can never be explained by evolutionists.

One of the specimens that evolutionists cannot account for is a horseshoe crab beetle fossilized in amber, 25 million years old. The horseshoe crab beetles deny evolution.

TWO WINGED ANTS

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This amber contains a winged ant fossil. There is no difference between winged ants alive today and those that lived millions of years ago—one of the proofs that like other living things, winged ants did not evolve.





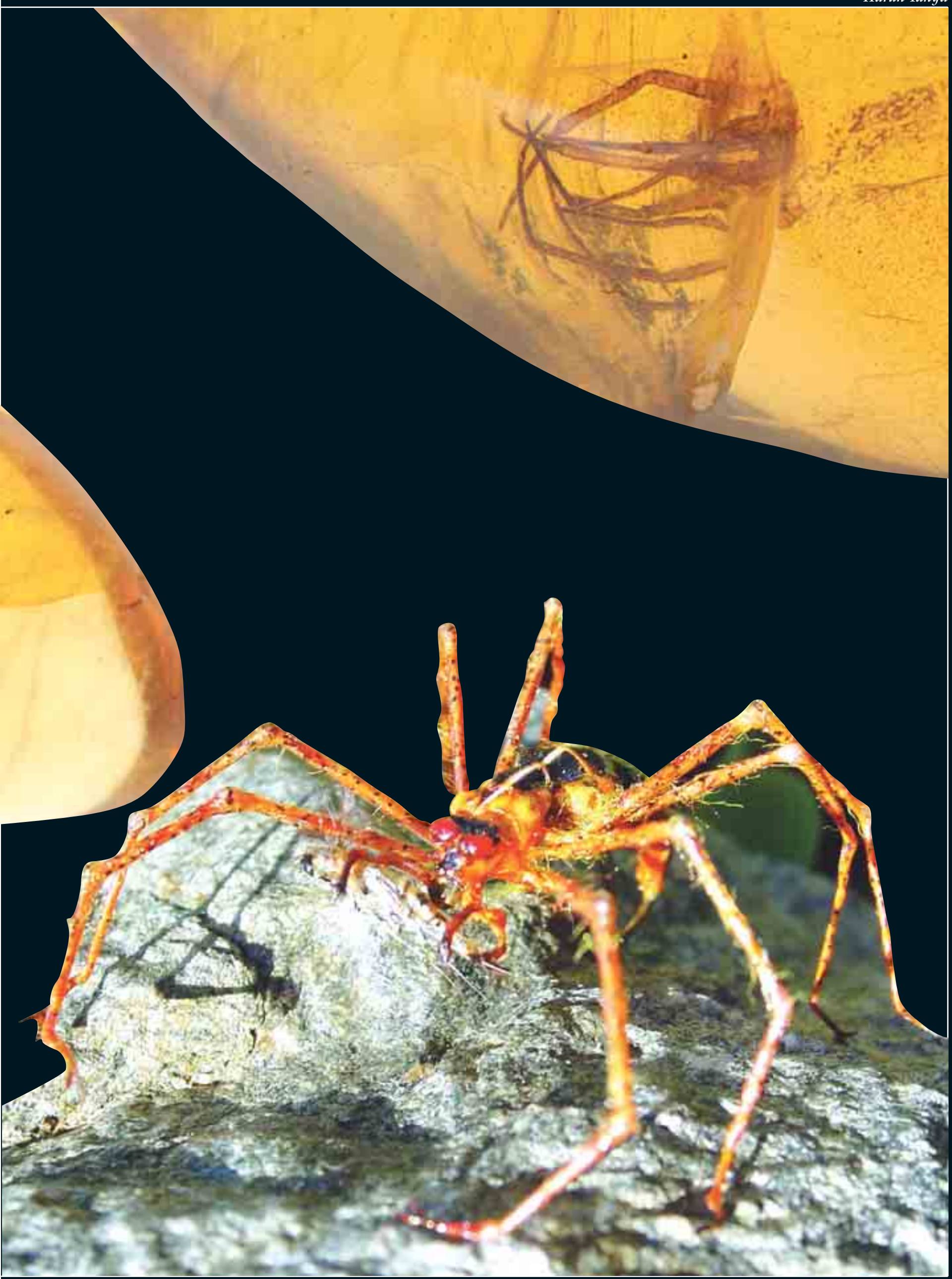
SPIDER

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Spiders today possess all the features possessed by those that lived millions of years ago. A 25-million-year- old spider fossilized in amber is one of the proofs of this.





WORKER ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Ants are one of the most numerous species on Earth. Fossil records have revealed that ants have been the same for millions of years, and have never undergone any changes—in other words, they never evolved. The 25-million-year-old worker ant fossil pictured confirms this fact.

WORKER ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

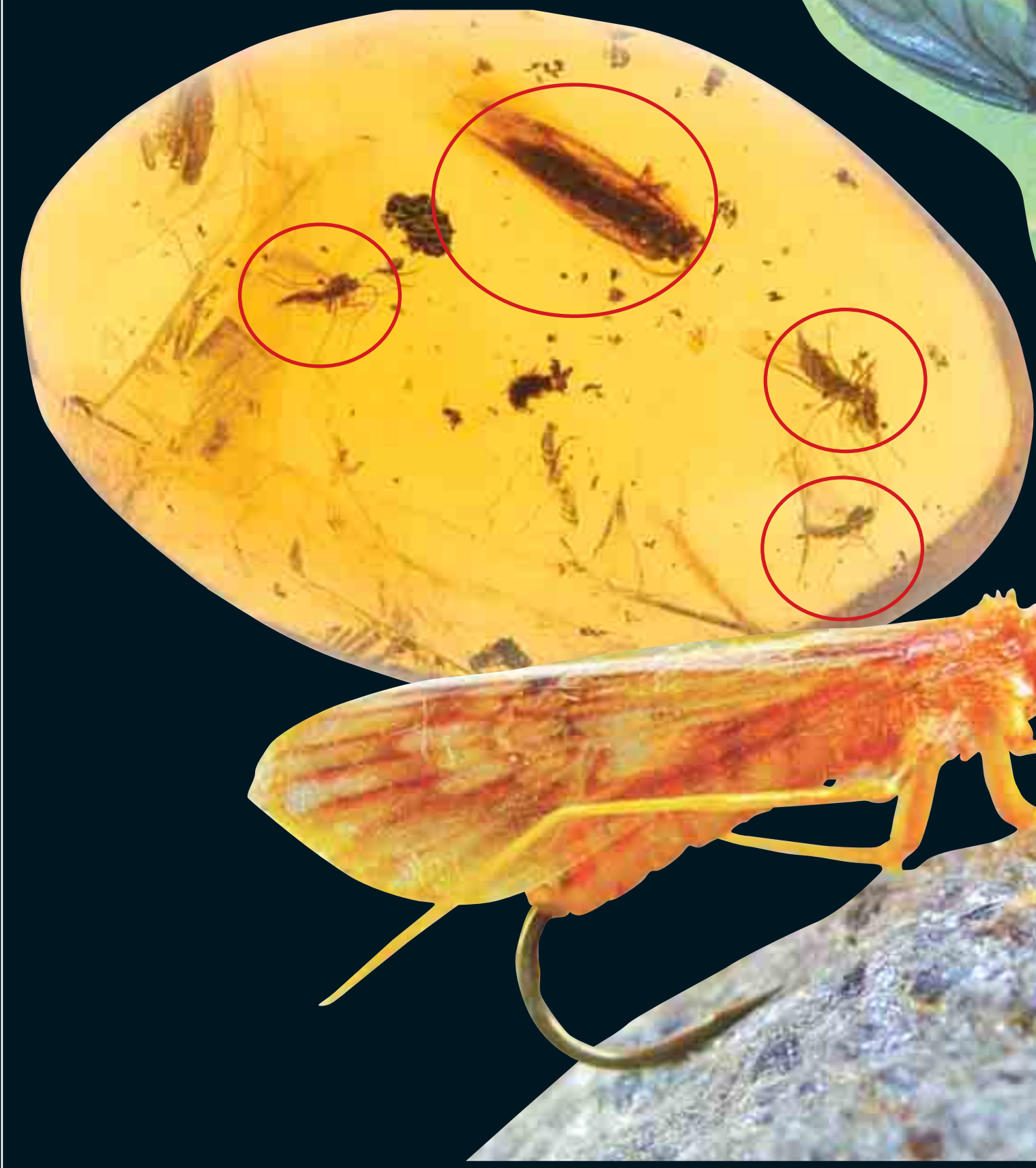
Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between 25-million-year-old worker ants and specimens alive today. Worker ants that have remained the same despite the passage of millions of years are some of the proofs that evolution never happened.





Dark-winged fungus gnat



Caddisfly

CADDISFLY, THREE DARK-WINGED FUNGUS GNATS

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pictured are a caddis fly and fungus gnats in amber. These living things have survived for millions of years without the slightest change in their structures. The fact that these insects never changed is a sign that they never evolved.



WINGED TERMITE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The 25-million-year-old amber in the picture contains a winged termite fossil. These creatures have possessed the same flawless systems for millions of years, and not the slightest change has taken place in their structures.

TRUE BUG

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Insects of the genus *Hemiptera*, of which there are more than 48,000 species, appear suddenly in the fossil record and survived unchanged for millions of years. Like all other insect species, these insects refute evolution.



SPIDER AND SPIDER WEB

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

A fossilized spider and its web can be seen in this amber. The 25-million-year-old spider and web are identical to modern-day spiders and webs, which completely invalidates the theory of evolution.



TWO WINGED ANTS

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Winged ants, which have remained the same for 25 million years, are among those fossil specimens that show that the theory of evolution is invalid. Evolutionists have no consistent scientific way to account for living things that have not altered for millions of years.



BEETLE, WINGED TERMITE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Insect species that have undergone no changes for millions of years represent a major impasse for the theory of evolution. Species that always appear with the same structures in the fossil record are among the proofs that living things never underwent evolution. The beetle and winged termite in the amber pictured are 25 million years old, and are no different than their counterparts living today.







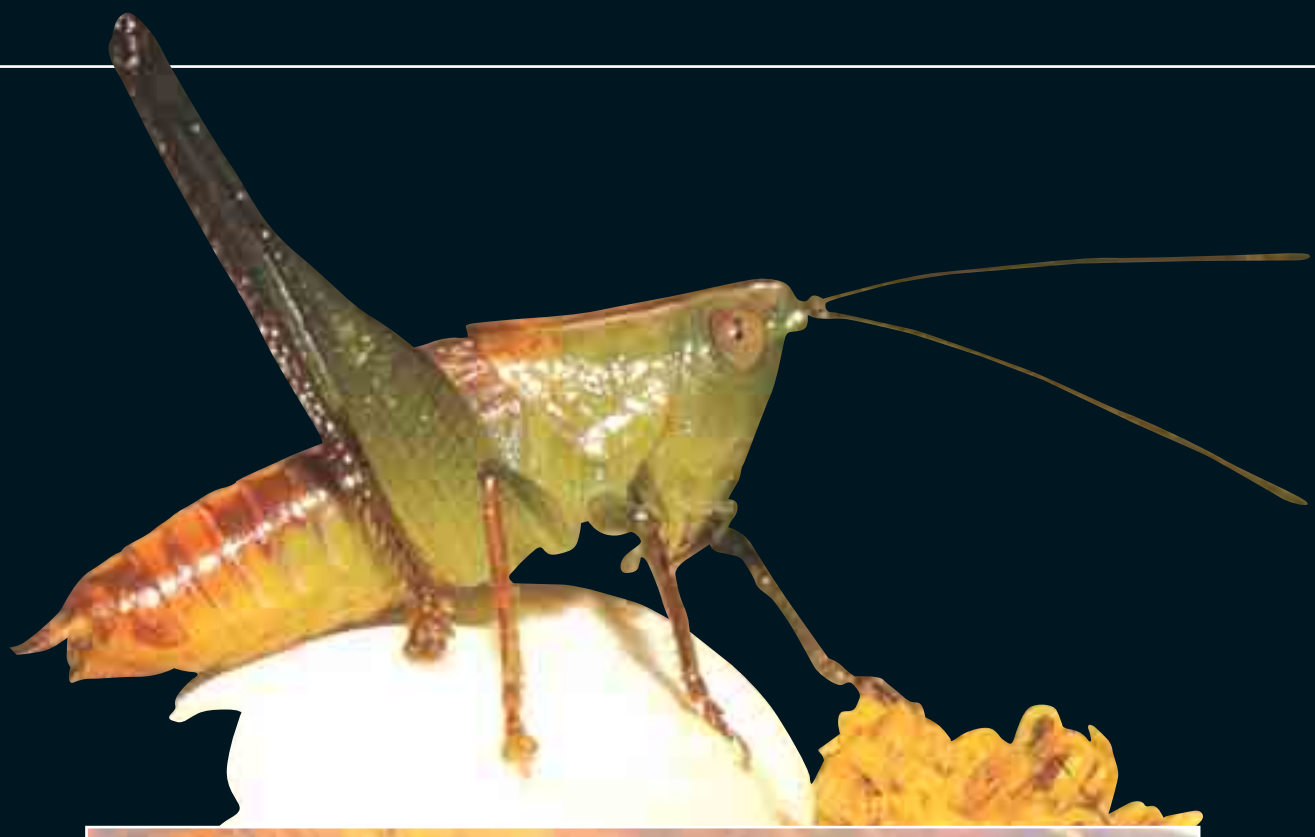
GRASSHOPPER, SMALL BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

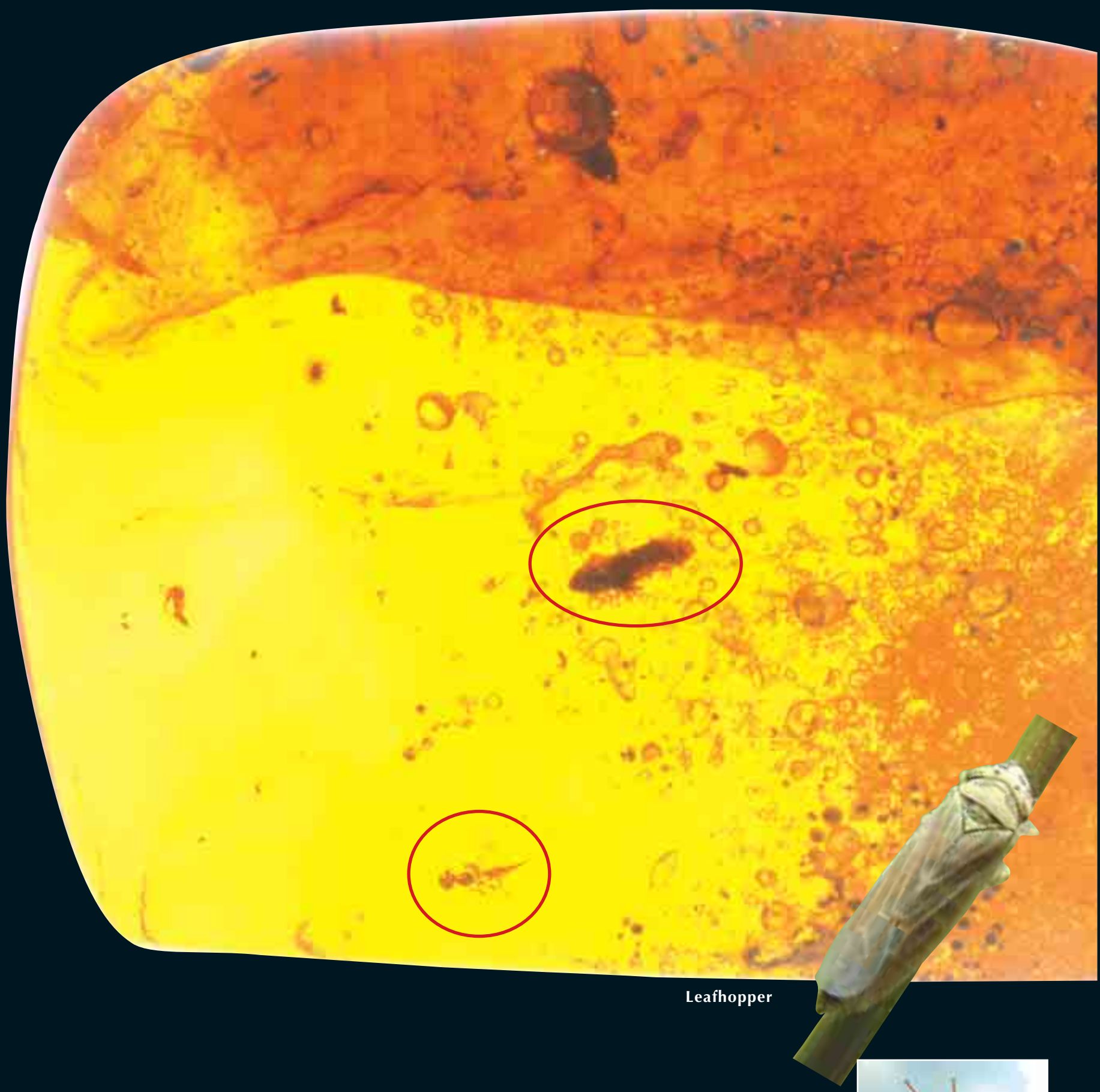
Period: Oligocene

Specimens of fossilized grasshoppers are identical to those living today. The fact that grasshoppers that lived 25 million years ago were identical to present-day specimens shows that evolution never happened.









Leafhopper





Scelionid wasp

SCELIONID WASP, LEAFHOPPER

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

A scelionid wasp and a leafhopper fossilized in 25-million-year-old amber. Scelionid wasps and leafhoppers that have remained unchanged for millions of years refute evolution.

PINHOLE BORER BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Evolutionists cannot point to even a single fossil indicating that beetles evolved, though tens of thousands of fossils show that they did not. Like other living things, insects appeared suddenly with all their characteristics and remained unchanged for hundreds of millions of years. One of the discoveries that proves this is this 25-million-year-old pinhole borer beetle fossilized in amber.



SMALL PARASITIC WASP, SPRINGTAIL

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The theory of evolution has suffered a major defeat in the face of fossil discoveries. One example is the parasitic wasp and springtail in the 25-million-year-old amber pictured. No different to specimens alive today, these ancient athropods point to the fact of creation.

springtail













PTEROMALID WASP

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pteromalid wasps have remained unchanged for millions of years—in other words, they never evolved. This indisputable scientific fact is revealed by the fossil record. One example is the wasp fossil in the 25-million-year-old amber, pictured.

ROVE BEETLE, BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Rove beetles are part of the order *Collembola*, with 18 families and 6,500 species. Alongside the rove beetle, another small beetle has been fossilized in the amber. Rove beetles, which have remained the same for 25 million years, refute evolutionists' claims.









MALE FLYING ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 13 millimeters (0.5 in) long , 7 millimeters (0.2 in) across

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Male flying ants, or drones, are sent out from the colonies in order to mate with queens. There is no difference between this 25-million-year-old flying ant fossilized in the amber and modern-day flying ants.

Winged ant



WINGED ANT, TWO GALL GNATS

Age: 25 million years old

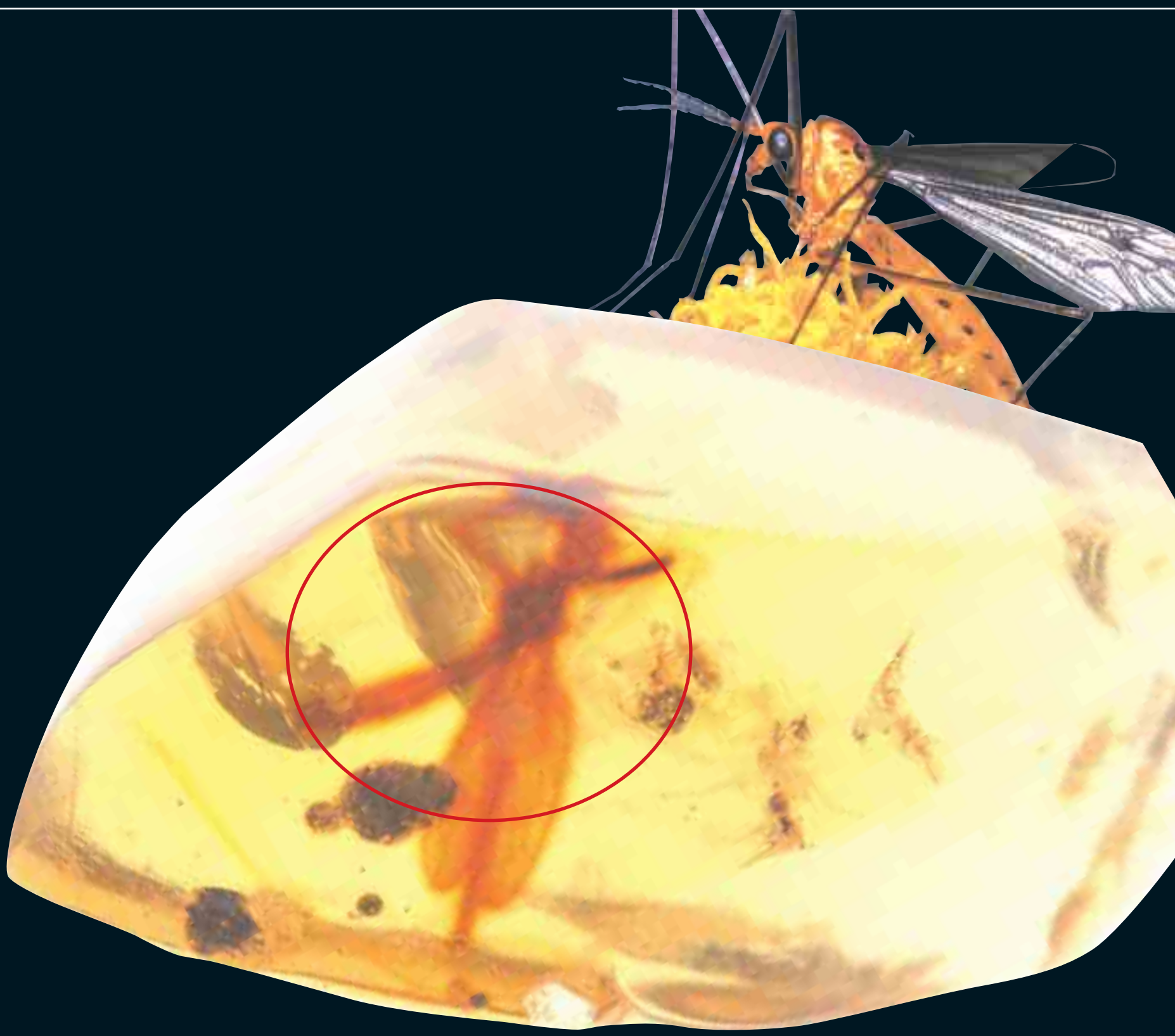
Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The gall gnat is a species of fly smaller than a mosquito. The two gall gnats fossilized here are 25 million years old. There is also a fossil winged ant alongside them. Winged ants and gnats that have remained unchanged for millions of years are among the proofs that evolution never happened.



Gall gnat



CRANEFLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between today's craneflies and those that lived 25 million years ago. The fossil in the amber, pictured, is one indication of this.

HUMPBACKED FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Humpbacked flies are a very small species that resembles fruit flies. All the fossil specimens discovered show that humpbacked flies have always existed in their current form. This humpbacked fly in 25-million-year-old amber once again confirms this fact.







BITING MIDGE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between today's biting midges and this fossilized biting midge that lived millions of years ago.





Moth fly

Fungus gnat



THREE MOTH FLIES, DARK-WINGED FUNGUS GNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

These moth flies and a dark-winged fungus gnat, all fossilized at the same moment, are 25 million years old, defying the claims of evolutionists.



SPIDER WEB, MINUTE BLACK SCAVENGER FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

One finding that shows that insects have remained unchanged over millions of years is this 25-million-year-old fossil scavenger fly. A spiderweb was fossilized at the same moment as the insect. Like spiders that lived millions of years ago, their webs too have exactly the same structures.



TWO SPRINGTAILS

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between springtails that lived 25 million years ago and those alive today.



HUMPBACKED FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Just as fish have always been fish, reptiles have always been reptiles and birds have always been birds, insects have always existed as insects. Humpbacked flies that have remained the same for 25 million years emphasize this fact once again.







EARWIG, WORKER ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

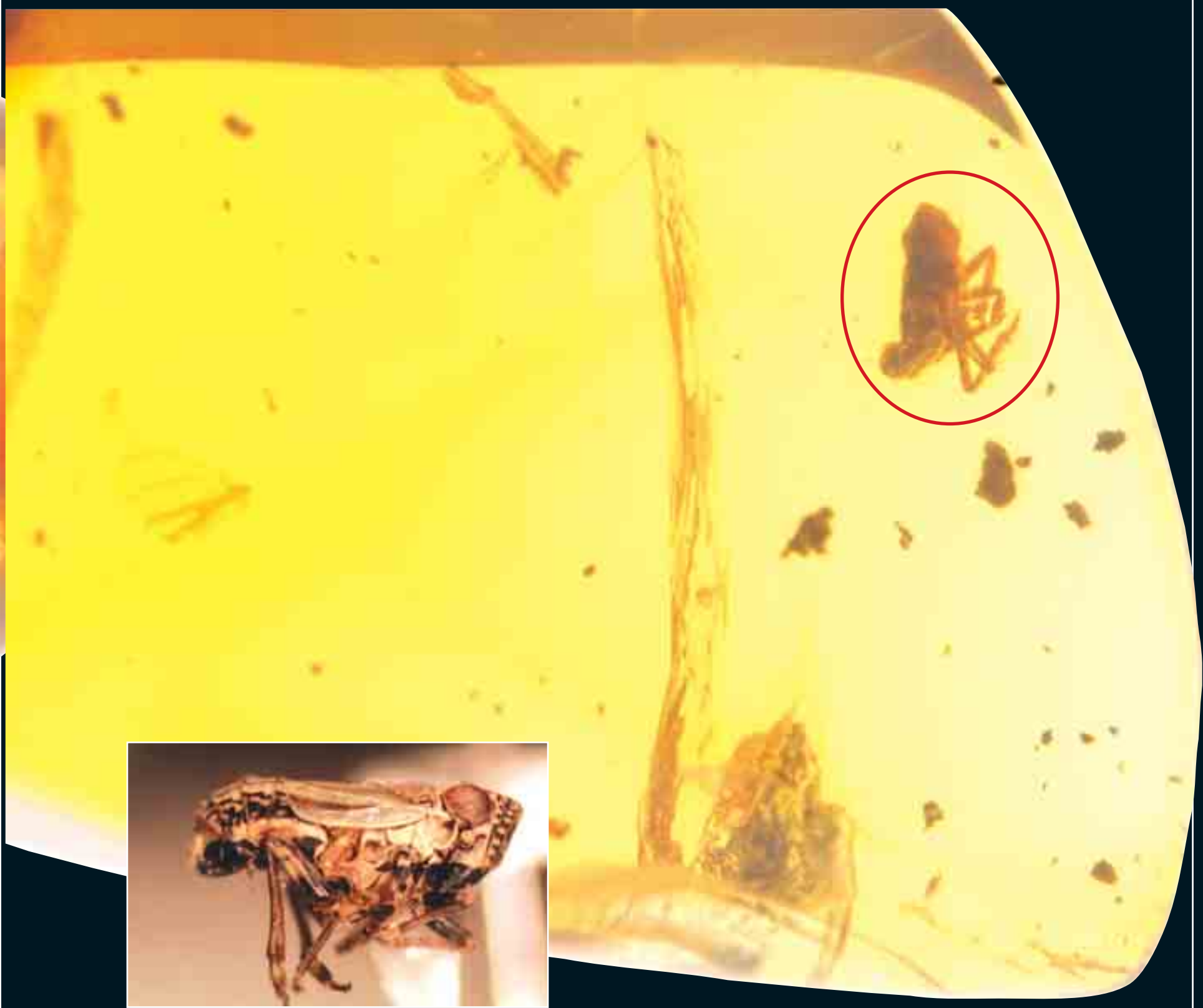
In this amber, a worker ant has been fossilized alongside the earwig. Earwig is the general name given to insects of the order *Dermaptera*. Some 1,800 species from 10 different families have been identified. The most striking feature in all the fossilized specimens is that, as with other living things, there has been no change in their structure. Earwigs have remained unchanged for millions of years, and constitute one of the proofs that invalidate evolution.



Worker ant



Earwig



PLANTHOPPER NYMPH

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

As with planthopper adults, planthopper nymphs have also possessed exactly the same characteristics for millions of years. The 25-million-year-old fossil specimen pictured shows that present-day larvae are identical to those that lived in the past.



FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

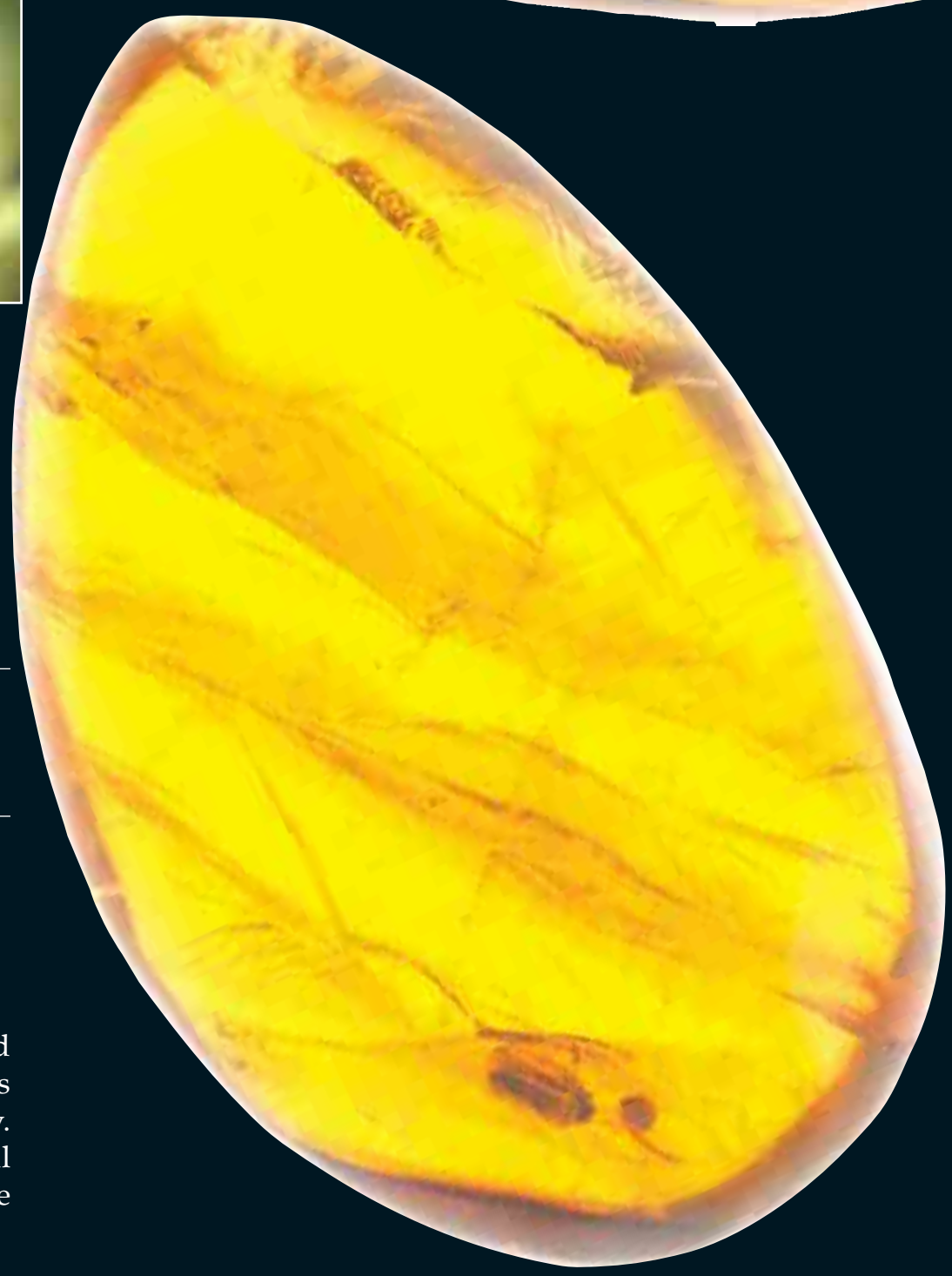
Period: Oligocene

Flies have always existed as flies, and are not descended from any other life form and have undergone no intermediate stages. One of the proofs of this is this fossil in 25-million-year-old amber in the picture.









MINUTE BLACK SCAVENGER FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

All known species of fly have had exactly the same features throughout the course of history. The fossil record reveals that like all other living things, flies were created by God.

Snout beetle



SNOUT BEETLE, PINHOLE BORER BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between the snout beetles and pinhole borer beetles that lived 25 million years ago and specimens living today. This is evidence that evolution never took place.

MOTH FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

These flies, so-named because of their resemblance to moths, have remained unchanged for millions of years. This fossil in 25-million-year-old amber shows that those living millions of years ago are identical to modern-day moth flies.







Cricket



CRICKET, TRUE BUGS

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pictured are various insects of the order *Hemiptera* together with a cricket, all fossilized in amber. There is no difference between crickets that lived millions of years ago and those alive today.





GALL GNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Gall gnats, which have not altered in millions of years, are evidence that invalidates the theory of evolution. This fossil gnat in the amber is 25 million years old.

BITING MIDGE, GALL GNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

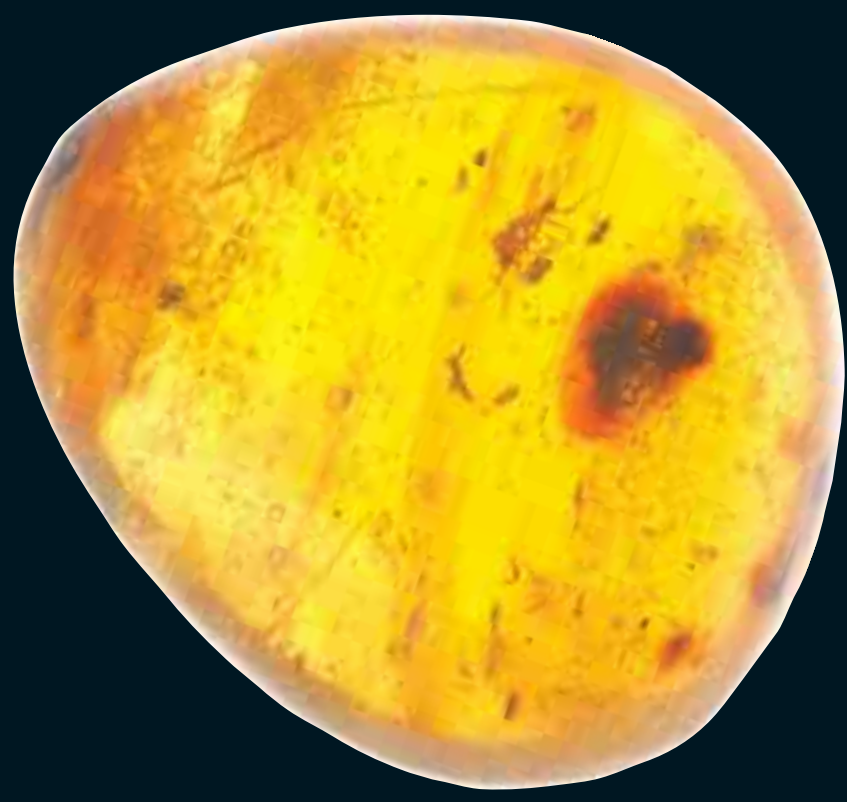
Period: Oligocene

These 25-million-year-old midge and gall gnat, identical to midges and gall gnats living today, are among the proofs that living things never underwent evolution.





Fungus gnat



FUNGUS GNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pictured is a fungus gnat preserved in amber. These insects have been the same for millions of years. The fact that there has been no change in their structures for so long is a situation that can never be explained by evolutionists.

PINHOLE BORER BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pinhole borer beetles alive today have exactly the same systems and structure as those living millions of years ago. The fact that 25-million-year-old pinhole borer bettles were identical to those living today proves this.



MINUTE BLACK SCAVENGER FLY

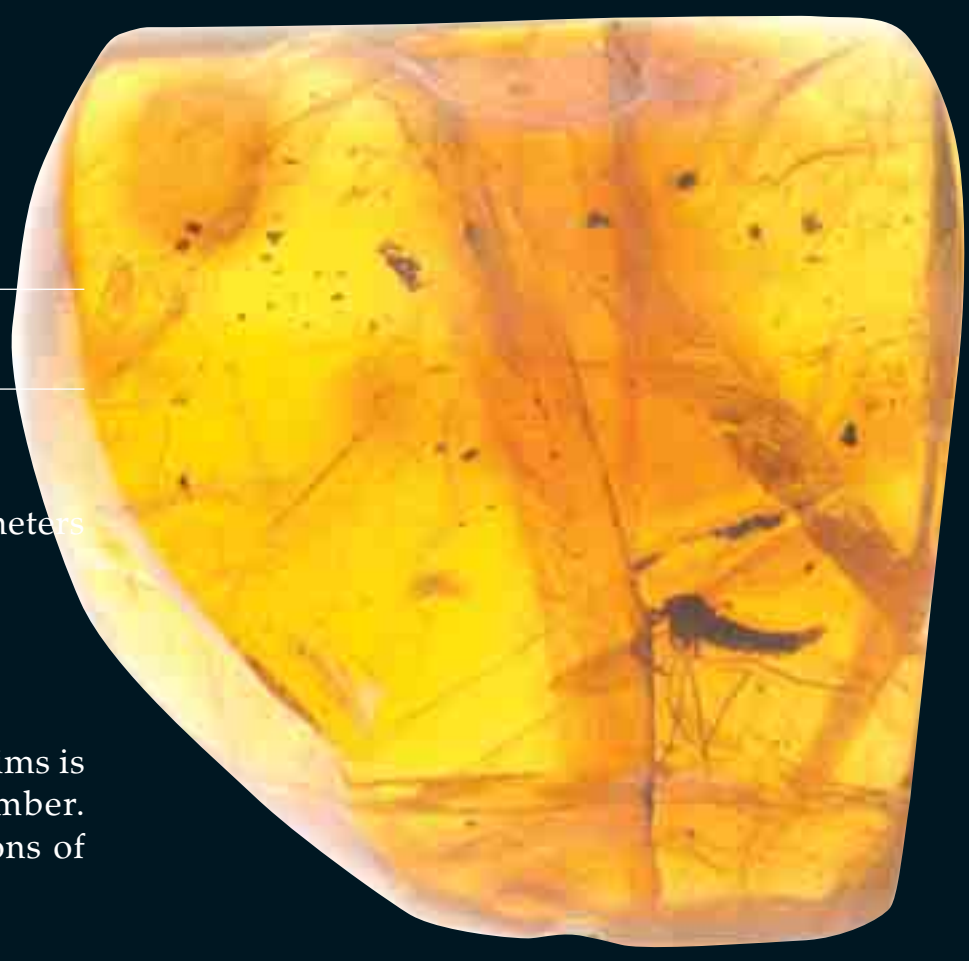
Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This fossilized scavenger fly in amber is 25 million years old. Scavenger flies, which have remained the same despite the passage of millions of years, condemn evolutionists to silence.





WOODGNAT

Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 29 millimeters (1.1 in) long , 27 millimeters (1 in) across

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

One of the examples that invalidates Darwinists' claims is this fossil woodgnat in the 25-million-year-old amber. Woodgnats that have remained unaltered for millions of years prove that they never underwent evolution.



PSOCID

Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 13 millimeters (0.5 in) by 12 millimeters (0.4 in); inclusion: 2 millimeters (0.08 in)

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between present-day psocids and those that lived 25 million years ago. Psocids that have remained unchanged for 25 million years overturn all evolutionists' claims.



MAYFLY



Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 25 millimeters (0.9 in) by 16 millimetres (0.6 in)

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There are more than 2,500 known species of mayfly. These insects, with their very short adult lifespans, have maintained their structures unaltered for millions of years. The pictured mayfly in the amber is 25 million years old. Any creatures that have stayed the same for 25 million years tell us that they did not evolve, but were created.





WEEVIL

Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 12 millimeters (0.4 in) by 10 millimeters (0.3 in)

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Weevils, which are part of the family *Curculionoidea* with its more than 60,000 species, are insects that damage crops. Millions-of-years-old weevil fossils show that there has been no change in these creatures' structures for as long as they have been in existence—meaning that they were never subjected to evolution.





MOTH FLY

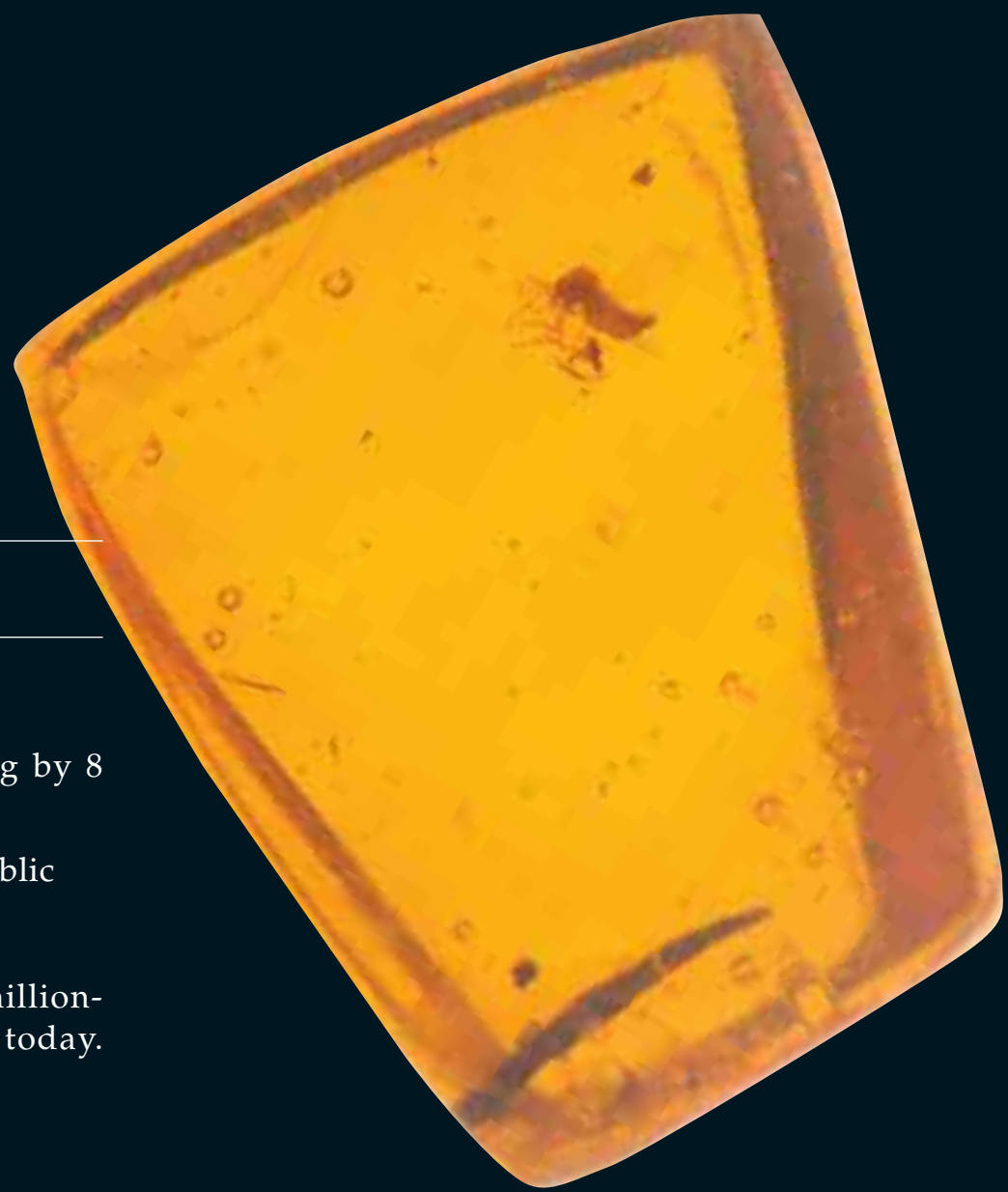
Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 10 millimeters (0.3 in) long by 8 millimeters (0.3 in) across

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between this 25-million-year-old fossil moth fly and those alive today. This one in amber illustrates this fact.



Cricket

CRICKET, CRANE FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Size: Amber: 11 millimeters (0.4 in) long by 8 millimeters (0.3 in) across

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The cricket and cranefly were fossilized at exactly the same time. As you can see, these species have remained unchanged for 25 million years. The fact this indicates is that living things never underwent evolution, but were created.



Crane fly



WEEVIL

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Weevils have remained unaltered for millions of years, showing that evolution never took place. One of the specimens indicating this is the 25-million-year-old fossil weevil pictured.





NYMPHAL ISOPOD

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

In the same way that there is no difference between modern-day isopods and those that lived 25 million years ago, there is also no difference among their larvae.









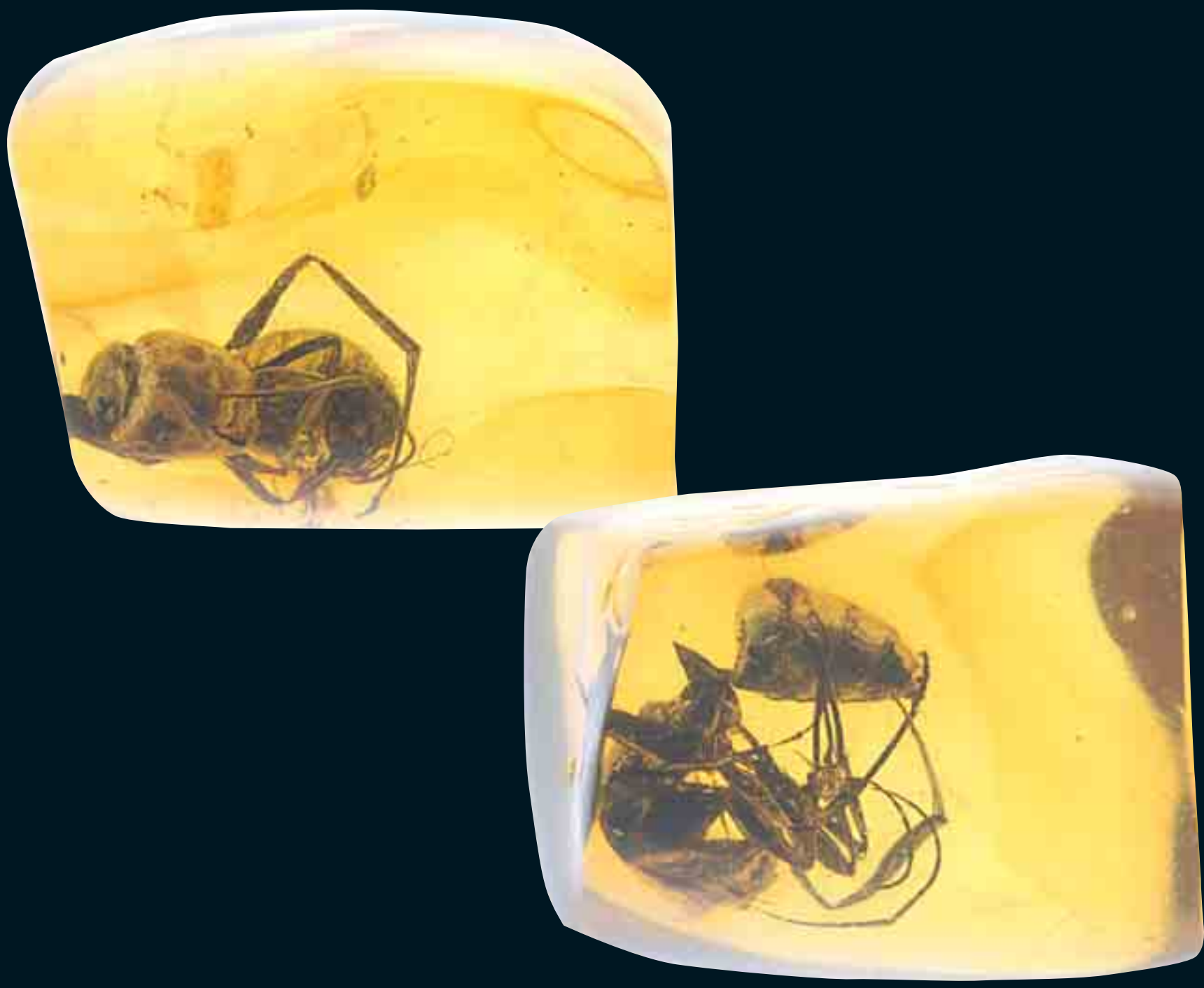
JUMPING PLANT LICE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

These insects feed on plant sap and they move by leaping. They have remained unchanged for millions of years, as is evidenced by this 25-million-year-old fossil in amber. There is no difference between the insect entombed in amber and specimens living today.





ANT

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Ants, which have survived unchanged for millions of years, are one of the proofs that invalidate the theory of evolution.





ANT

Age: 25 million years old

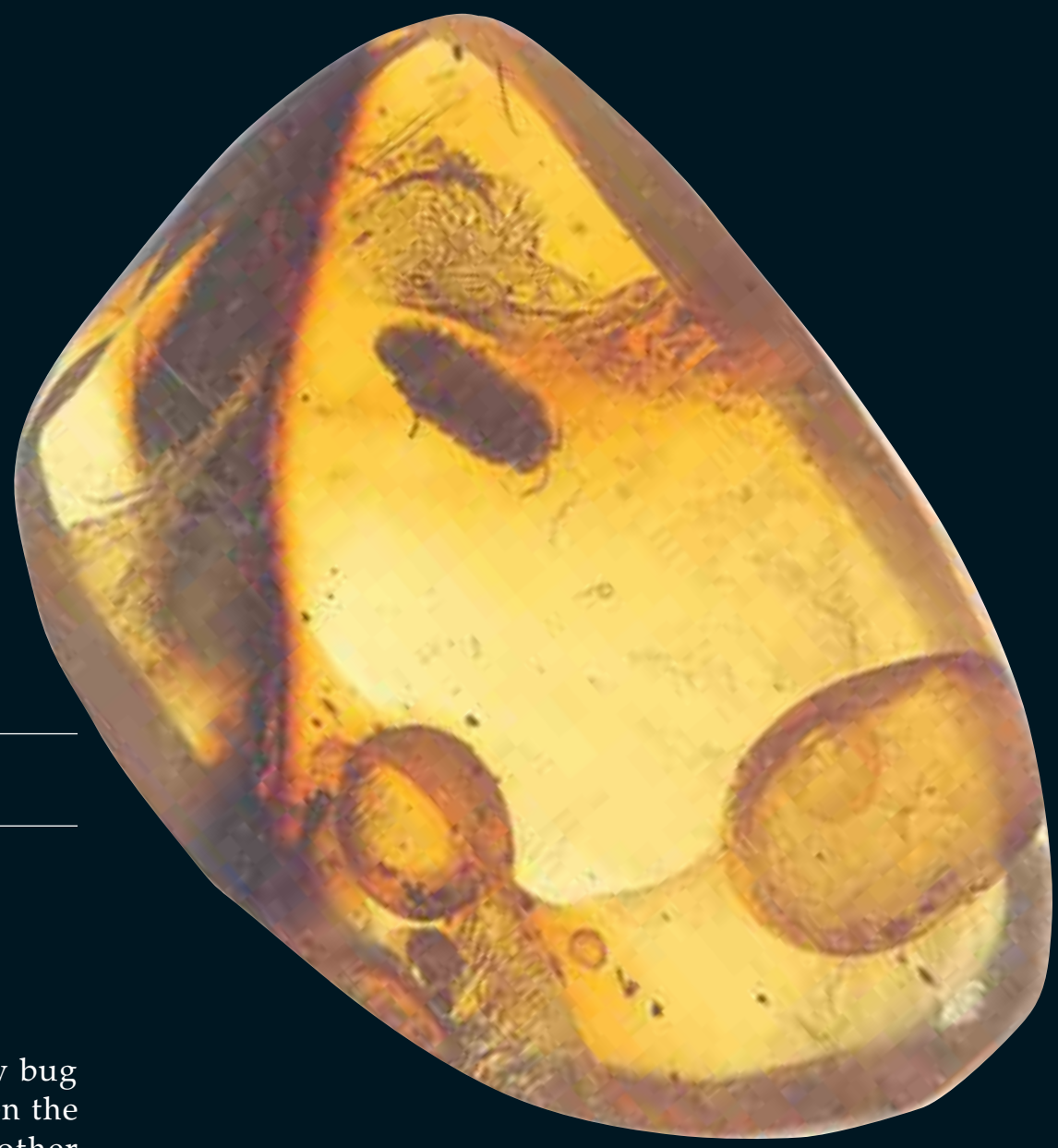
Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between specimens of this species of tree-dwelling ant that lived millions of years ago and those alive today. This absence of any differences refutes all evolutionist claims that living things developed by stages.







SOW BUG

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This 25-million-year-old fossil sow bug in amber shows that they have been the same for millions of years—in other words, that they never underwent evolution.

MITE AND BARK BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This amber contains a bark beetle fossilized with a mite on its back. Bark beetles and mites have undergone no changes, despite the passage of millions of years. These life forms that have remained unaltered for 25 million years invalidate evolution.



ROVE BEETLE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There is no difference between rove beetles that were alive 25 million years ago and those living today. Rove beetles that have remained unchanged for millions of years are one of the proofs that evolution never happened.





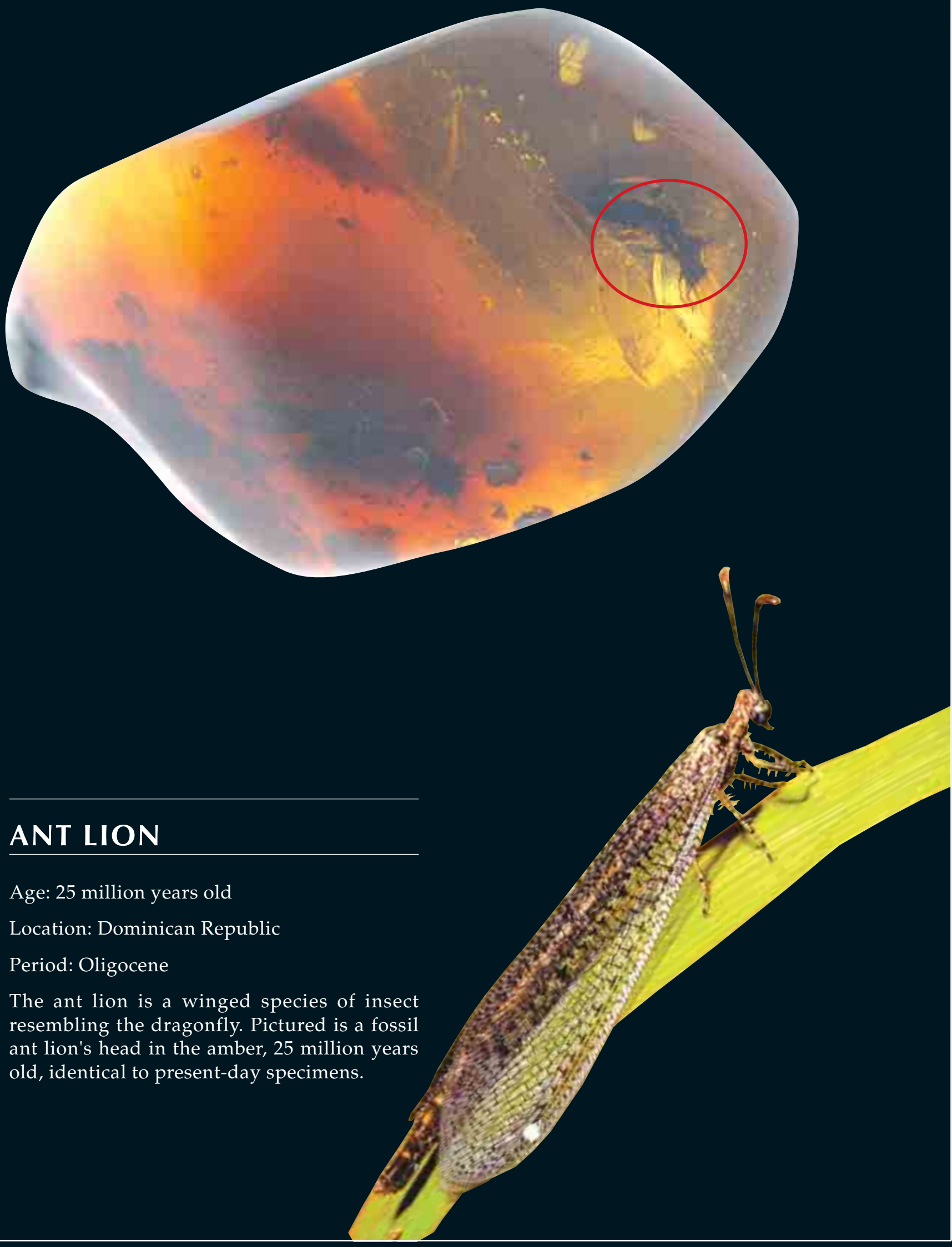
ASSASSIN BUG

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

As with all other living things, assassin bugs have always existed as assassin bugs. Contrary to Darwinist claims, they are not descended from any other life form and never underwent intermediate stages. Assassin bugs 25 million years old prove this fact.



ANT LION

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The ant lion is a winged species of insect resembling the dragonfly. Pictured is a fossil ant lion's head in the amber, 25 million years old, identical to present-day specimens.



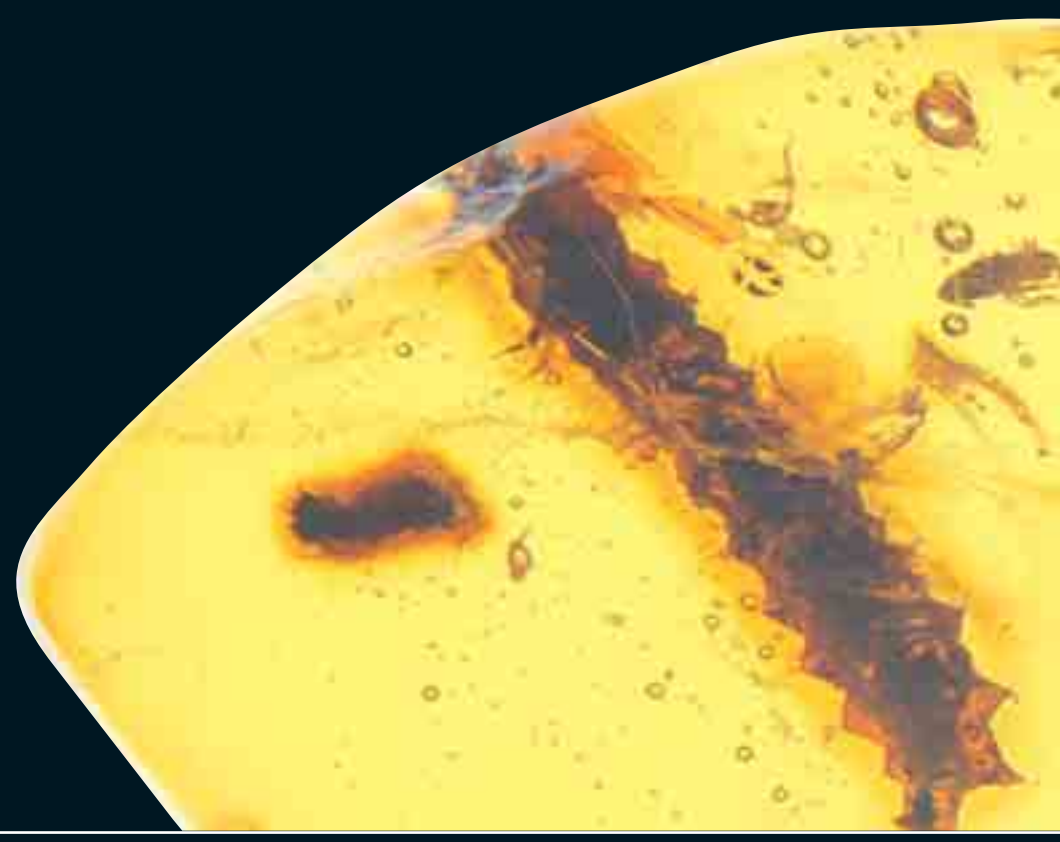
CATERPILLAR

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Like other fossils, those in amber show that living things did not gradually descend from one another, but have had exactly the same characteristics for so long as they have existed. The fact such fossils indicate is that caterpillars have always existed as caterpillars, and never underwent evolution.



MOSQUITO, FLYING TERMITE

Age: 25 million years

Size: 19 millimeters (0.7 in) long, 13 millimeters (0.5 in) across

Location: Near Santiago, Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Pictured is a 25-million-year-old flying termite fossilized in amber. These creatures, which have preserved their structures unchanged despite the intervening 25 million years, show that evolution is not true and that God's sublime creation is an evident fact.











INCHWORM

Age: 25 million years

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

One of the proofs that inchworms have always existed as inchworms, contrary to evolutionists' claims, is this 25-million-year-old fossil. Inchworms that lived millions of years ago are identical to those living today.





Fungus Gnat with
string of several eggs





Sand Fly



SANDFLY, FUNGUS GNAT WITH A STRING OF EGGS

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

A sandfly in this amber was fossilized at the same moment as a fungus gnat along with a quantity of eggs. The fossil in question, which shows that there had been no change in these life forms' structures for millions of years, also refutes the claims of the theory of evolution.









GRASS FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

One proofs that grass flies have always existed as grass flies is this 25-million-year-old fossil. Grass flies that lived millions of years ago are identical to those living today.







COCKROACH

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Fossil findings reveal that cockroaches have undergone no changes for hundreds of millions of years. The fossil record shows that cockroaches never evolved, but were created.







INSTAR, WASP

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

An insect larva and a wasp were both fossilized in this amber at the same moment. These life forms, 25 million years old, are significant specimens that rebut the claims of evolution.







Scuttle fly



Mosquito





MOSQUITO, SCUTTLE FLY

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

One of the tens of thousands of fossils that show that flies have always been flies is the 25-million-year-old fossil pictured. Insects that have been the same for millions of years show that Darwinists' claims are false.









BRACONIDAE WASP

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Size: 6.3 centimeters (2.5 in) by 3.8 centimeters (1.5 in) by 1.2 centimeters (0.5 in)

Period: Oligocene

This parasitic wasp in amber is 25 million years old, and there is no difference between it and specimens living today. This is important evidence that evolution is invalid.





Assassin bug



ASSASSIN BUG

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

The fossil assassin bug in amber is 25 million years old. This fossil, no different to specimens living today, tells us that living things never underwent evolution.











ANTHOCORID BUG

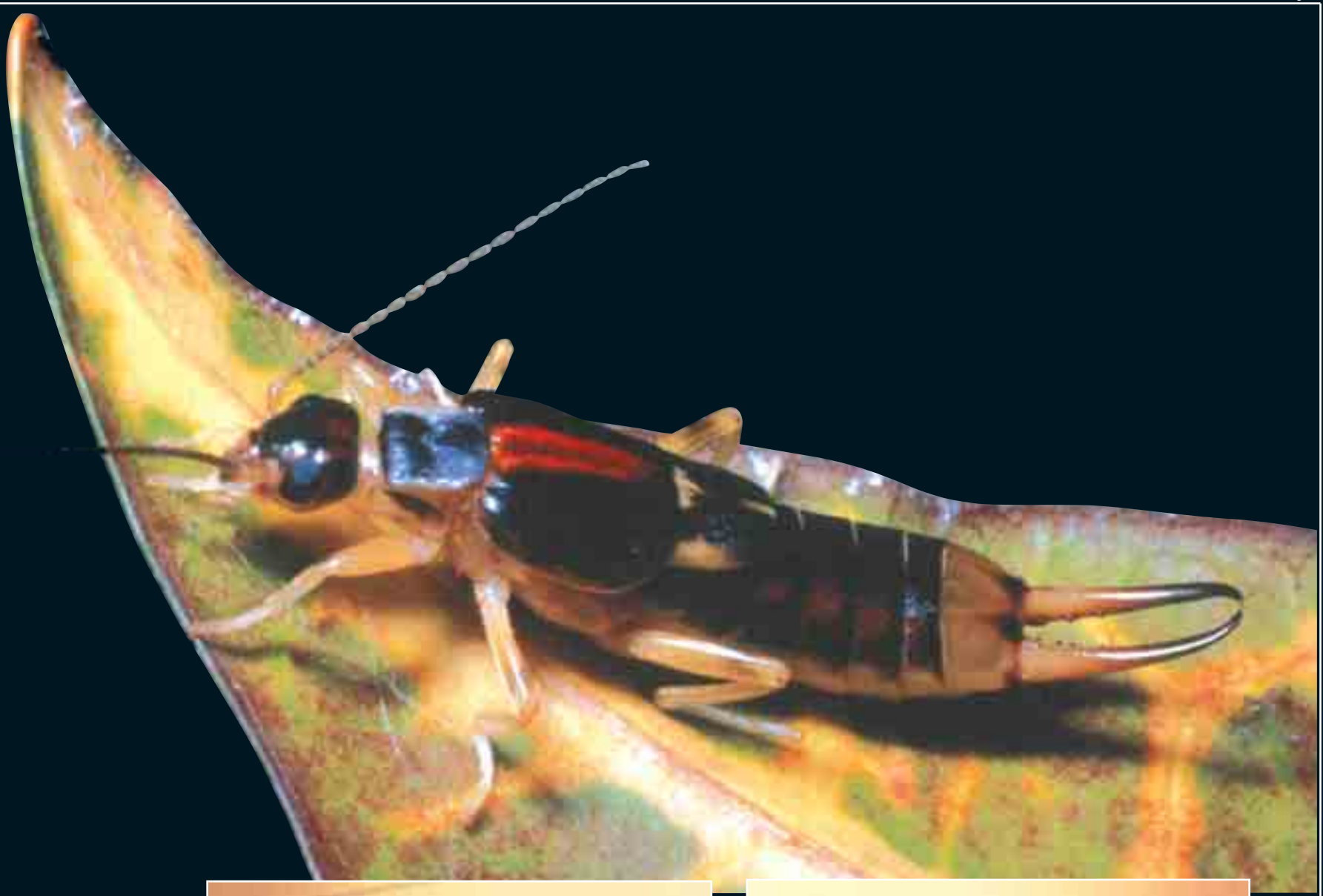
Age: 25 million years

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

This insect species, a member of the *Scoloposcelis* family, generally lives on flowers or on the underside of leaves. It lays its eggs inside the plant tissue. There is no difference between this insect that lived millions of years ago and those living today.









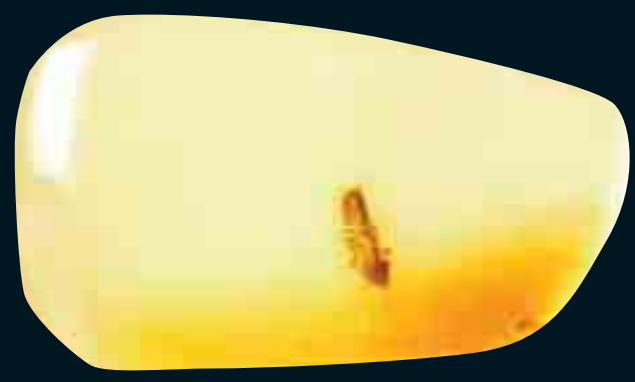
EARWIG

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

There are millions of fossils that literally silence Darwinism. One of the fossils that leave Darwinists utterly helpless is this earwig in 25-million-year-old amber. As with all other fossil findings, this fossil shows that evolution is invalid.











QUEEN ANT



Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Queen ants found ant colonies, and thereafter, one of the jobs of worker ants is to protect the queen and her eggs. The 25-million-year-old queen ant pictured is proof that ants have remained the same for millions of years. This shows that evolution never happened and that all living things were created by Almighty God.



WINGED TERMITE

Age: 25 million years old

Location: Dominican Republic

Period: Oligocene

Although termites resemble ants, they actually possess very different characteristics and abilities. Termites have been living in colonies for millions of years and have come down to the present day with their structures totally unchanged. Termite fossils 250 million years old are one of the proofs of this. All the termites that have ever lived during the intervening millions of years have been identical to those living today. Just like worker termites that lived 250 million years ago, those living today engage in altruistic behavior, feed the larvae, soldiers and queens, and build nests many meters in size—despite being sightless. The characteristics of present-day termites also apply, without exception, to all termites that have ever lived.

The termite fossil in amber in the picture is 25 million years old.

FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN BRAZIL

Brazil's geological structure exhibits a similarity to that of the South American plateau. More than half of the country's rock formations formed in the Precambrian Period (4.6 billion to 543 million years ago). Brazil's lower stratum consists of metamorphic and igneous rocks, with a stratum of sedimentary rock on top: Some sedimentary rock layers date back to the Precambrian, while others formed more recently.

A large number of Precambrian microfossil (belonging to microscopic organisms) zones have been identified from rocks in the Sao Francisco region. Two other major fossil fields in Brazil are the Santana and Crato formations.

In the Santana Formation, which lies in the Araripe Basin, the majority of the fossils date back to the Cretaceous Period (146 to 65 million years ago). One significant feature of the Santana Formation is that it contains well-preserved fossil specimens of more than 25 species of fish. The Santana Formation fossils also include various reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates and plants.

Until recently, the Crato Formation was considered part of the Santana Formation. However, research in this area has revealed strata containing fossil insects that lived in the very earliest times. This



During researches made in the Araripe region, well-preserved fossils of more than 25 fish species were uncovered.





One of the important fossil areas in the Araripe region is in Ceara.

insect fauna has led Crato to be considered a distinct formation of its own. In addition to the insect fauna, fossil spiders, scorpions, crabs and many plant species have been obtained from this fossil bed.

Fossils, hundreds of millions of years old, obtained from the fossil beds in Brazil once again demonstrate that there is no scientific foundation to the claim that living things evolved gradually from a common ancestor. The fossils refute the idea that living things evolved, and corroborate creation.



Limestone containing fossil specimens, unearthed from the Crato Formation.



The Nova Olinda quarry, where many fossils were uncovered.



Numerous fossils found in Santana reveal that today's living creatures have not undergone evolution.









BUSH CRICKET

Age: 128 million years old

Size: With wings, 15 mm (0.5 in) overall; matrix: 110 mm (4.3 in) by 100 mm. (3.9 in)

Location: Ceara, Brazil

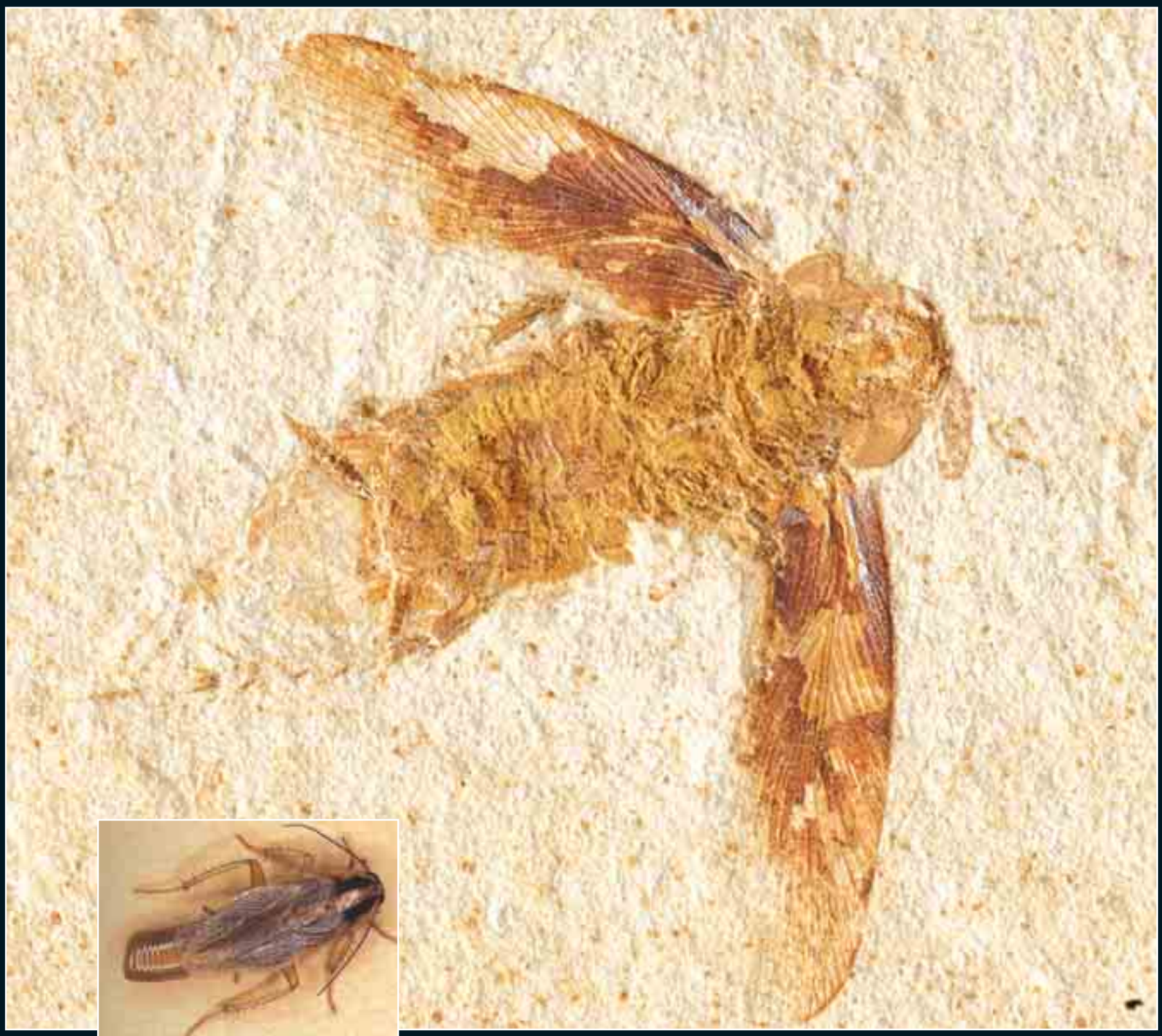
Formation: Santana Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous, Upper Aptian Cenomanian

The bush cricket, which belongs to family *Tettigoniidae*, has more than 225 species in North America alone. But the majority of these beetles inhabit tropical regions.

Bush crickets have remained unchanged for millions of years. Its fossil, shown in the photograph, is evidence of this truth.





COCKROACH



Age: 108 – 92 million years old

Size: Wing span 23 mm (0.9 in) ; matrix: 128 mm (5 in) by 128 mm (5 in)

Location: Nova Olinda Member, Ceara, Brazil

Formation: Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous, Upper Aptian Cenomanian

Brazil's Araripe Basin is home to a fantastic array of exquisitely-detailed Early Cretaceous fossils, some of which have been preserved in three dimensions. The pronotum (head shield) and the venation of the wings of this cockroach can be examined in detail.

This fossil, typical of the cockroaches alive 108 to 92 million years ago, is the same as ones living today, which shows that the theory of evolution is invalid.





FLY

Age: 125 million years old

Size: Length 1.9 centimeters (0.75 in); matrix: 90 mm (3.5 in) across and 5 mm (0.2 in) thick

Location: Araripe Basin, Brazil, South America

Formation: Nova Olinda Member, Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

The fossil record shows that the winged insects appeared simultaneously with wingless ones, both at once. This occurrence invalidates the claim that wingless insects evolved their wings over time and eventually transformed into flying species. The fossilized fly shown in this photo is just one of the prehistoric discoveries that refute the evolutionists.









COCKROACH

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

Size: 8.8 centimeters (3.5 in) by 9.1 centimeters (3.6 in)

Formation: Santana Formation

Location: Serra De Araripe, Brazil

Period: Cretaceous

The 146-65 million-year-old cockroach in the picture is identical to its living examples. Cockroaches have exhibited the same structural features for millions of years, proving that evolution never actually took place.



GRASSHOPPER

Age: 108 – 92 million years old

Size: 30 mm (1.1 in) overall, 75 mm (2.9 in) with antennae; matrix: 110 mm (4.3 in) by 100 mm (3.9 in)

Location: Nova Olinda Member, Ceara, Brazil

Formation: Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous, Upper Aptian Cenomanian

The 108 – 92 million-year-old grasshopper in the picture is evidence that grasshoppers have always existed as grasshoppers. Remaining unchanged for millions of years, grasshoppers are showing us that they are created, not evolved.







GARFISH

Age: 110 million years old

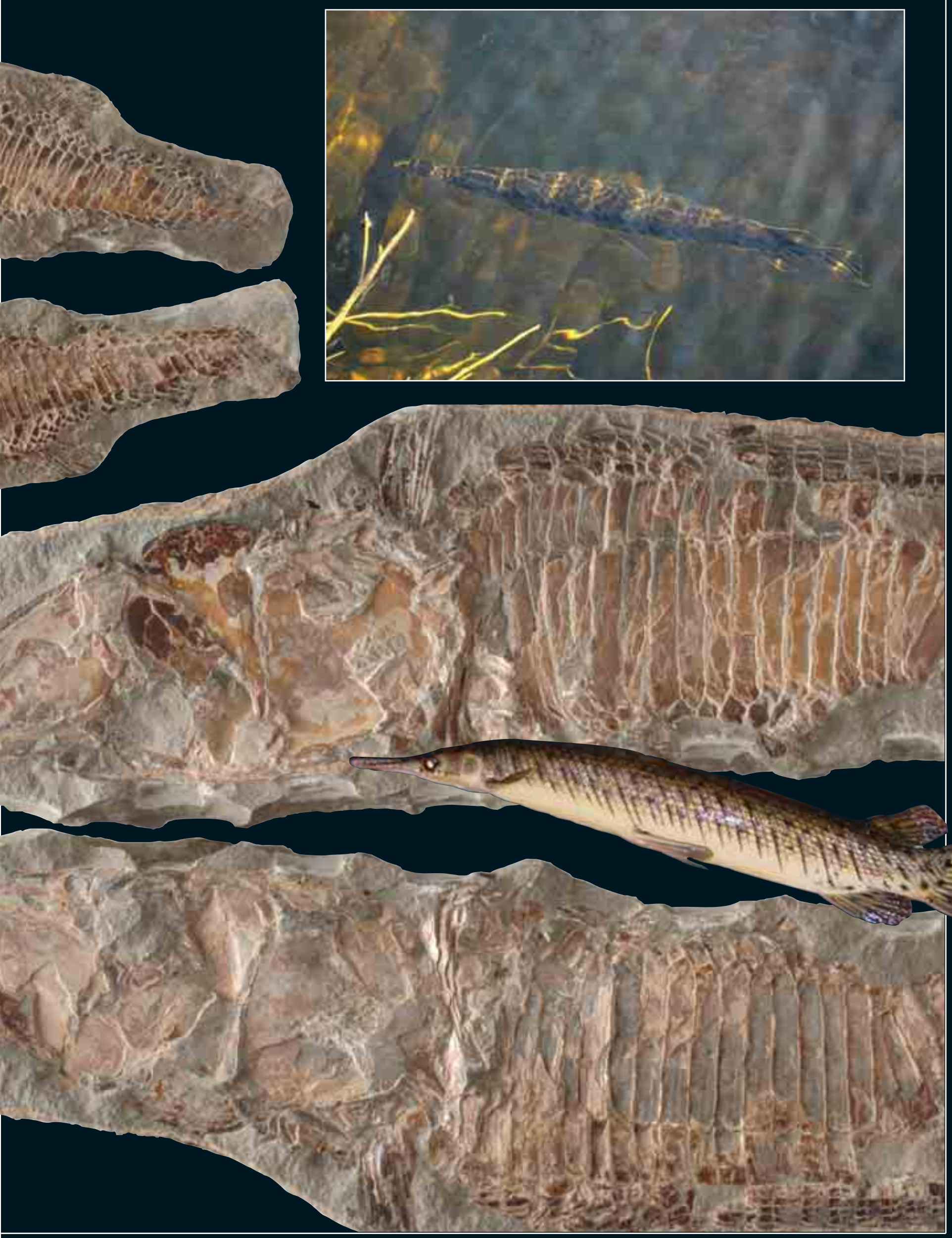
Size: 48 centimeters (18 in)

Location: Brazil

Formation: Santana Formation

Period: Cretaceous

Garfish are one of the contemporary species regarded as "living fossils." The oldest known examples of garfish are approximately 180 million years old, having remained identical for millions of years. The fossil in the picture is 110 million years old and tells us that garfish didn't evolve at all.







Some fossils leave their traces equally in the two halves of the stone layer. This scorpion fossil 110 million years old is an example.



SCORPION

Age: 110 million years old

Size: 26 millimeters (1 in)

Location: Araripe, Brazil

Formation: Santana Formation

Period: Cretaceous, Aptian

One of the oldest known scorpion fossils is 320 million years old. The one pictured is 110 million years old. Scorpions living 320 million years ago, 110 million years ago and today are exactly the same. Unchanged for so many millions of years, scorpions are solid evidence of creation.











COCKROACH

Age: 108 – 92 million years old

Size: Insect: 25 millimeters (0.9 in); matrix: 90 millimeters (3.5 in) by 113 millimeters (4.4 in)

Location: Nova Olinda Member, Ceara, Brazil

Formation: Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous, Upper Aptian Cenomanian

One of the fossils of cockroaches demonstrating that the theory of evolution is imaginary, is this one pictured, 108 to 92 million years old. It is no different from living examples.







COCKROACH

Age: 128 million years old

Size: Including legs, 18 millimeters (0.7 in) matrix: 110 millimeters (4.3 in) by 93 millimeters (3.6 in)

Location: Ceara, Brazil

Formation: Santana Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

If an organism undergoes no changes for millions of years, retains its structure in spite of all kinds of environmental changes, it's impossible to say that it has evolved. Millions of fossil examples belonging to thousands of organisms prove this impossibility.







AQUATIC BEETLE

Age: 108 – 92 million years old

Size: 26 millimeters; matrix: 115 millimeters (4.5 in) by 102 millimeters (4.5 in)

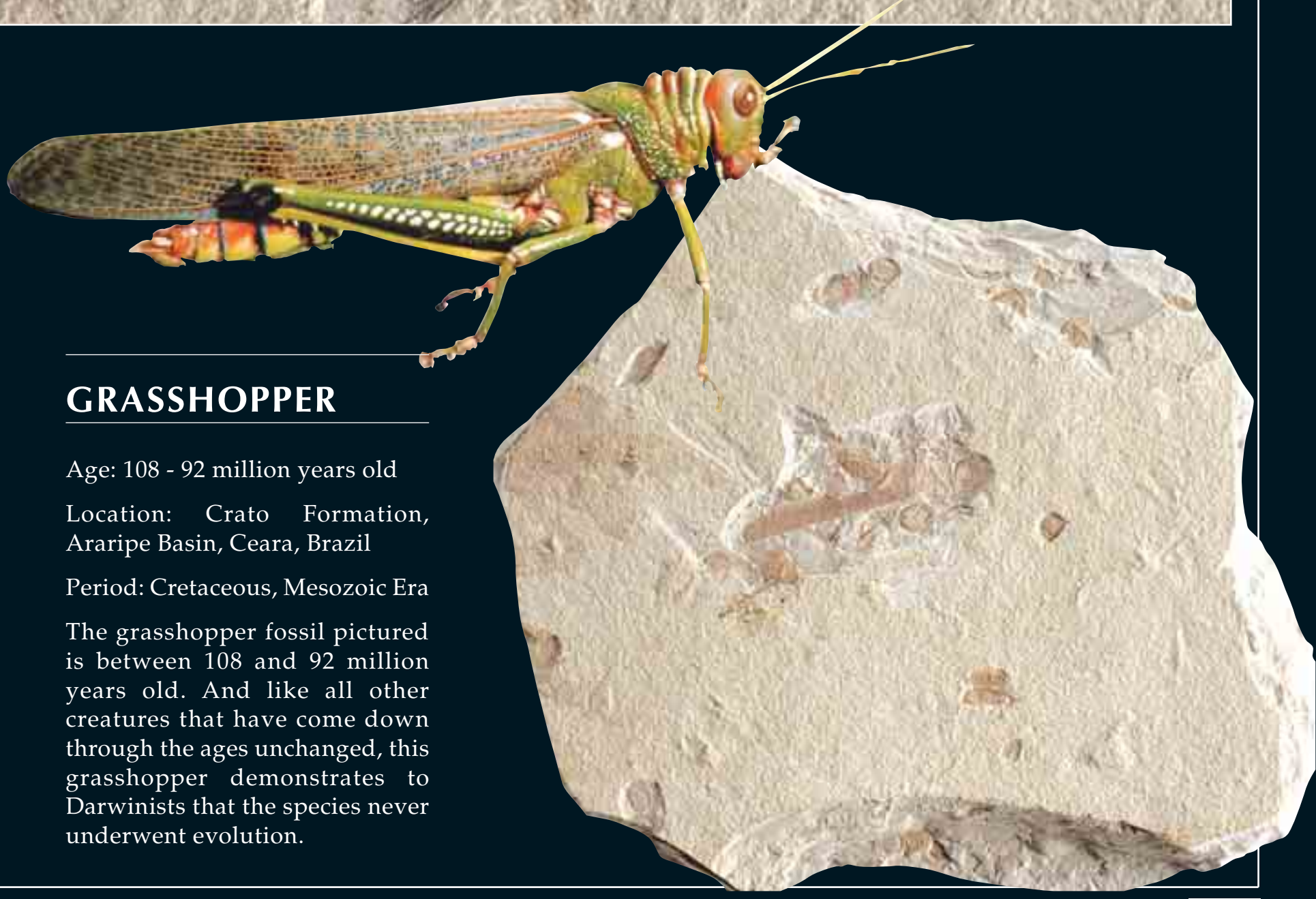
Location: Nova Olinda Member, Ceara, Brazil

Formation: Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous, Upper Aptian-Cenomanian

Aquatic beetles spend most of their lives in the water. In North America, there are 500 known species, and some 5,000 species worldwide. They can breathe under the water using an air bubble they've trapped on the water surface. These beetles which have exquisitely complex systems, have retained the same perfect features for millions of years. The fossil aquatic beetle pictured is evidence that these beetles today are just the same as they were 108-92 million years ago and have never undergone evolution.





GRASSHOPPER

Age: 108 - 92 million years old

Location: Crato Formation, Araripe Basin, Ceara, Brazil

Period: Cretaceous, Mesozoic Era

The grasshopper fossil pictured is between 108 and 92 million years old. And like all other creatures that have come down through the ages unchanged, this grasshopper demonstrates to Darwinists that the species never underwent evolution.



COCKROACH

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 2.5 centimeters (1 in) length; matrix: 11.5 centimeters (4.5 in) by 11.5 centimeters (4.5 in) across , and 0.7 centimeters (0.2 in) thick

Location: Araripe Basin, Brazil

Formation: Nova Olinda Member, Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous



One insect that has remained the same for millions of years is the cockroach. Fossil roaches 320 million years old have been found. The impact of cockroaches on the theory of evolution has been described thus in *Focus* magazine:

In theory, various elements of pressure such as changing environmental conditions, hostile species and competition between species should lead to natural selection, the selection of species advantaged by mutation, and for these species to undergo greater change over such a long period of time. YET THE FACTS ARE OTHERWISE. Let us consider cockroaches, for example. These reproduce very quickly and have short life spans, yet they have remained the same for approximately 250 million years. ("Evrimin Cikmaz Sokaklari: Yasayan Fosiller" [Cul-de-sac of evolution: Living Fossils], Focus, April 2003)

GRASSHOPPER

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 2 centimeters (0.8 in) length; matrix: 10.5 centimeters (4 in) by 7.5 centimeters (2.9 in) across and 0.5 centimeters (0.2 in) thick

Location: Araripe Basin, Brazil, South America

Formation: Nova Olinda Member, Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

Grasshoppers, which belong to *Caelifera* sub-order in the Orthoptera order, appear with the same structure in the fossil record for millions of years. There are 2,400 known genera of *Caelifera* with 11,000 species. Grasshoppers mostly inhabit tropical regions, but can be seen in different regions around the globe.

All fossil grasshoppers show that the genus haven't changed for millions of years—in other words, grasshoppers didn't evolve. One of the proofs of this is the 125-milion-year-old fossil grasshopper pictured.





GRASSHOPPER

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 3.8 centimeters (1.5 in)

Location: Araripe Basin, Brazil

Formation: Nova Olinda Member, Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

This 125-million-year-old fossil is evidence that grasshoppers have always existed as grasshoppers. In the face of this, it is impossible for the evolutionists to make a logical explanation.





LONG-HORNED GRASSHOPPER

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 1.5 centimeters (0.6 in) . The antennae measure a further 1.8 centimeters (0.7 in), giving this insect a total length of 3.4 centimeters (1.3 in).

Location: Araripe Basin, Brazil

Formation: Nova Olinda Member, Crato Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

These grasshoppers' most distinctive features are their long, thin antenna that are almost twice the length of their bodies. Like all other grasshoppers, long-horned grasshoppers have been the same for millions of years. This photo demonstrates there's no difference between the grasshoppers of 125 million years ago and ones living today.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN PERU

Peru's geological and geographical structure reveals different fossils in different regions of the country. The country has three main regions: the coastal region, the central region that includes the Andes Mountains, and the Amazon Basin that includes the Amazon rain forest. Most fossil beds lie in the Andes and areas in the north of the country.

One of Peru's major fossil beds is the Cajamarca Formation in the north of the country. Limestone comprises the main part of the formation's rock structure. Another important fossil bed is the Pisco Formation, well known for its fossil fish. This bed has yielded fossils of thousands of different marine







The Pisco Formation in the south of the country is one of the major fossil beds.

creatures, including whales, dolphins, sea lions, penguins and turtles. This formation, approximately 30 kilometers (18.6 miles) from the coast, provides important information about Peru's geology in very early times.

The most significant fact revealed by Peru's fossil discoveries is that they too refute evolution. All the fossil research engaged in by evolutionists since the mid-19th century, hoping to find fossils that could support the theory of evolution, have been in vain. Despite all their endeavours, not a single fossil that could be presented as evidence for the theory has ever been unearthed. All the findings obtained from excavations and research has proved that, contrary to the expectations of the theory of evolution, living things emerged suddenly, fully and flawlessly formed. They also show that living things never undergo any changes since the moment they first come into being. This is proof that they are never subjected to any evolutionary process.



Limestone in Cajamarca harbors many fossil samples. Like all others, the fossil samples gathered from Pisco reveal that evolution has never taken place.





OYSTER

Age: 23-5 million years old

Size: 7.6 centimeters (3 in)

Location: Casamarca, Peru

Period: Miocene

Oysters 23-5 million years old, the same as today's oysters, invalidate the theory of evolution. The same for millions of years, oysters were created, not evolved.







OYSTER

Age: 208-146 million years old

Size: Approximately 8 centimeters (3.25 in)

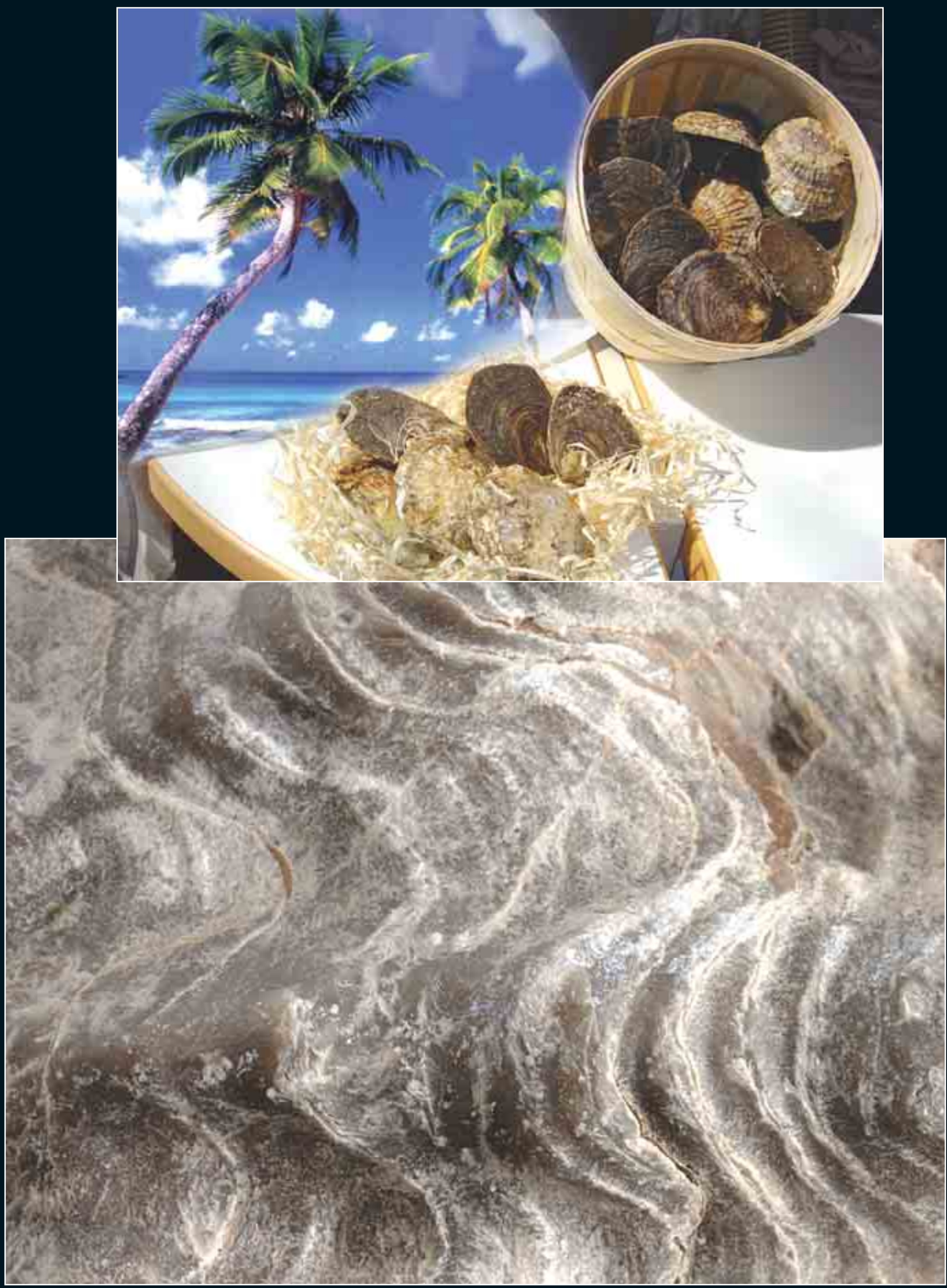
Location: Bambamarca, Cajamarca, Peru

Period: Jurassic

The oyster in the picture is 208-146 million years old, showing that the oysters of years ago are the same as the ones living today. This refutes the theory of evolution.









Present-day oyster



OYSTER

Age: 208-146 million years old

Size: Approximately 8 centimeters (3.25 in)

Location: Bambamarca, Cajamarca, Peru

Period: Jurassic

The fossil record is replete with organisms that have remained unchanged for hundreds of millions of years. Another example of these is the 208-146-million-year-old fossil oyster pictured. Like all other fossil findings, this one also refutes evolution.







FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN ARGENTINA

Most fossils discovered in Argentina come from the region of Patagonia, the name given to the southern parts of Chile and Argentina on the South American continent. To the east of the Andes is the region of Patagonia that forms part of Argentina. Today, very different life forms such as penguins, whales, seals, wild ostriches and sea lions, can be found in this region, which is also rich in terms of the fossil record.

One fossil bed in the region is the Ischigualasto Formation. Geological research has revealed that some 230 million years ago, the region was a flood basin that received abundant seasonal rain and possessed active volcanoes. This fossil bed possesses specimens of a large number of mammals and marine life forms belonging to the Triassic Period (248 to 206 million years ago). The importance of the region was finally realized in the 1950s, after which a great many excavations were carried out.

One fossil field in Argentina is the Jaramillo forest in Santa Cruz, consisting of petrified trees 350 million years old. It is also an important example showing that many plant species have remained unchanged for hundreds of millions of years, having never undergone evolution.



Jaramillo's fossil forest of petrified trees





Ischigualasto is a rich fossil bed today, but approximately 230 million years ago, it was a low-lying basin that flooded regularly..



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN CHILE

Fossils are encountered in many regions outside the Atacama Desert in the north of the country. One of the wealthiest regions in terms of fossil specimens is Patagonia, in the south of the country. There are also fossil beds in the Andes Mountains.

Fossils belonging to many different species of mammal, marine creatures, reptile and plant are obtained from Chile's fossil fields. One of the best-known fossil fields is the Quiriquina Formation, most of whose fossils belong to the Cretaceous Period. Thanks to them, important information has been obtained concerning marine life in the Cretaceous Period. Some fossil beds in central Chile, particularly in the Andes, are well known for their wealth of fossil mammals.

All the fossils obtained from these regions once again place Darwinists in a terrible predicament, because they reveal that living things underwent no change throughout geological periods. To put it another way, whatever form a species had when it first appears in the fossil record, it maintained over tens or even hundreds of millions of years, until either becoming extinct or else surviving down to the present day. This is clear proof that living things never underwent evolution.

As the fossil findings show, species on Earth appeared suddenly, not gradually by way of evolution. Sudden appearance implies creation. God created all living things in a flawless manner, from nothing. The fossil findings once again reveal this truth.





Fossils of various mammals were uncovered from the Andes region.



ARAUCARIA CONE SLICE

Age: 165 million years old

Size: 5.6 centimeters (2.2 in) by 7 centimeters (2.7 in)

Location: Jaramillo, Santa Cruz, Patagonia, Argentina

Period: Jurassic, Callovian

This slice of a 165-million-year-old fossil *Araucaria* cone was obtained from the petrified forest in Jaramillo. Displaying the cone with its all details, this fossil is one of the examples that this species never evolved. The features of today's cones were the same as those of cones of 165 million years ago.



















CRAB

Age: 23-5 million years old

Location: Rio de la Plata, Patagonia, Argentina

Period: Miocene

One of the organisms frequently encountered in the fossil record is the crab. One of the proofs that there's no difference between the crabs of millions of years ago and ones alive today is the 23-5-million-year-old crab pictured. This crab is the same as the ones living today.









ARAUCARIA CONE

Age: 208-146 million years old

Size: Each half is 7.6 centimeters (3 in)

Location: Cerro Cuadrado, Patagonia, Argentina

Formation: Petrified Forest

Period: Jurassic

This fossil *Araucaria* cone, 208-146 million years old and identical to the ones of today, is evidence that the theory of evolution is hollow, and a major deceit. The complete fossil record puts forth that creation of God is a clear fact.









CORMORANT SKULL

Age: 18 million years old

Size: 12.7 centimeters (5 in)

Location: Chile

Period: Miocene

The cormorant skull pictured, 18 million years old, is evidence that cormorants from prehistoric times were the same as ones living today. This lack of any difference shows that the birds didn't change over millions of years—in other words, they didn't evolve.







CORMORANT SKULL

Age: 18 million years old

Size: 15.2 centimeters (6 in)

Location: Chile

Period: Miocene

The cormorant is a seabird in the family *Phalacrocoracidae* and known to have 38 different species currently living.

Fossil records show that cormorants of millions of years ago had the same features of cormorants living today. Proving that the birds didn't evolve, this once again dooms the evolutionists to defeat.



CRAB

Age: 25 million years old

Size: 15 centimeters (6 in)

Location: Concepción, Southern Chile

Period: Oligocene

Fossil record refutes the evolution in any aspect. One of the fossil examples refuting the theory of evolution is the 25-million-year-old fossil crab pictured. Remained unchanged for millions of years, this crab confirms once again that the species didn't evolve, since this fossil is no different from crabs still living today.







FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN EUROPE

FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN GERMANY

Geological research has shown that throughout the Jurassic Period (208 to 146 million years ago) much of Western Europe was covered by warm, shallow seas. A large number of fossils belonging to marine creatures have been obtained from these regions.

In particular, some fossil beds in Germany have enabled us to obtain very detailed information about life forms during the Devonian and Jurassic periods. The most important of these fossil fields are the Messel, Solnhofen and Holzmaden formations and the Hunsrückschiefer fauna.

The Hunsrückschiefer fauna contains a large number of fossils from a wide range of species from the Paleozoic Period (543 to 251 million years ago). Most fossils obtained from the region belong to the Lower and Middle Devonian periods. One significant characteristic of the Hunsrückschiefer fauna is that, just as in Burgess Shale, some life forms have been fossilized together with their soft tissues, enabling us to acquire information not just about the physical structures of life forms that existed hundreds of millions of years ago, but also about their life styles and behavior.

These remains show that living things have possessed complex systems in every period in which they have existed, and have enjoyed highly developed anatomies. Confronted by this state of affairs, Darwinists—who maintain that living things evolved gradually from the supposedly primitive to the more complex—are put in a hopeless position, because without exception, all the fossil records refute the theory of evolution, while once again verifying the fact of creation.

Fossils obtained from the Holzmaden Formation generally belong to creatures that lived in deep waters. The majority of these were fossilized perfectly, together with all their organs and skeletal structures. Rarely encountered soft-tissue fossils have also been obtained from Holzmaden. The

Fossil researches made in Messel





Solnhofen, one of the major fossil areas in Germany is a place where vast numbers of fossils are unearthed.







Researches in Hunsrückschiefer and Schieferhalde

Solnhofen fossils generally belong to life forms that lived in shallow gulfs and coral and sponge reefs. Fossils of terrestrial life forms such as insects, plants, lizards, crocodiles and birds have also been unearthed from Solnhofen, among them seven different fossils of *Archaeopteryx*, one of the oldest species of bird.

Another major fossil bed in Germany is the Messel Formation. In very early times, a lake some 700 meters (2296 feet) wide and approximately 1000 meters (3280 feet) deep, this contains a large number of fossils dating back to the Eocene Period (54 to 37 million years ago). Messel is known to have had a tropical climate during that period, and contains fossils of many different life forms, such as plants, birds, bats, reptiles, fish, tortoises and insects.



The Holzmaden fossil area, close to Stuttgart is a major fossil area where species from the early Jurassic Period are found.







SHRIMP

Age: 145 million years old

Location: Eichstâtt, Bayern, Germany

Size: matrix: 10.5 centimeters(4.1 in) by 15.2 centimeters (5.9 in)

Period: Jurassic, Malm Zeta

The shrimp is an arthropod belonging to the sub-phylum *Crustaceae*. Its body is covered in armor composed largely of calcium carbonate. Various species of shrimp live in both salt and fresh water. The earliest known shrimp fossil dates back some 200 million years.

The fossil shrimp pictured is around 145 million years old. Shrimps, which have maintained their structure for millions of years with no change, are proof that living things never underwent evolution.







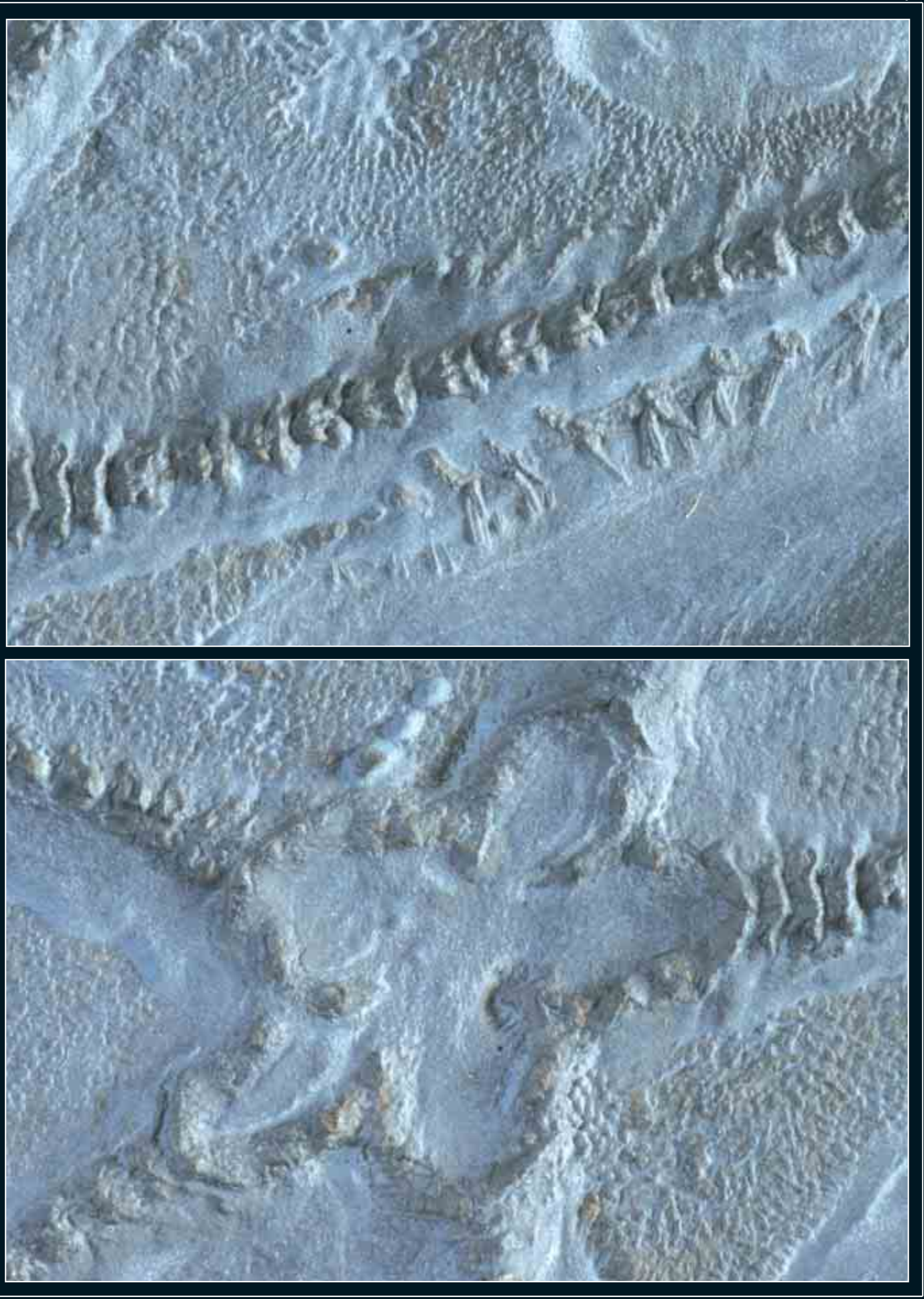
STARFISH

Age: 390 million years old

Location: Hunsrückschieffer, Bundenbach, Germany

Period: Devonian

There is no differences between starfish of 390 million years ago and those living in the seas today. Despite the intervening millions of years, starfish have remained unchanged and never evolved in any period in the past.





BOWFIN



Age: 50 million years old

Location: Olschieffer, Messel, Darmstadt, Hessen, Germany

Period: Eocene, Lutetian

Bowfins belong to the the *Amiidae* family. As with many other fish species, they possess a rich fossil history. One of the earliest known fossil specimens is around 150 million years old.

All the fossils obtained show that bowfins have been exactly the same for millions of years, and have never evolved in any way. There is no difference between the 50-million-year-old bowfin pictured and those alive today.



BILLFISH

Age: 208 to 146 million years old

Location: Eichstatt, Bayern, Germany

Period: Jurassic

Billfish fossils are frequently encountered in the Solnhofen Formation. This fossil, some 208 to 146 million years old, shows that like all other living things, bill fish have remained unchanged throughout the course of their existence. Billfish living hundreds of millions of years ago were identical to today's specimens.











SHRIMP

Age: 155 million years old

Size: 7.5 centimeters (2.9 in) long; matrix: 20.8 centimeters (8.1 in) by 21.6 centimeters (8.5 in)

Location: Solnhofen, Eichstatt, Germany

Period: Jurassic

After decades of research, Darwinists have been unable to find a single fossil showing that evolution took place, though millions of fossil specimens show that it never did so. Every fossil obtained shows that there has been no change in living things' structures over the course of their existence, and that despite the passage of hundreds of millions of years, they remain exactly the same.

The fossil pictured is proof that there is no difference between shrimp living today and those alive 155 million years ago.











GARFISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 31.75 centimeters (12.5 in)

Location: Frankfurt, Germany

Formation: Messel Shales

Period: Eocene

Garfish, which first appeared in the fossil record around 180 million years ago, are examples of living fossils. The fossil garfish shown in the picture is 54-37 million years old. Garfish, a mosaic life form which have been the same for tens of millions of years, refute evolution.





BAT

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 8.2 centimeters (3.2 in) tall by 4.5 centimeters (1.8 in) wide

Location: Frankfurt, Germany

Formation: Messel Shales

Period: Eocene

Fossil bats millions of years old refute the claim that living things underwent evolution. Fossils like this reveal that God created living things.



CRINOID

Age: 245 to 208 million years old

Location: Alverdissen, Germany

Period: Triassic

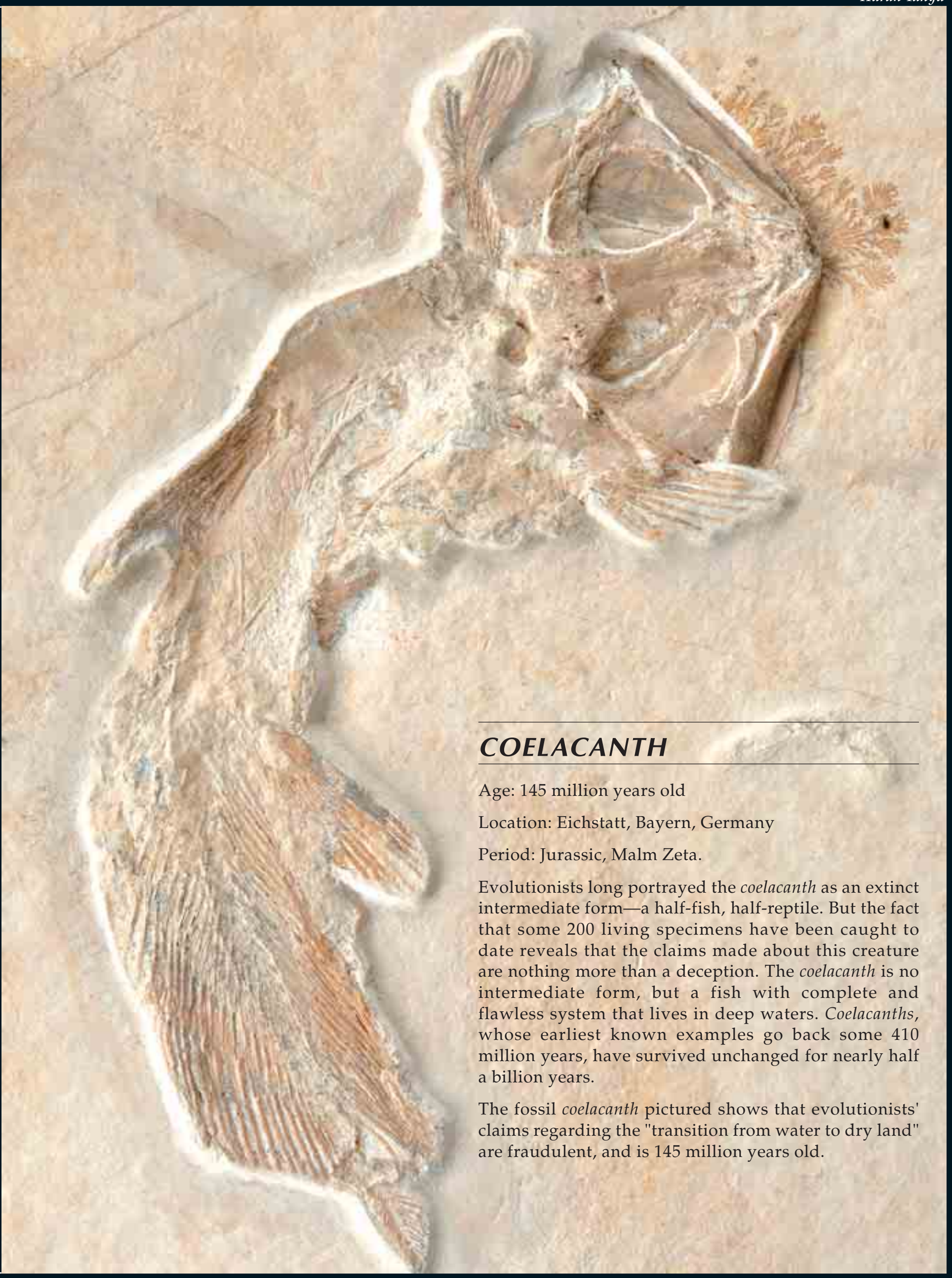
The crinoid is indisputable proof that evolution never took place, since the fossil record shows that crinoids have been the same for hundreds of millions of years. This shows that Darwin's claim of evolution is just a tale.











COELACANTH

Age: 145 million years old

Location: Eichstatt, Bayern, Germany

Period: Jurassic, Malm Zeta.

Evolutionists long portrayed the *coelacanth* as an extinct intermediate form—a half-fish, half-reptile. But the fact that some 200 living specimens have been caught to date reveals that the claims made about this creature are nothing more than a deception. The *coelacanth* is no intermediate form, but a fish with complete and flawless system that lives in deep waters. *Coelacanths*, whose earliest known examples go back some 410 million years, have survived unchanged for nearly half a billion years.

The fossil *coelacanth* pictured shows that evolutionists' claims regarding the "transition from water to dry land" are fraudulent, and is 145 million years old.











LOBSTER

Age: 208 to 146 million years old

Size: matrix: 12.9 centimeters (5.1 in) by 16.2 centimeters (6.4 in); decapod: 5.5 centimeters (2.2 in)

Location: Solnhofen, Germany

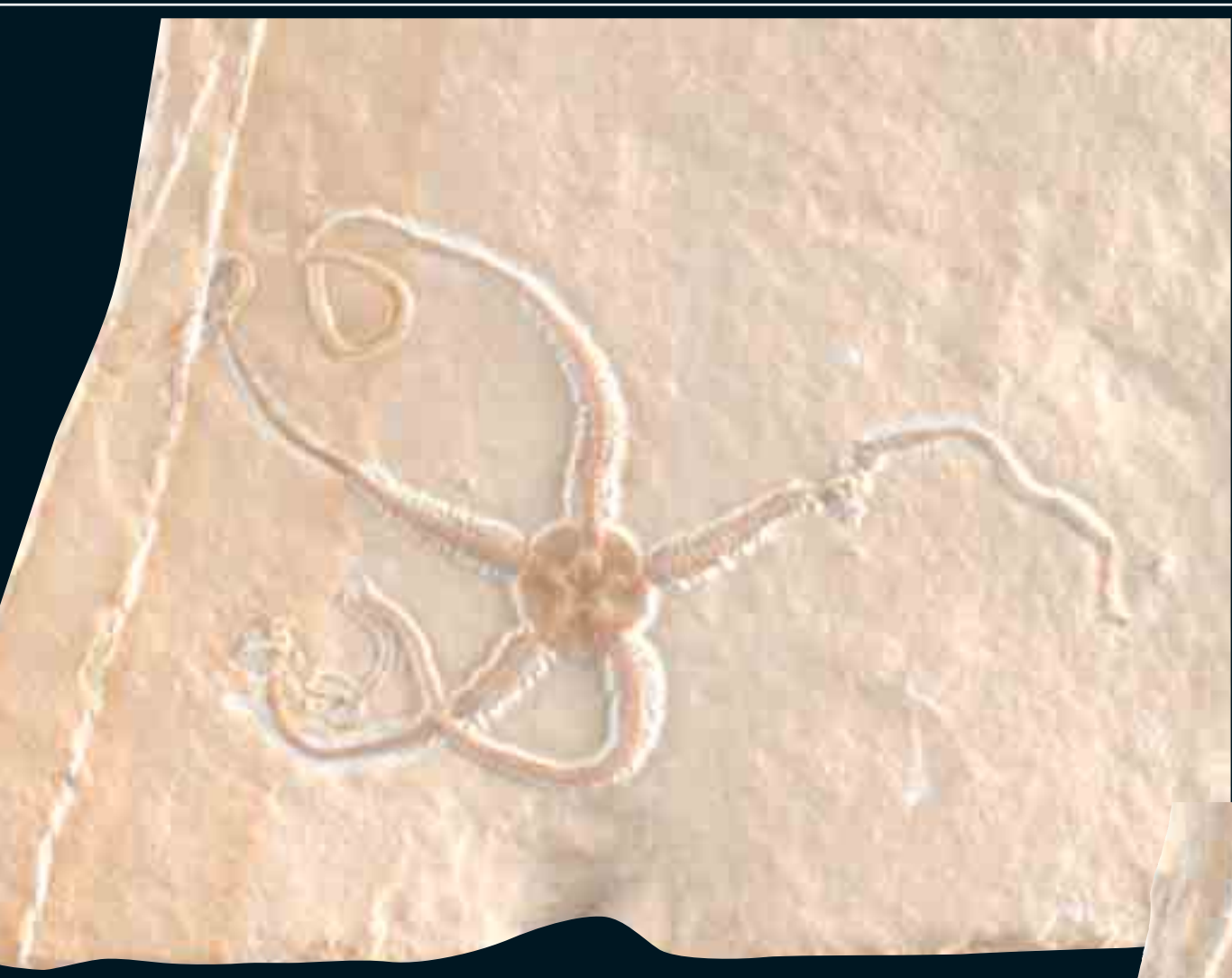
Period: Jurassic, Malm Zeta

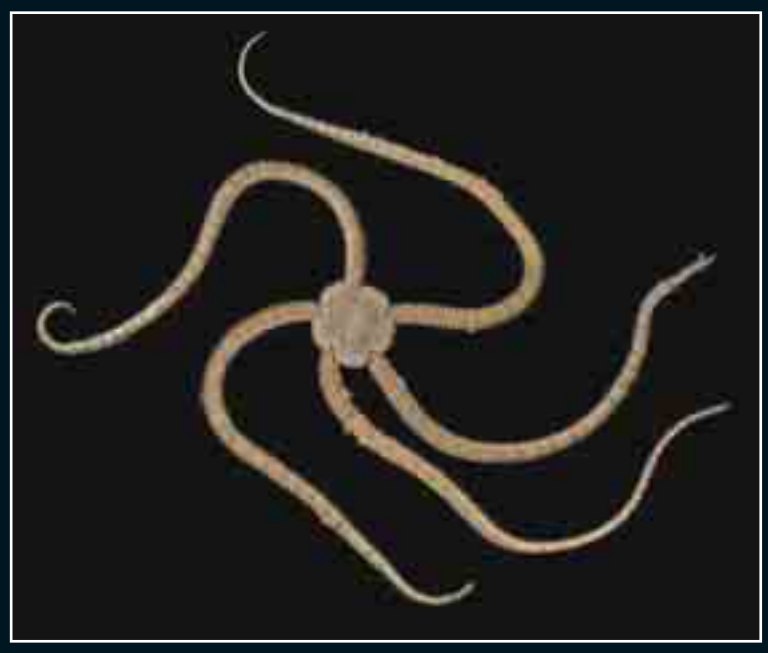
The lobster has eyes consisting of regular, square surfaces. These regular squares are in fact the front surfaces of square prisms. The inner surface of each of these prisms in the lobster eye has a mirrored surface that reflects light strongly. The light reflected from this surface is precisely focussed onto the retina located further back. All these prisms have been installed at such an angle that they reflect the light perfectly onto a single point.

This sophisticated system has been functioning impeccably in all lobsters for hundreds of millions of years. Today's lobsters use exactly the same system to see as those living 200 million years ago. This effectively refutes Darwinists, who claim that living things developed gradually.











BRITTLESTAR

Age: 150 million years old

Size: 5 centimeters (2 in) across; matrix: 95 millimeters (3.7 in) by 75 millimeters (2.9 in) across at its widest point, and 20 millimeters (0.7 in) thick

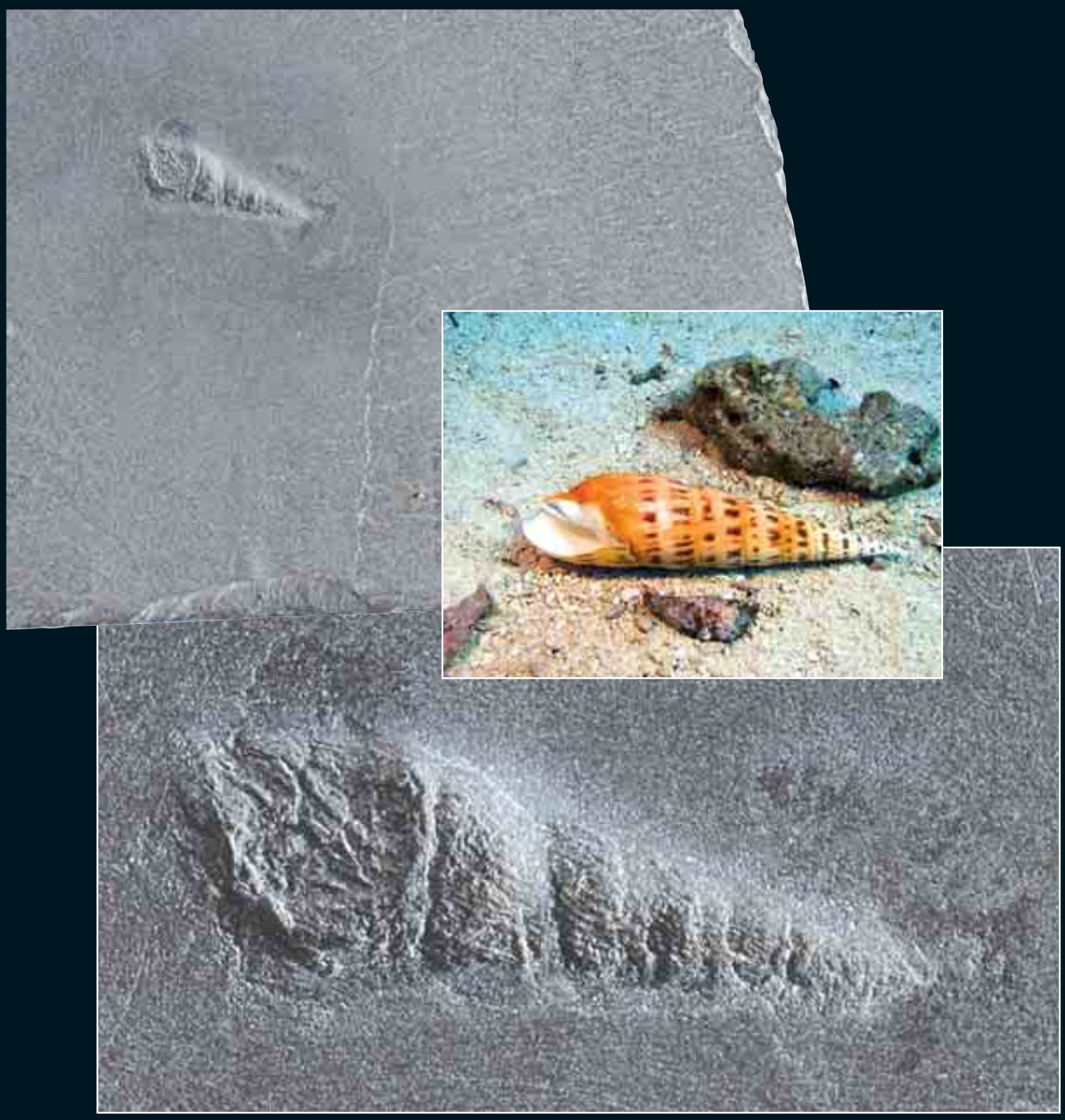
Location: Solnhofen, Southern Germany

Period: Upper Jurassic

The brittlestar is a living fossil that definitively refutes evolution. Brittlestars that lived 300 million years ago are exactly the same as specimens 245 million years old and 150 million years old—and as specimens alive today. Brittlestars that have remained unchanged for hundreds of millions of years, tell us that evolution is a lie.







GASTROPOD

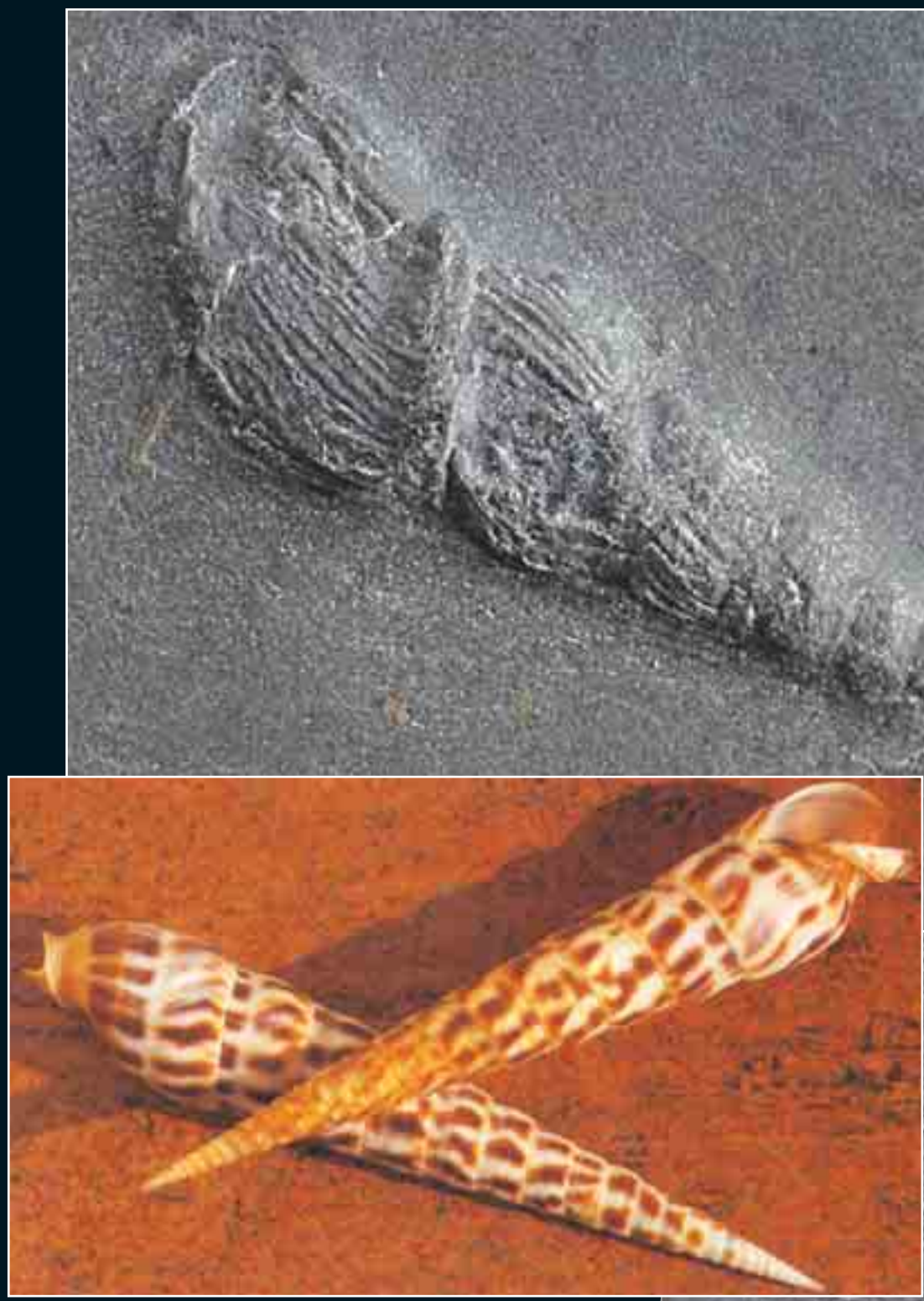
Age: 410 to 360 million years old

Size: plate 9.3 centimeters (3.7 in) by 13.2 centimeters (5.2 in)

Location: Hunsruck Slate, Bundenbach, Germany

Period: Devonian

Sea slugs are part of the phylum *Mollusca*. The oldest known specimens come from the late Cambrian Period. The specimen pictured is between 410 and 360 million years old. Sea slugs that are millions of years old definitively refute evolution.



GASTROPOD

Age: 410 to 360 million years old

Size: plate; 7 centimeters (2.75 in) by 9 centimeters (3.5 in)

Location: Hunsruck Slate, Bundenbach, Germany

Period: Devonian

Sea slugs that lived 410-360 million years ago are identical to today's specimens. Sea slugs that have remained unchanged despite the intervening millions of years are important evidence that living things never underwent any evolutionary process.



SHRIMP

Age: 208 to 146 million years old

Size: 19.5 centimeters (7.7 in) from tip to tail

Location: Solnhofen Limestone, Eichsatt, West Germany

Period: Jurassic

Shrimp, having survived unchanged for millions of years, show us that they did not evolve but were created. If a living thing has the same features now as it did millions of years ago, then this creature cannot have developed by way of evolution. The fossil record is proof that evolutionists' claims are untrue.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN SPAIN

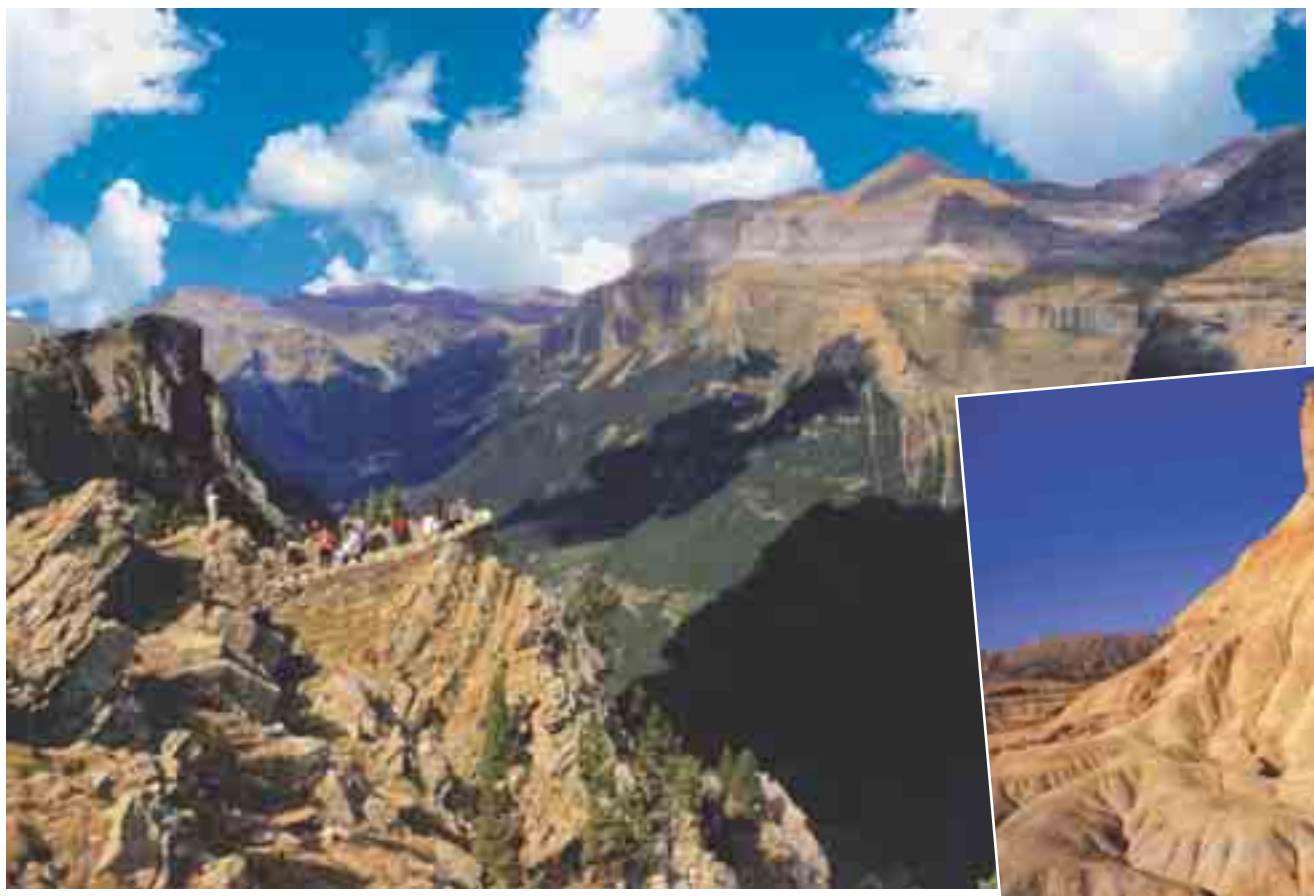
Much of Spain consists of mountainous and hilly regions, such as the Pyrenees and the Sierra Nevada. Twenty-four percent of the country is above 1000 meters (3280 feet) . The mountainous areas contain some important fossil beds.

The rocky structure is divided into two. The north and west of the Iberian Peninsula is mainly made up of crystalline rocks such as granite and schist. The other part is made up of sedimentary rocks with high levels of limestone.

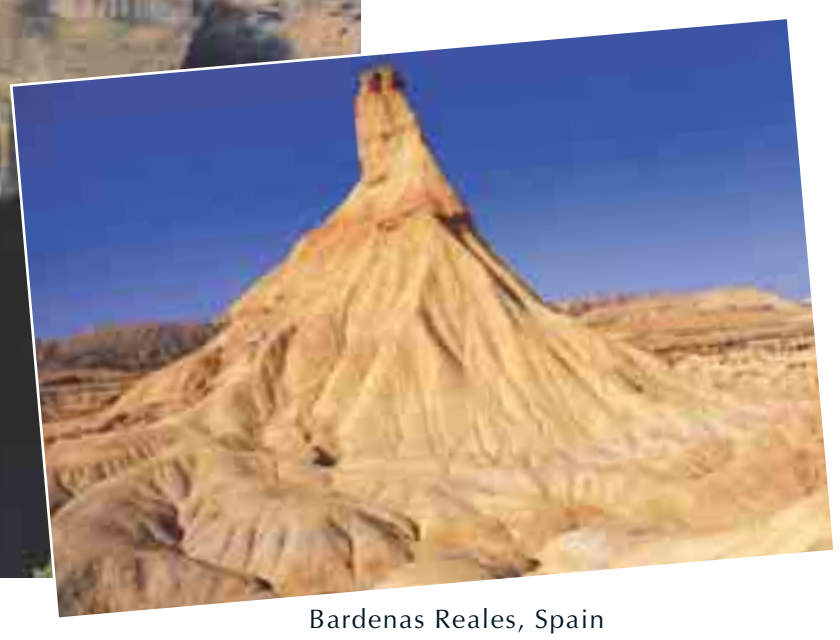
Among the fossils obtained from Spain are brachiopods and various marine creatures from the Devonian Period (417 to 354 million years ago), a wide variety of plant and animal species from the Carboniferous Period (354 to 290 million years ago) and many fossils of mammal, reptile, marine, bird and plant species from the Cenozoic Period (65 million years to the present day).

All these fossils place Darwinism in a major predicament. These discoveries offer no evidence in support of the claim of gradual evolution, but reveal millions of specimens that show that living things were created immediately and underwent no change during long geological periods. The significance of this is obvious: Living things did not evolve. Almighty God created them all.





The Ordesa Canyon, made up of limestone rocks extending down about 600 meters (1968 feet).



Bardenas Reales, Spain

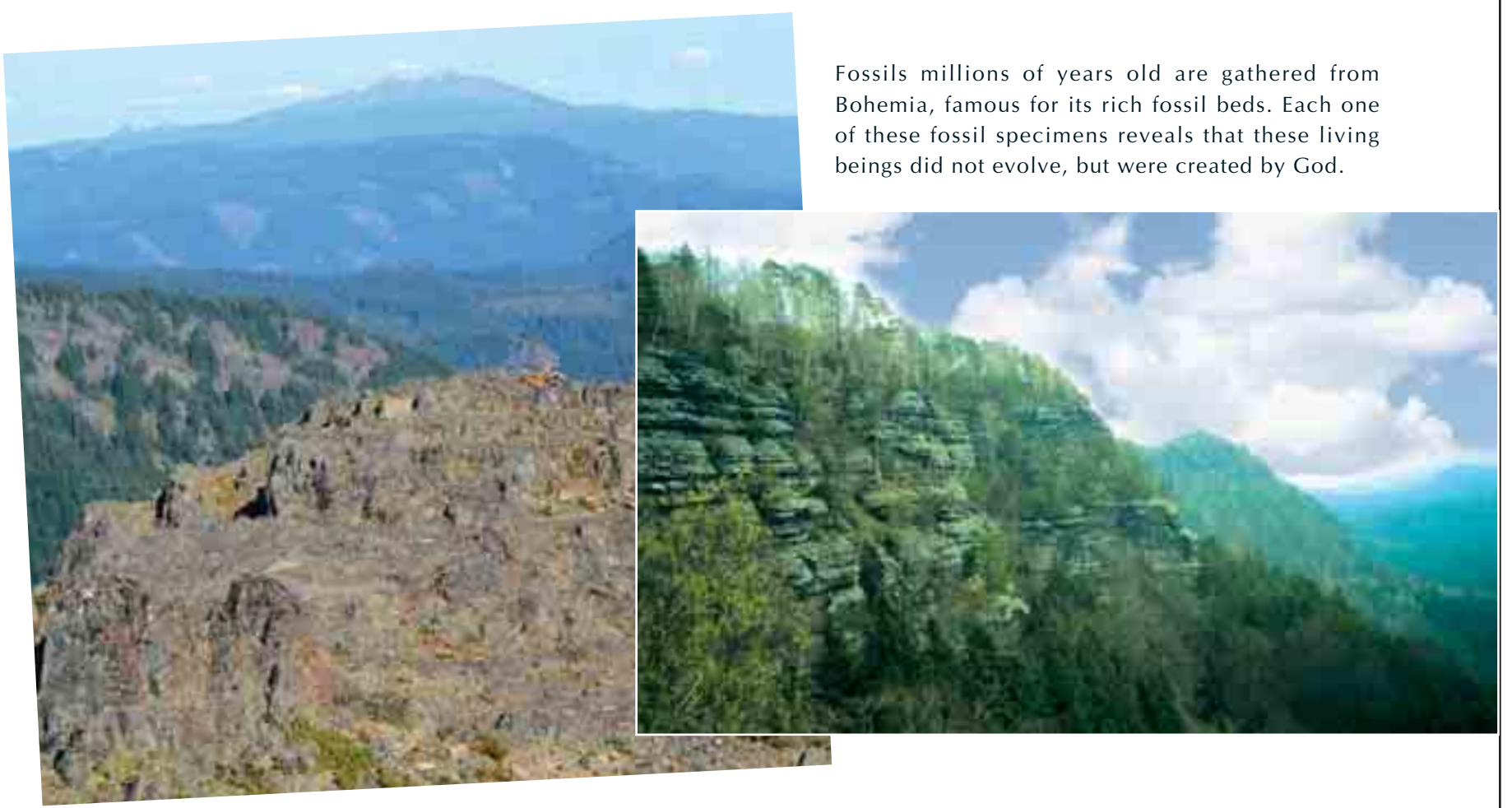
FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Much of the geographical structure of the Czech Republic consists of a mountainous area in the region of Bohemia. This area, some 900 meters (2953 feet) above sea level, is rich in fossils.

In addition to fossil micro-organisms dating back to the Proterozoic Period (2.5 billion to 545 million years ago), many fossil from the Cambrian (543 to 490 million years) and Devonian periods (417 to 354 million years ago) have also been discovered. Among the most striking of these are 1,300 different trilobite species. These are known as Barrende trilobites because some 300 of them were named by the French paleontologist Joachim Barrende. One of the areas in which Barrende trilobites are most frequently encountered is the Jince Formation. Fossil specimens of many marine creatures from the Paleozoic Period (543 to 251million years ago) have also been unearthed from Jince, which is known to have had a cold climate during the Cambrian Period.

The rich fossil sources in the Czech Republic are important to our understanding of natural history, since these findings show that no evolutionary process of the kind claimed by Darwinists ever took place. Living things did not descend from a supposed common ancestor, as Darwinists maintain, and every species appears suddenly in the fossil record, with its own unique characteristics. This fact, important evidence of creation, has dealt a severe blow to Darwinism.





Fossils millions of years old are gathered from Bohemia, famous for its rich fossil beds. Each one of these fossil specimens reveals that these living beings did not evolve, but were created by God.



FERN

Age: 360 to 286 million years old

Size: 13 centimeters (5.1 in) by 10 centimeters (3.9 in)

Location: Canales, Leon, Spain

Period: Carboniferous

Ferns that lived 360 to 286 million years ago are identical to specimens of today. These plants have remained the same for hundreds of millions of years, revealing the indisputable fact of God's creation.





FROG

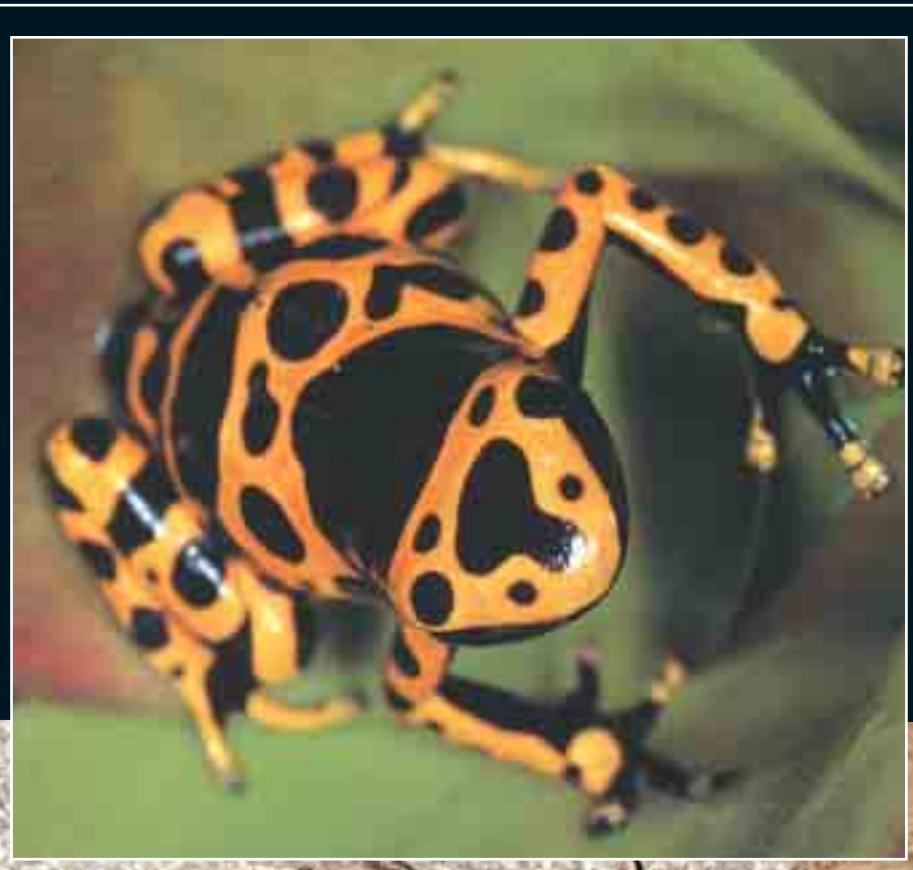
Age: 12 million years old

Size: 11.5 centimeters (4.5 in) by 18 centimeters (7 in)

Location: Northwest Bohemia, Czech Republic

Period: Miocene

One of the proofs that frogs have always been frogs is the 12-million-year-old fossil pictured. There is no difference between the frogs of 12 million years ago and those alive today.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN ITALY

Much of Italy's rock structure consists of what was once the floor of the Tethys Sea, known to have covered certain parts of early Europe. Geological research has shown that the Tethys Sea emerged with the splitting up of Pangaea, the sole continent on Earth around 165 million years ago. The Tethys Sea, which covered a very large area, had tropical characteristics since it was very close to the Equator. The Mediterranean Sea emerged some 65 million years ago from within the Tethys Sea. As land areas rose, it was gradually pushed northwards as a result of tectonic movements over geological periods lasting millions of years.

The Italian rock beds, once the floor of the Tethys Sea, contain a large number of marine fossils, showing that all the known species of marine life forms emerged suddenly with their complex structures—in other words, they were created out of nothing. There are no fossils to indicate that these life forms derived from any supposed common ancestor or are descended from one another. Darwinism has been defeated in the face of the fossil record, a defeat that has been brought out into the light by hundreds of millions of fossil specimens.





Marble deposits are generally found under oceans or floors of mountain ranges once populated with coral reefs. Pictured is a marble deposit in the Italian Alps.



A fish fossil found in Italy's Monte Bolca fossil area



Fossil researches made in Monte Bolca



The Butterloch Canyon in Italy has a rock structure dating back to the Permian Period (290 to 248 million years ago).

RAZORFISH

Age: 6 million years old

Location: Fiume, Marecchia, Italy

Period: Upper Miocene

The razorfish pictured is 6 million years old and possesses exactly the same characteristics as razorfish living today. This shows that razorfish have remained unchanged for millions of years and have never gone through any intermediate stages.







SEAHORSE

Age: 26 million years old

Size: 5 centimeters (2 in)

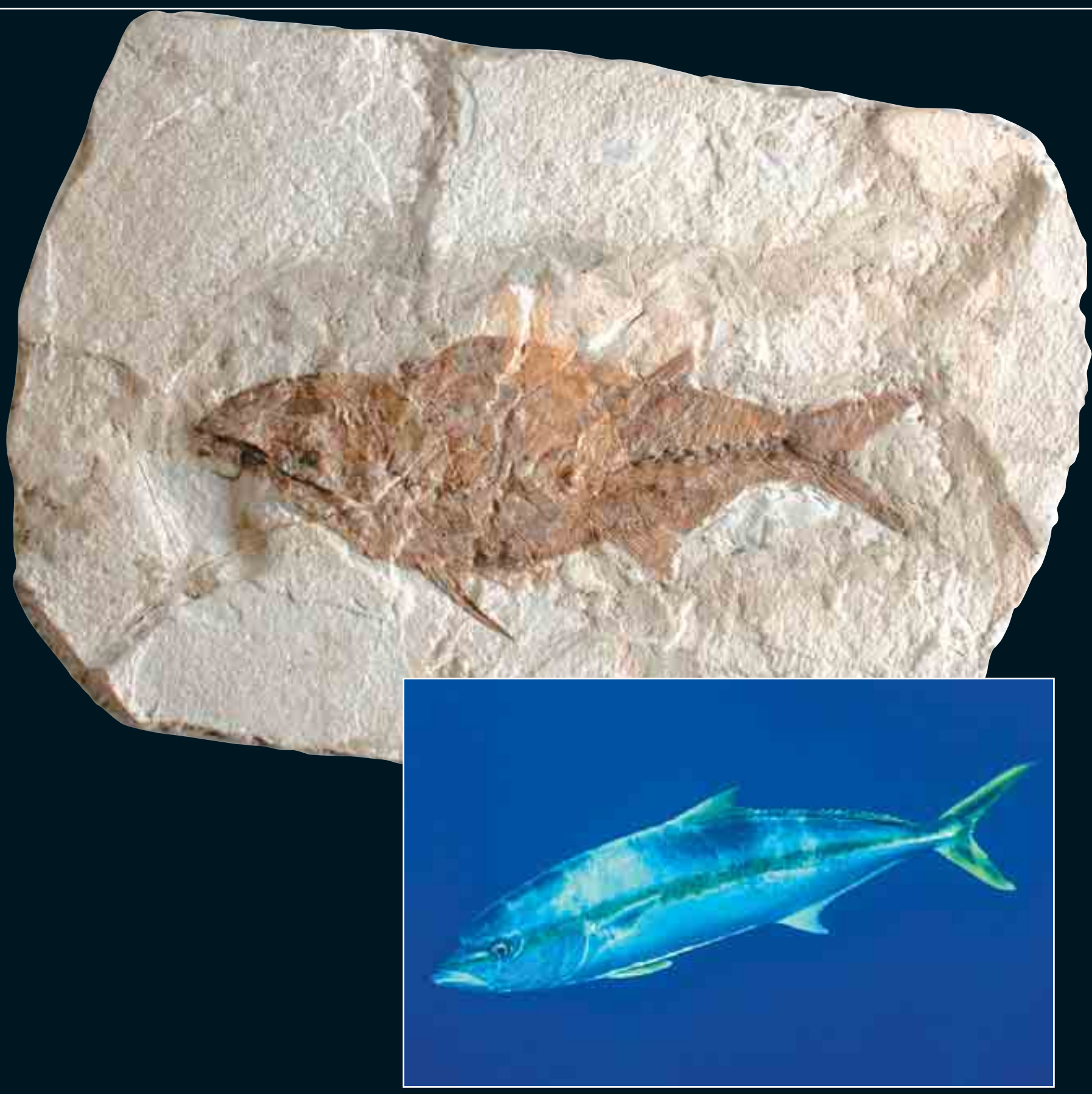
Location: Italy

Period: Miocene

With structures that have remained unchanged for millions of years, seahorses, which belong to the family *Syngnathidae*, are one of the many species that challenge the theory of evolution. The fossil seahorse pictured is 26 million years old, and identical to seahorses living today.







YELLOWTAIL

Age: 48 million years old

Size: 19.6 centimeters (7.7 in)

Location: Monte Bolca, Verona, Italy

Period: Eocene

One of the fossil fish species discovered in Italy is the yellowtail. The fossil pictured is 48 million years old. That yellowtails of 48 million years ago were the same as those living today shows that the theory of evolution is untrue.





DRAGONFLY LARVA

Age: 10 million years old

Size: 42 millimeters (1.6 in) by 35 millimeters (1.3 in)

Location: Vittoria d'Alba, Cuneo, Italy

Perio: Upper Miocene

Like their fossilized adults,the fossils of dragonfly larvae show that evolution never happened. There is no difference between the 10-million-year-old dragonfly larva pictured and today's larvae. This reveals that the theory of evolution is a myth.







PIPEFISH

Age: 23 to 5 million years old

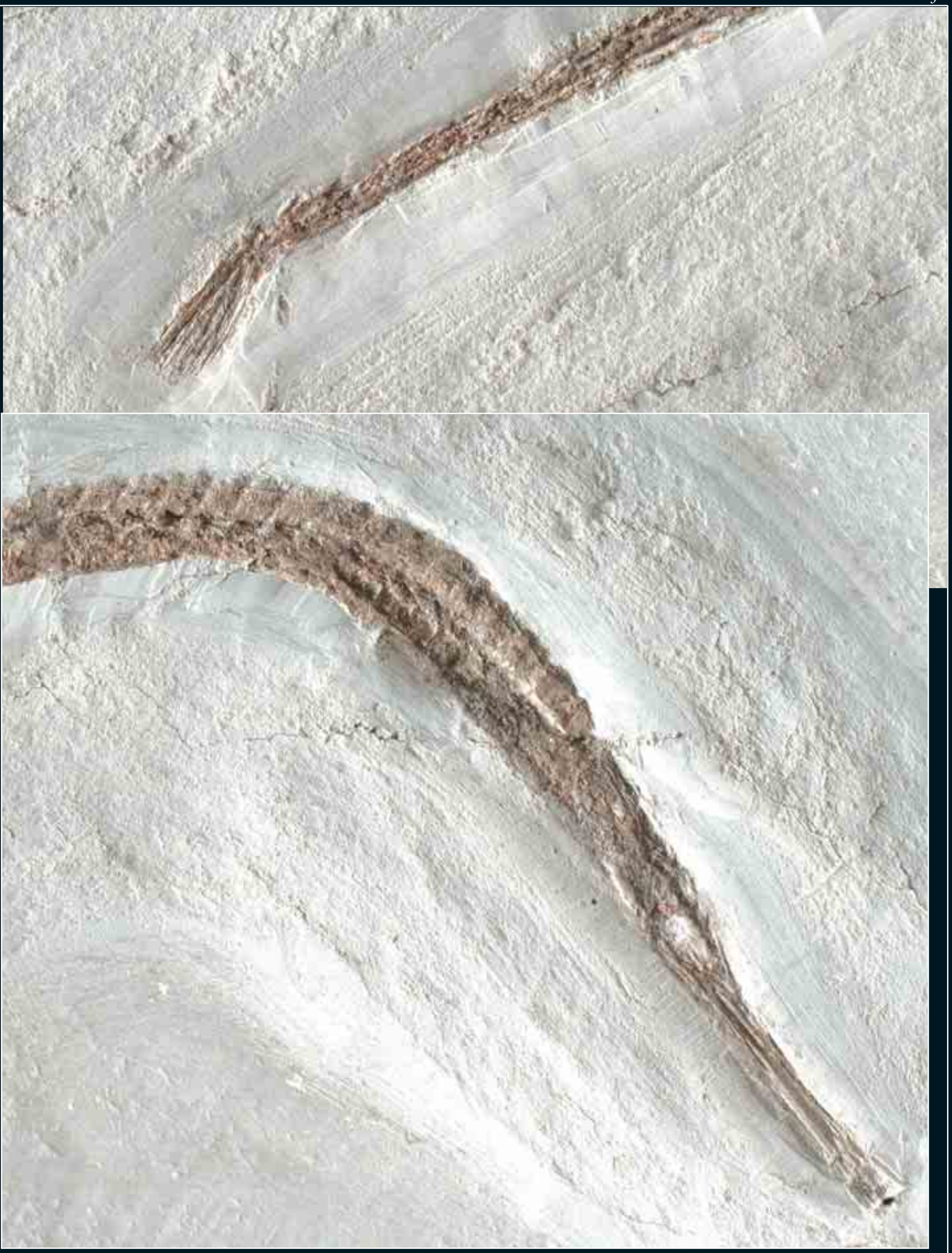
Size: 25 centimeters (10 in)

Location: Marecchia River, Paggio Berni, Italy

Period: Miocene, Messinian Stage

Pipefish, members of the same family as the seahorse, have a long, thin body structure—and also one of the living fossils that invalidate evolution. The fossil pipefish pictured is 23 to 5 million years old and identical to present-day specimens.





FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN GREAT BRITAIN

The oldest known fossil specimens discovered in Britain date back to the Silurian and Devonian periods (443 to 417 million and 417 to 354 million years ago). Fossils of different species can be found in Britain, whose geological history goes back further than 600 million years, since in the past, it has experienced both a tropical climate and an ice age, changes in sea levels, volcanic eruptions and erosion. The great majority of the fields from which large numbers of fossils have been obtained lie in the south of the country. One such region is Dorset, which possesses various fossil fields.

The rock structure in the region exhibits differing characteristics. But Dorset is particularly famous for its coastal strip, known as the "Jurassic Coast" and consisting of rocks from the Jurassic Period and a number of different fossil fields. Well preserved and fully detailed fossils belonging to hundreds of species have been obtained from these fields. Every one of the fossils reveals that living things have remained unchanged over millions of years, and never underwent evolution.



The quarry in Crock Hey is a famous fossil area in England. All the fossils uncovered in this region reveal that evolution never took place.





Researches made on Ammonite fossils gathered from the Jurassic shore in Dorset.

Another region of Britain with important fossil fields is Lancashire. The oldest of the region's fields date back to the Carboniferous Period (354 to 290 million years ago). Some 340 million years ago, the region was the floor of a warm and not particularly deep sea. For that reason, a large number of marine fossils from the period have been discovered.

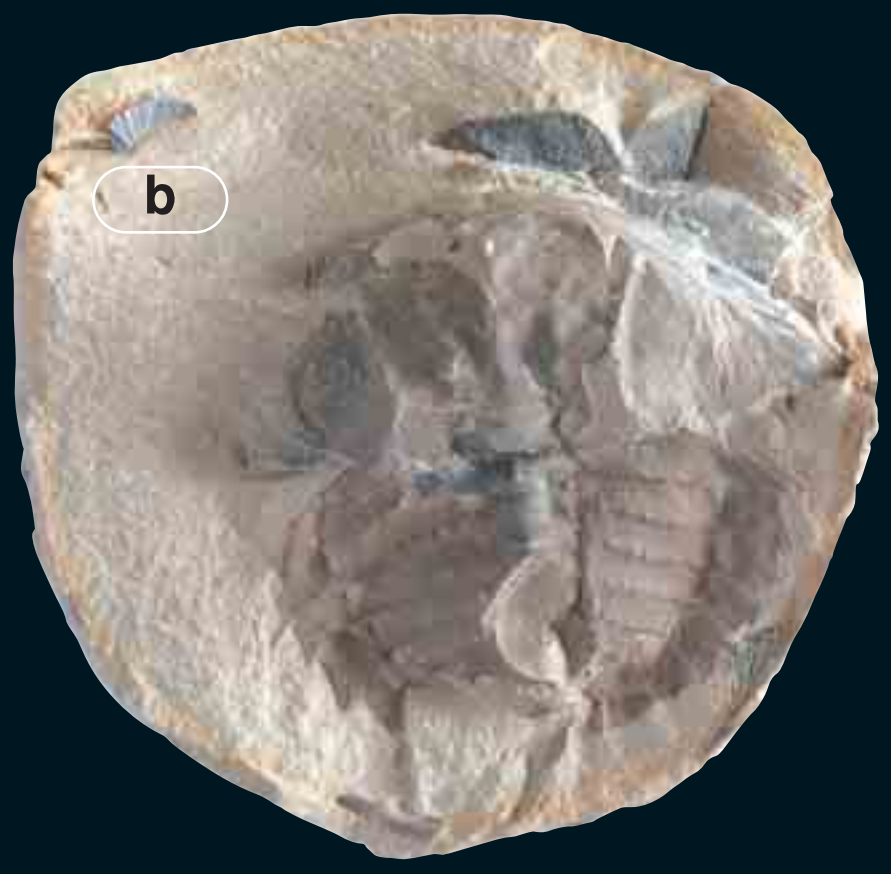
The fossils of many species discovered in Britain again emphasize that living things are not descended from an alleged common forebear; and that the theory of evolution, which maintains that they developed gradually, is invalid. Like all other fossils, these fossils reveal that living things did not undergo evolution, but were created.





The shore in Dorset is made up of rocks from the Jurassic Period. Many fossils were gathered from these rocks.





A fossil with its negative



HORSESHOE CRAB

Age: 300 million years old

Size: 30 millimeters (1.1 in) by 28 millimeters; nodule: 37 millimeters (1.4 in) by 39 millimeters (1.5 in)

Location: Crock Hey Open Cast Quarry, Wigan, Lancashire, UK

Period: Carboniferous, Pennsylvanian, Westphalian A, Duckmantian

Xiphosura (horseshoe crabs) have existed ever since the Cambrian Period. The specimen pictured is 300 million years old. Horseshoe crabs, having remained the same for 300 million years, demolish evolutionist claims of gradual evolution.


a


b

BRITTLESTAR

Age: 180 million years old

Size: 8 centimeters (3.1 in); matrix: 15 centimeters (5.9 in) by 13.5 centimeters (5.3 in)

Location: Eype Dorset, UK

Formation: Pliensbachian – Starfish Bed

Period: Jurassic

This 180-million-year-old fossil reveals that brittlestars have been the same for 200 million years. These animals, no different to those living today, once again reveal the invalidity of evolution.











NAUTILUS

Age: 167 million years old

Size: 22 millimeters (0.8 in)

Location: Freshwater, Dorset, UK

Period: Jurassic, Inferior Oolite

The nautilus is one of the many life forms that has undergone no change since it was first created. The 167-million-year-old fossil juvenile pictured is one of the proofs that these creatures have been the same for millions of years.



BIVALVE

Age: 200 million years old

Size: 5.5 centimeters (2.2 in)

Location: Conningsby Quarry, Scunthorpe, Humberside, UK

Period: Upper Sinemurian, Jurassic

Today's twin-shelled bivalves are identical to those that lived 200 million years ago. Like all other living things, bivalves have retained the same features and have remained unchanged ever since the day of their creation.











NAUTILUS

Age: 167 million years old

Size: 34 millimeters (1.3 in)

Location: Sherborne, Dorset, UK

Period: Jurassic

Present-day nautili have exactly the same characteristics as those that lived millions of years ago. The fossil record shows that they have not changed down the ages—in other words, they never underwent evolution. One of the specimens showing this fact is the 167-million-year-old fossil nautilus pictured.



SPIDER

Age: 300 million years old

Size: 5 centimeters (2 in) in diameter

Location: Crock Hey Open Cast Quarry, Wigan, Lancashire, UK

Formation: Roof Shales above North Wigan 4-foot coal seam

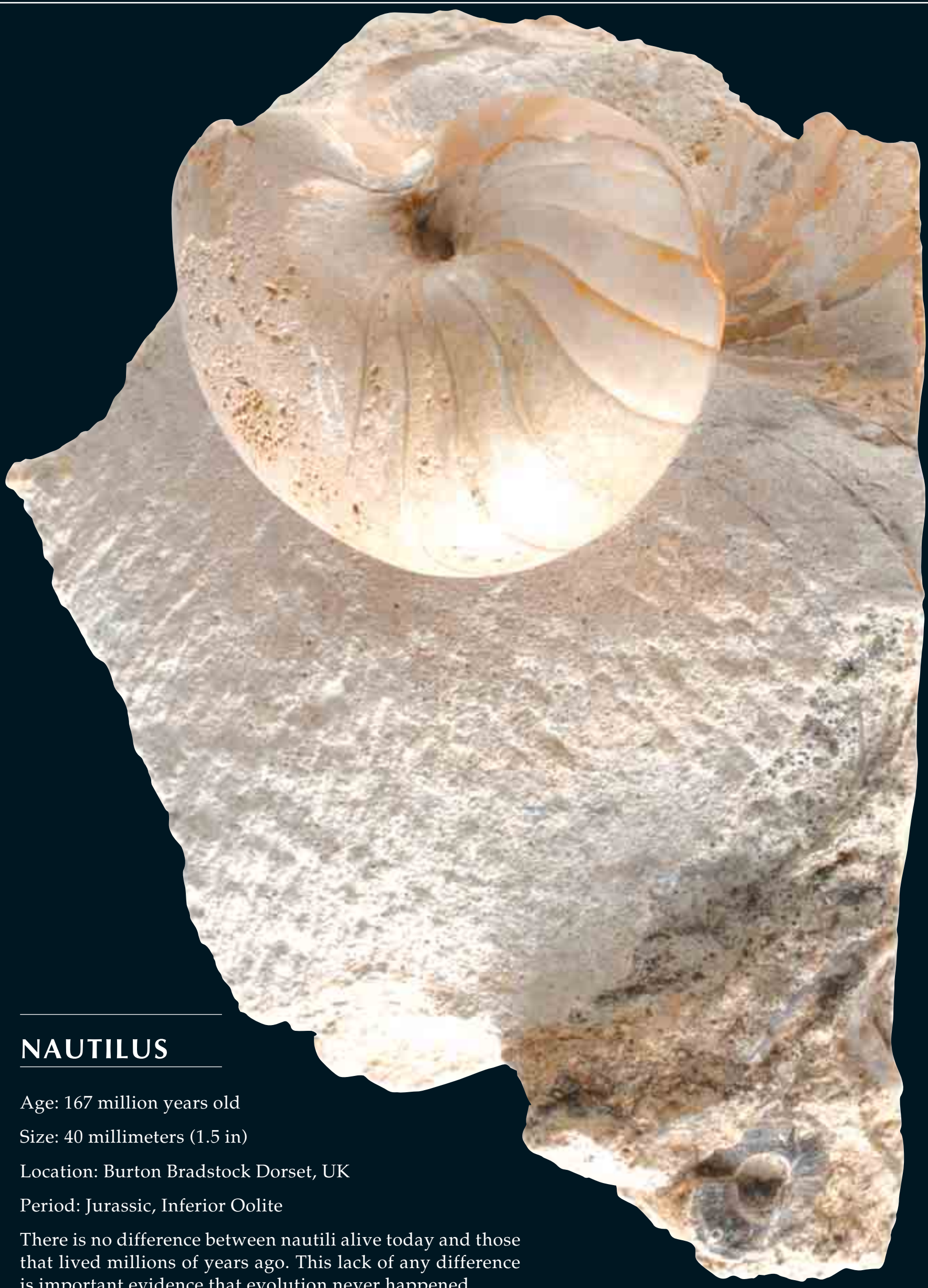
Period: Upper Carboniferous, Westphalian A, Pennsylvanian

Spiders, having remained the same for 300 million years, are another life form that deal a lethal blow to the theory of evolution. Demolishing all evolutionist claims, spiders have had exactly the same characteristics for hundreds of millions of years and have never undergone any changes.









NAUTILUS

Age: 167 million years old

Size: 40 millimeters (1.5 in)

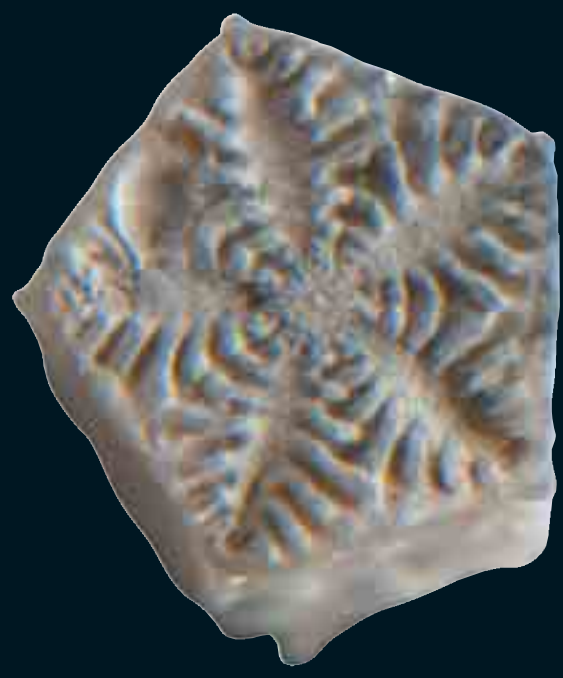
Location: Burton Bradstock Dorset, UK

Period: Jurassic, Inferior Oolite

There is no difference between nautili alive today and those that lived millions of years ago. This lack of any difference is important evidence that evolution never happened.











CRINOID STEM

Age: 180 million years old

Size: 5 millimeters (0.1 in), 10 millimeters (0.3 in) in height

Location: Top of Belemnite Marls, Seatown, Dorset, UK

Period: Lower Jurassic

Pictured is a crinoid that lived 180 million years ago. Crinoids that lived 180 million years ago were identical to present-day specimens. Evolutionists have no scientific answer to this.



CRINOID STEM

Age: 150 million years old

Size: 7 millimeters (0.2 in), 2 centimeters (0.8 in) in height

Location: Weymouth, Dorset, UK

Formation: Upper Oxford Clay

Period: Upper Jurassic

To the side is pictured a 150-million-year-old crinoid stem fossil. In both their appearance and structure, present-day crinoids are identical to those alive 150 million years ago. The fossil in question once again emphasizes the fact of creation.



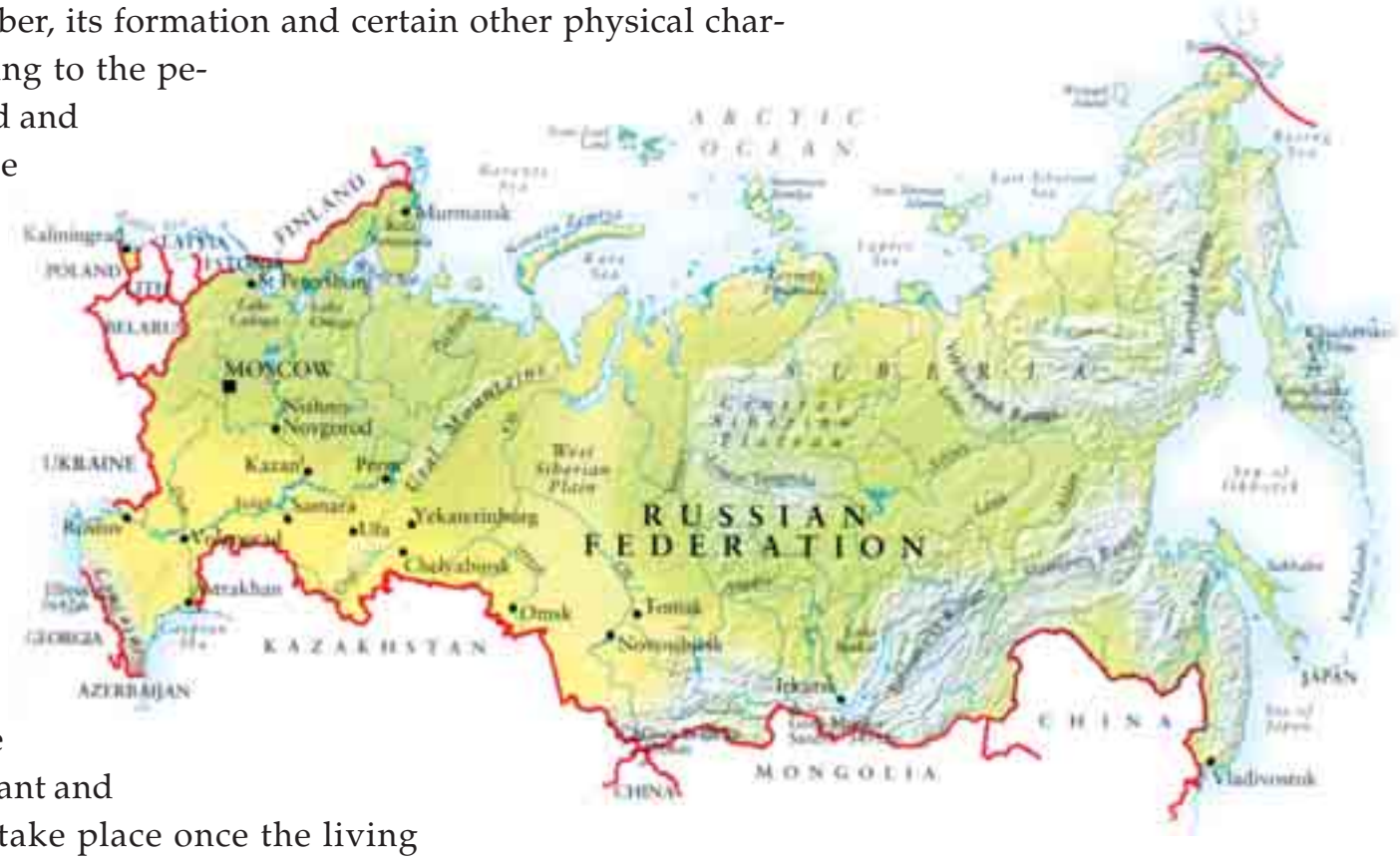


FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN RUSSIA

In addition to frozen animals obtained from Siberia, a large number of fossils preserved in amber has also been discovered in Russia. These come from what's known as Baltic amber, found in a wide area from Berlin in the west to the Ural mountains in the East. The great majority of Baltic amber dates from the Eocene Period (54 to 37 million years ago).

A large part of this amber lies in the Samland region, currently within the borders of Russia, and is found at an average depth of 25 meters (82 feet) to 40 meters (131 feet) beneath the surface. The stratum containing the amber is known as "blue earth." Each 1000 kilograms (2204 pounds) of soil contains approximately 1 kilogram (2.2 pound)of amber, and only one part in every few hundred contains an inclusion.

The color of the amber, its formation and certain other physical characteristics vary, according to the period when it was formed and the type of tree it came from. The oldest known amber specimens date from the Carboniferous Period (354 to 290 million years ago). Amber from this period is most frequently found in the U.S. and Great Britain.



In order for inclusions to appear inside amber, two very important and consecutive processes take place once the living thing has been trapped in the resin. The first is hardening, due to cold or dryness. The second is the decay of the tissues of the creature trapped inside the resin. Fluids released during the course of this decay process assume a special structure by mixing with the resin fluid. The creature's body is preserved inside a bubbly structure just like a balloon. In order for resin to transform into amber, it must go through a great many chemical and geological stages.



One of the areas in Russia richly populated with fossil ambers.

For scientists, inclusions in amber represent a major sphere of activity. Specimens of many living things get trapped at the moment of carrying food back to the nest, in a state of defense, trying to camouflage themselves, attempting to protect their young or releasing chemical substances to neutralize aggressors. And all these specimens represent proof that the characteristics possessed by living things have remained unchanged over millions of years—in other words, that no such process as evolution ever took place.

FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN POLAND



One of the countries in which Baltic amber is found is Poland. Fossils inside the amber obtained from the Baltic region, one of the richest sources of amber, are on average 50 to 45 million years old. One major feature that distinguishes Baltic amber from other ambers is the type of acid it contains. Known as succinic acid, it is found in the resin of a tree species estimated to have lived in the region during the Eocene Period (54 to 37 million years ago).

The vast majority of animals in Baltic amber are arthropods. Fossil specimens of worms, molluscs and various vertebrate organisms are rarely encountered. These preserved fossils show that flies have always been flies, butterflies have always been butterflies and caterpillars have always been caterpillars—in other words, that living things have remained unchanged over the course of history. In that respect, they represent a major dilemma for the theory of evolution. These living things, sometimes fossilized with their prey or their larvae, or sometimes as having emerged from the larval stage, tell us that they have undergone the same life stages for tens of millions of years, and have never undergone any process of evolution.





Baltic ambers are gathered from quite a wide area. One of the researches made in this area.

BITING MIDGE SWARM

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 29 millimeters (1.1 in) by 17 millimeters (0.6 in)

Location: Kaliningrad Region, Russia

Period: Eocene

The fossil record proves that living things are not descended from other species and did not evolve gradually. 45-million-year-old female midges, identical to those living today, reveal this once again.





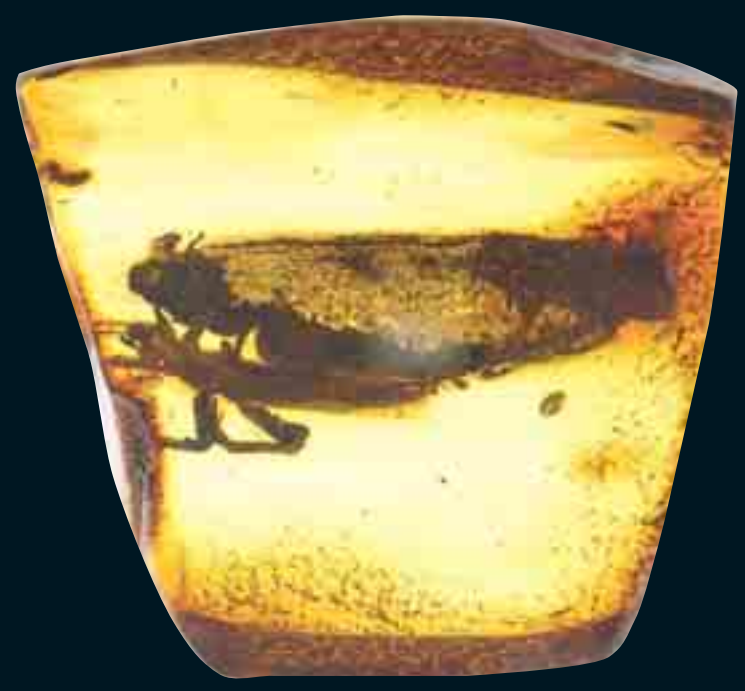
PHASMID NYMPH (WALKING STICK)

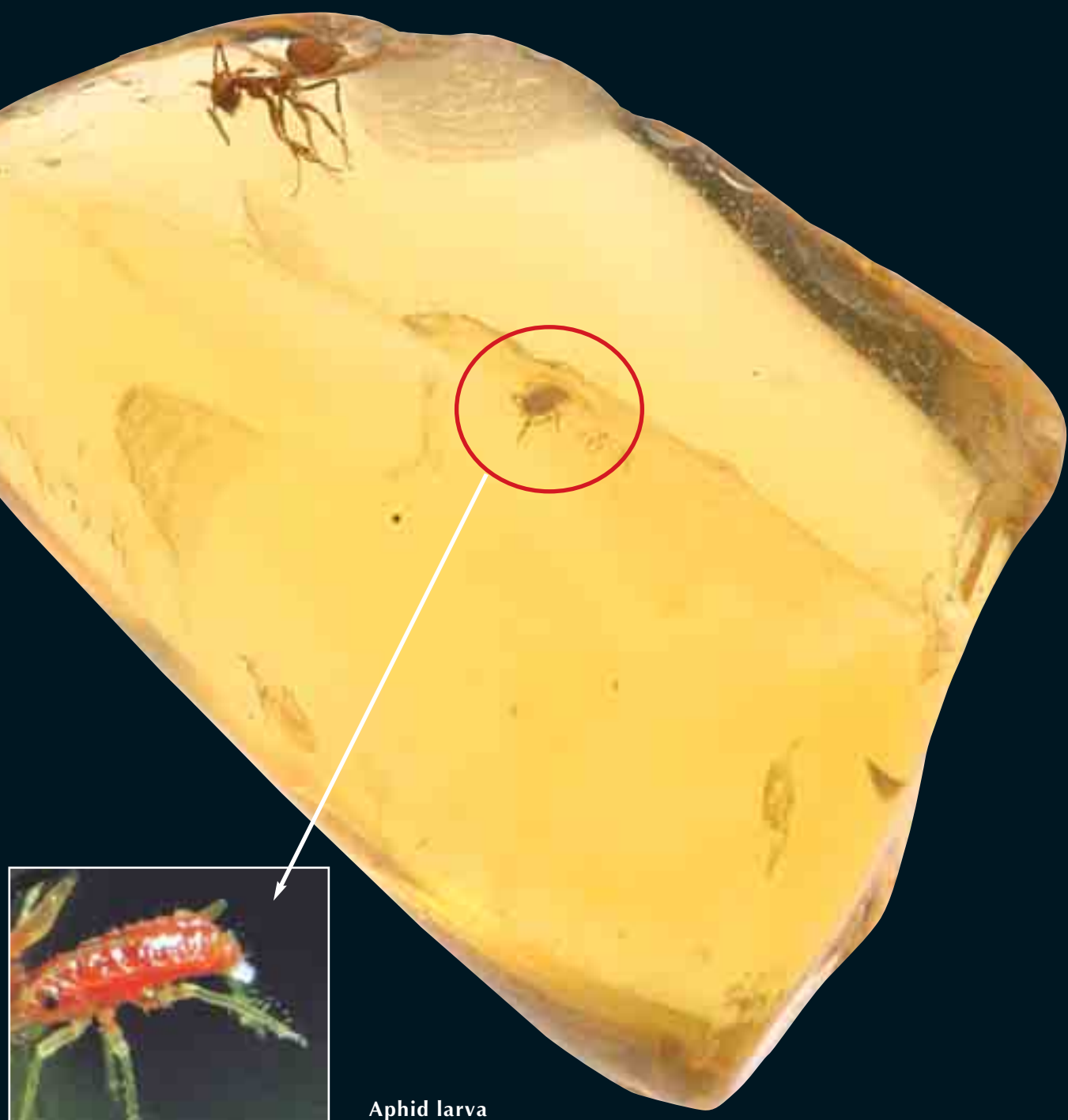
Age: 45 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Masters of camouflage, walking stick insects resemble tree twigs or leaves. It is next to impossible to tell them apart from the branch they are resting on. Walking sticks that lived 45 million years ago and those living today protect themselves from predators using exactly the same tactics and camouflage themselves in the same way. The structures of these insects have not changed for 45 million years—evidence that evolution never took place.





Aphid larva

WORKER ANT WITH APHID LARVA

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 20 milimeters (0.7 in) by 12 millimeters (0.4 in) ; inclusions: 2 millimeters (0.07 in)

Location: Kaliningrad Region, Russia

Period: Eocene

"Ant" is the general name given to some 8,000 species of insects that live social lives, live in colonies, and build their nests under ground. Each species of ant has its own particular characteristics. Inside this amber, a semi-adult leaf aphid has been fossilized alongside the worker ant. Aphids generally live cooperative lives with ants, because some ants feed the aphids.

These 45-million-year-old creatures, identical to today's ants and aphids, defy the claims made by the theory of evolution.







CRAB SPIDER

Age: 45 million years old

Size: amber: 17 millimeters (0.6 in) by 8 millimeters (0.03 in) across; spider: 5 millimeters (0.1 in)

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Spiders, of which this specimen resembles a crab, have some 2,000 different species. The crab spider in this amber is 45 million years old and identical to contemporary crab spiders.





APHID LARVA

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 7 millimeters (0.2 in) in diameter

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

The aphid larva pictured is 45 million years old. Aphids and their larvae have remained the same for all that time, demolishing all the claims of the theory of evolution.







TRUE MIDGE

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 14 millimeters (0.5 in) long, 8 millimeters (0.3 in) across

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Darwinists—in a helpless position when it comes to the origin of insects, as they are with regard to so many other subjects—cannot offer any scientific explanation when confronted by fossils in amber. These life forms are manifest proofs that evolution never took place.





PAIR OF LONG-LEGGED FLIES

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 15 millimeters (0.5 in) long, 9 millimeters (0.3 in) across,

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

This fly, a member of the order *Diptera*, has preserved all the same characteristics for millions of years, never undergoing any change. Any species that has remained the same over 45 million years invalidates evolution.





WASP

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Pictured is a 50-million-year-old wasp preserved in Baltic amber. Like all other living things, wasps, which have remained the same for 50 million years, show that evolution never happened, and that God created them.





CADDISFLY

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

The larvae of the caddisfly are used as fishing bait. Caddisflies have preserved the same structures and characteristics for millions of years, never undergoing any changes. This 50-million-year-old fossil caddis fly is also proof that these living things have never altered.







STONE FLY

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Stone flies range between 5 and 10 millimeters (0.1 and 0.3 in) in length and have two long antennae; their larvae are used as fishing bait. They too have remained unchanged for millions of years. This 50-million-year-old fossil stone fly pictured is identical to stone flies living today.



COCKROACH



Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

The cockroach, the earliest known winged insect, emerges in the fossil record in the Carboniferous Period, a full 350 million years ago. This insect—with its delicate antennae sensitive to the slightest movement, even an air current, its perfect wings, even its ability to withstand nuclear radiation—has remained exactly the same for hundreds of millions of years. This 50-million-year-old cockroach is no different from present-day specimens.



MOTH

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

The moth is an insect species closely resembling a butterfly. Both butterflies and moths are members of the order *Lepidoptera*. The 50-million-year-old moth in the picture, no different to present-day specimens, again confirms that living things were never subjected to evolution.



GRASSHOPPER

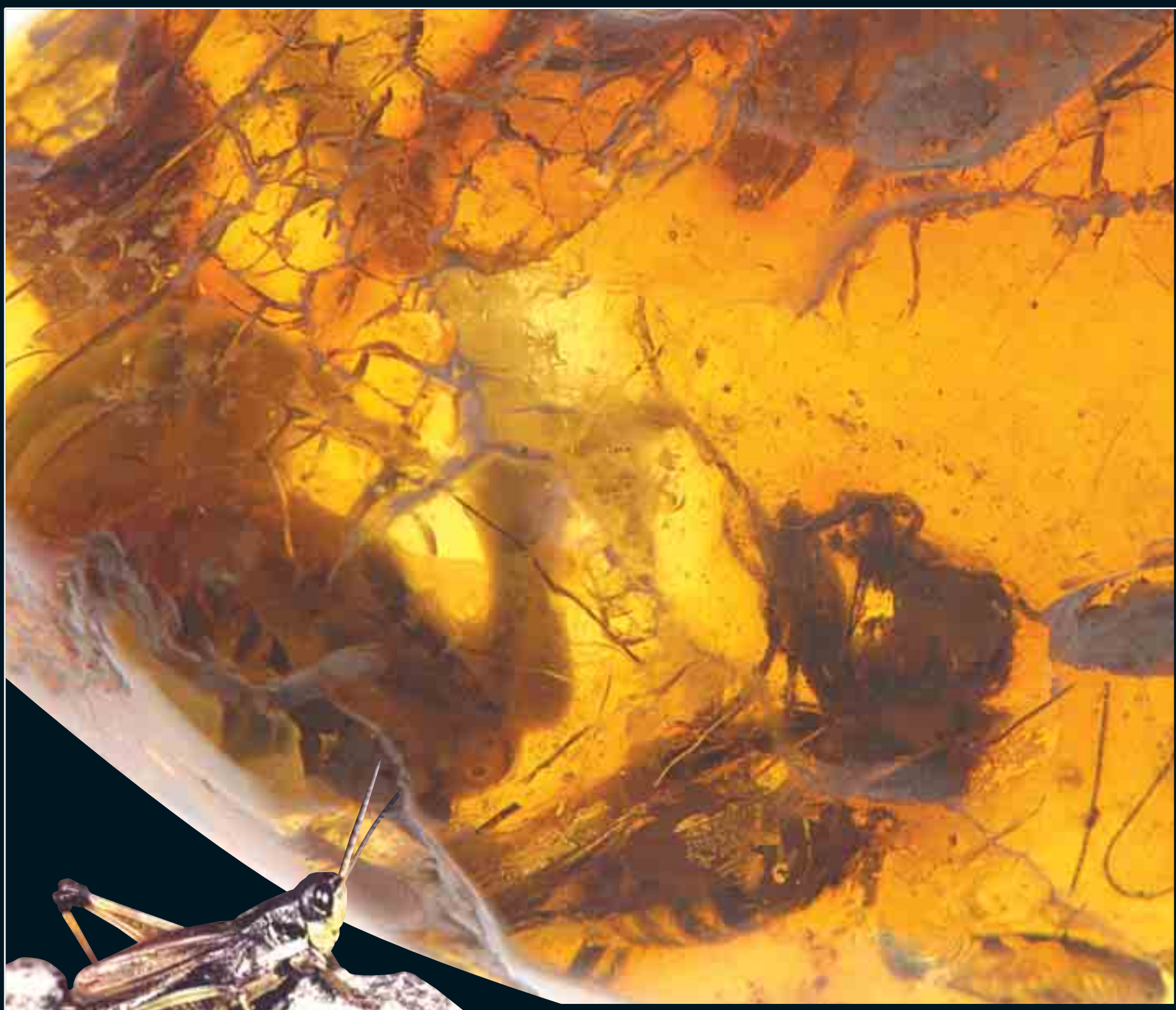
Age: 50 million years old

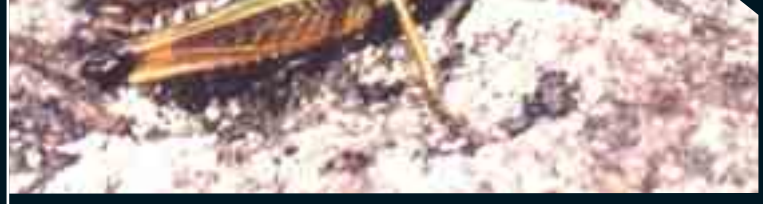
Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

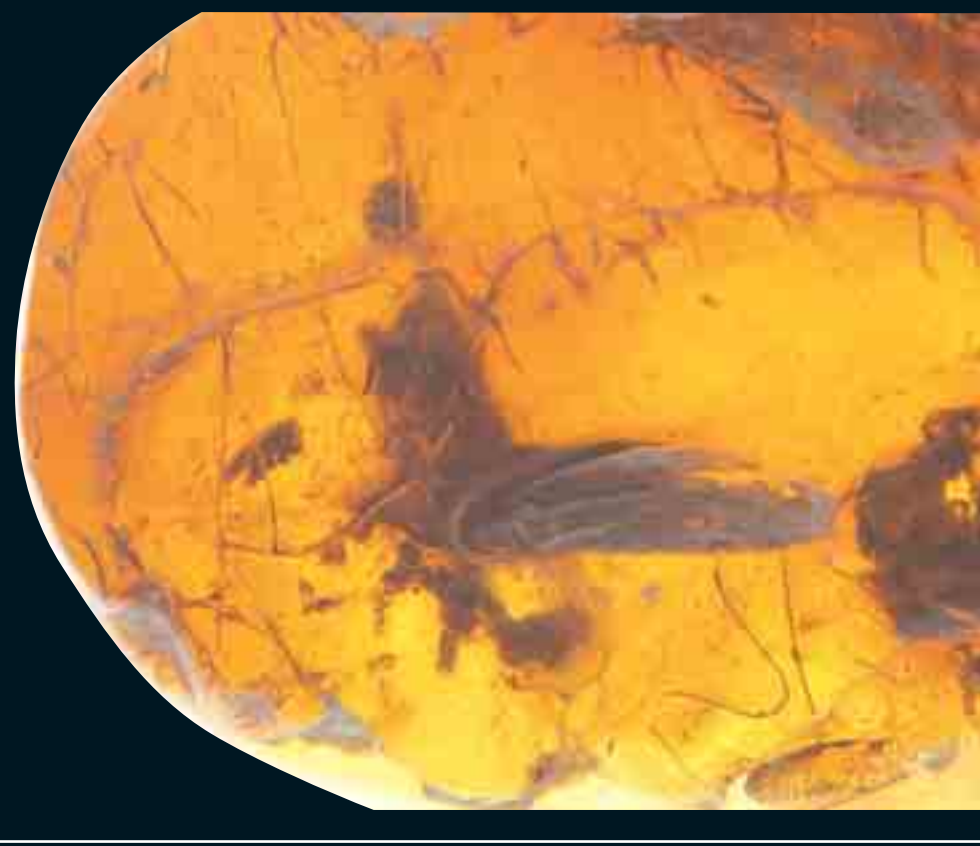
Period: Eocene

The fossil record shows that, contrary to what evolutionists suppose, insects have no primitive forerunners. According to fossil discoveries, all insect species appeared suddenly, with all their particular characteristics, and have survived with those same characteristics ever since. One proof of this is this 50-million-year-old fossil grasshopper, which is no different from present-day grasshoppers.









TWO CRICKETS

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

These crickets, 50 million years old and preserved in amber, are identical to their present-day counterparts. These insects have been the same for millions of years; they did not evolve, but were created.



CATERPILLAR

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

One proof that caterpillars have always been caterpillars is this 50-million-year-old specimen preserved in amber. Caterpillars, which have maintained all the same features despite the intervening millions of years, show that evolution is a gross deception.







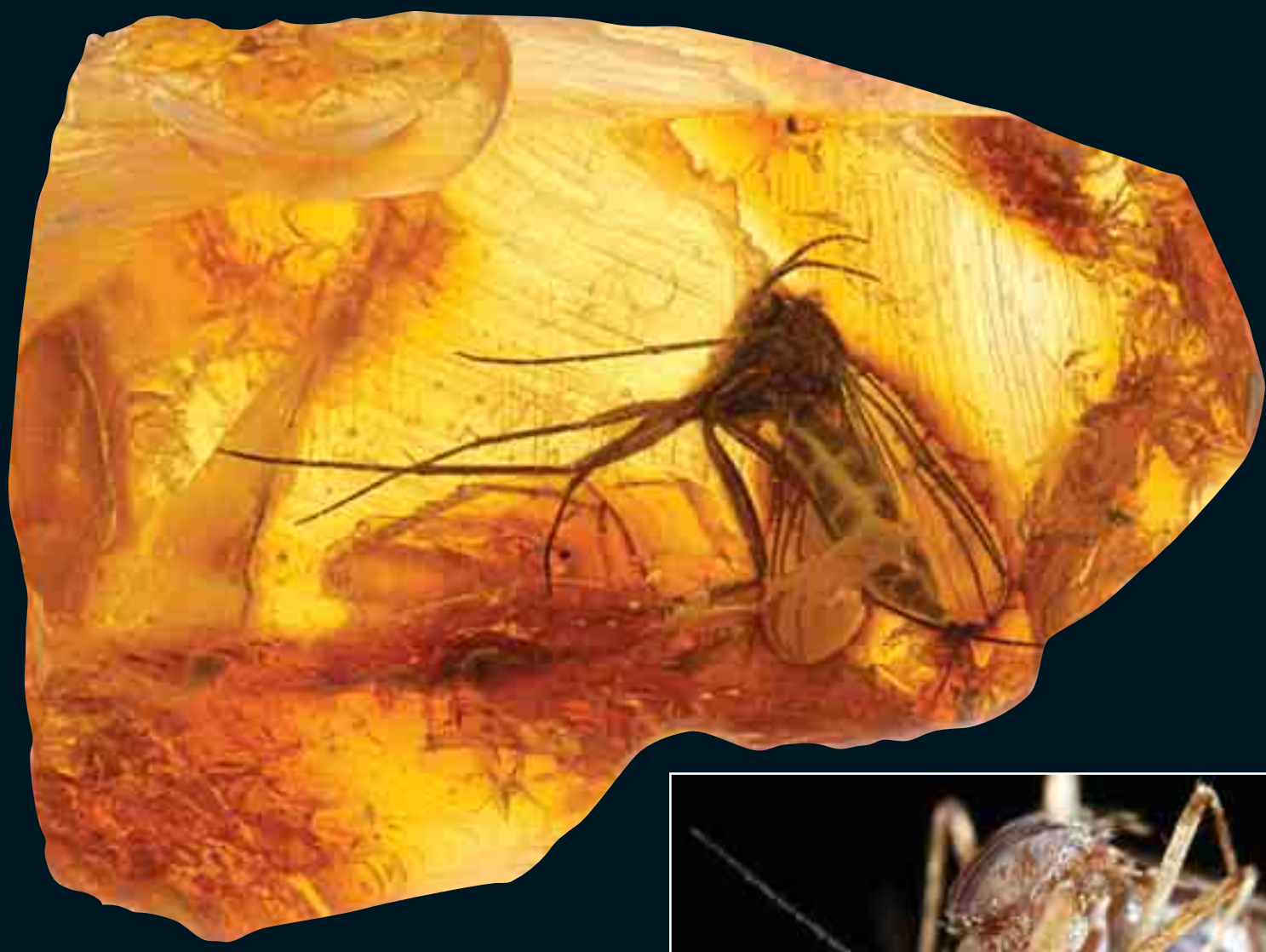
FLY

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Poland

Period: Eocene

There is no difference between flies that lived 50 million years ago and flies living today. The fossil fly in amber pictured is one proof of this fact.





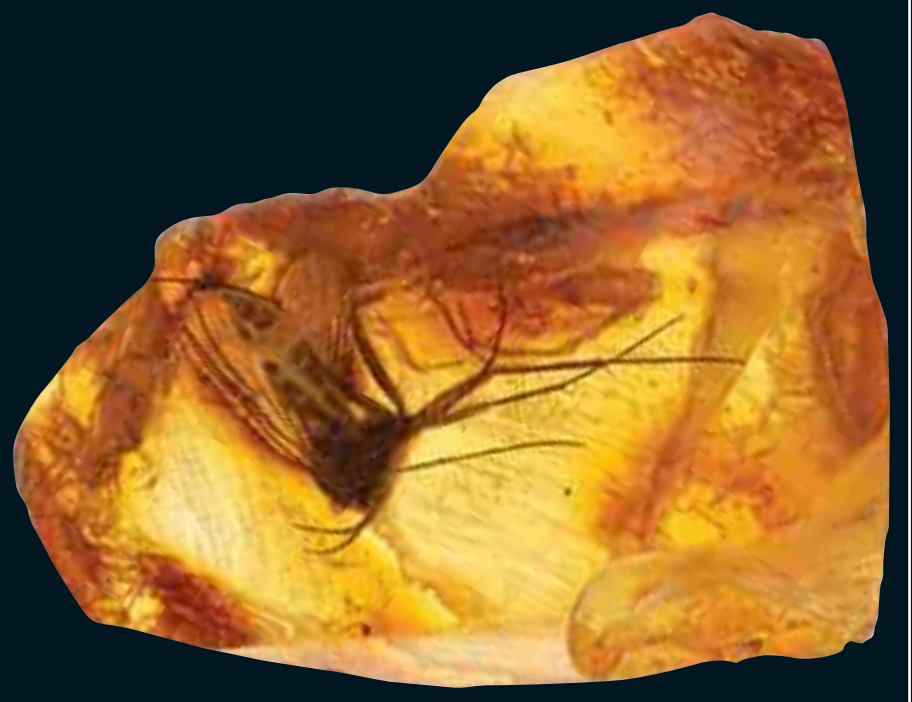
FLY

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Poland

Period: Eocene

Flies emerge suddenly in the fossil record. One of their major characteristics is their extraordinary maneuvering ability. Human beings cannot raise and lower their arms 10 times a second, yet the average fly is able to beat its wings 500 times a second. In addition, both wings beat simultaneously. The slightest discepancy between the vibration of the wings would make the fly lose its balance. Yet no such discrepancy ever arises. It is of course impossible to account for the instantaneous appearance of living things with such flawless structures in terms of evolution. This is one of the clear proofs of God's creation.









BUTTERFLY

Age: 50 million years old

Location: Poland

Period: Eocene

This 50-million-year-old butterfly fossil shows that these insects have remained the same despite the intervening tens of millions of years.







LEAFHOPPER



Age: 45 million years old

Size: 10 millimeters (0.3 in) long, 8 millimeters (0.3 in) across; leafhopper: 4 millimeters (0.16 in)

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

Pictured is a 45-million-year-old leafhopper, no different from today's specimens. This complete similarity is an important indication that evolution is a fictitious process that never actually took place.









MOTH

Age: 45 million years old

Size: 27 millimeters (1 in) long, 18 millimeters (0.7 in) across

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

That today's moths are identical to ones that lived millions of years ago indicates that living things have never changed for so long as they have existed—and have never undergone evolution. The 45-million-year-old fossil moth pictured once again demonstrates this fact.





SCUTTLE FLY

Age: 45 million years old

Size: Amber: 23 millimeters (0.9 in) long, 13 millimeters (0.5 in) across; inclusion: 1 millimeter (0.01 in)

Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Upper Eocene

This 45-million-year-old fossil fly reveals that the theory of evolution is an imaginary process that never took place. Living things are not descended from a supposed common forebear, as Darwin maintained, and have undergone no intermediate stages.







MALE FLYING ANT

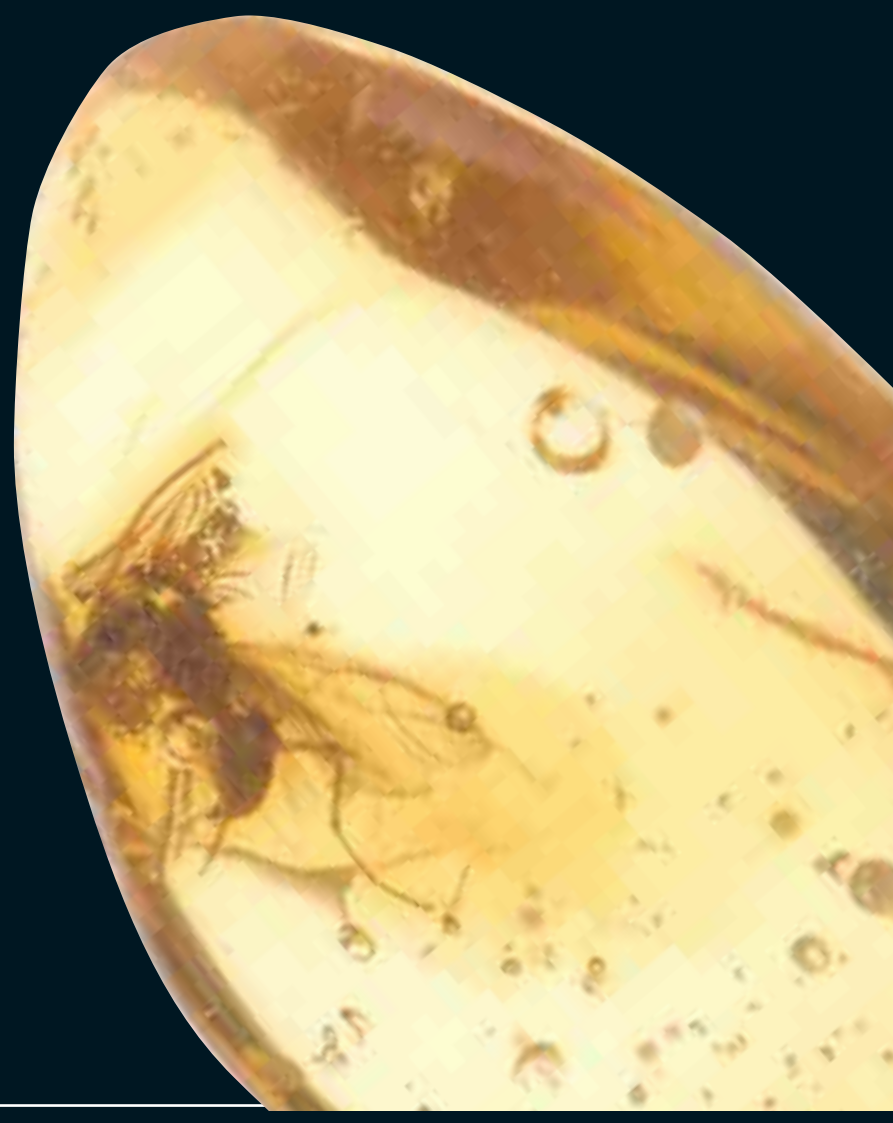
Age: 45 million years old

Size: Amber: 13 millimeters (0.5 in) by 8 millimeters (0.3 in)

Location: Baltic Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

The 45-million-year-old flying ant pictured is identical to present-day flying ants.







DANCE FLY

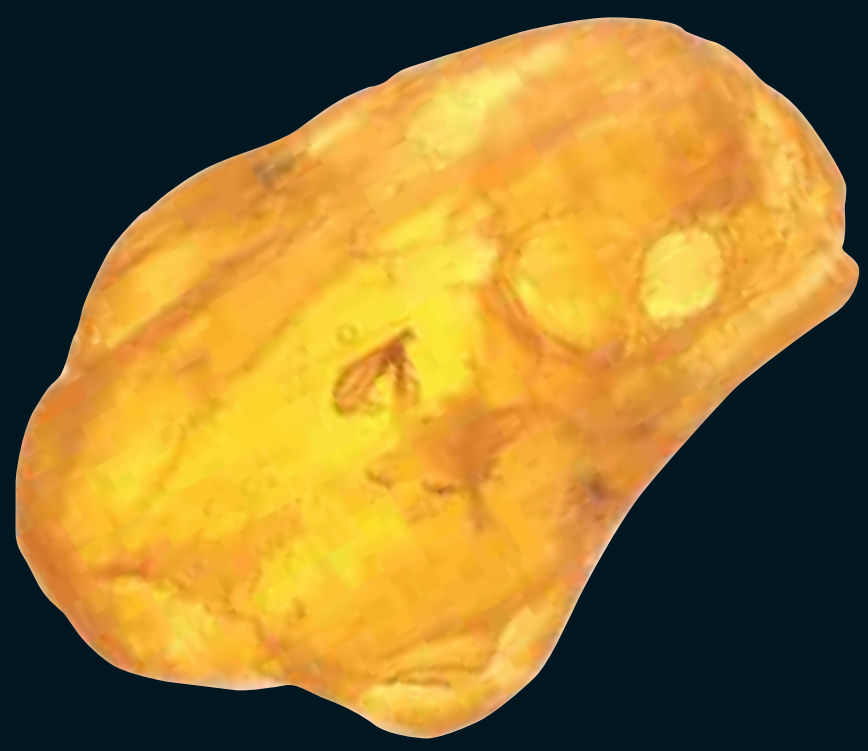
Age: 45 million years old

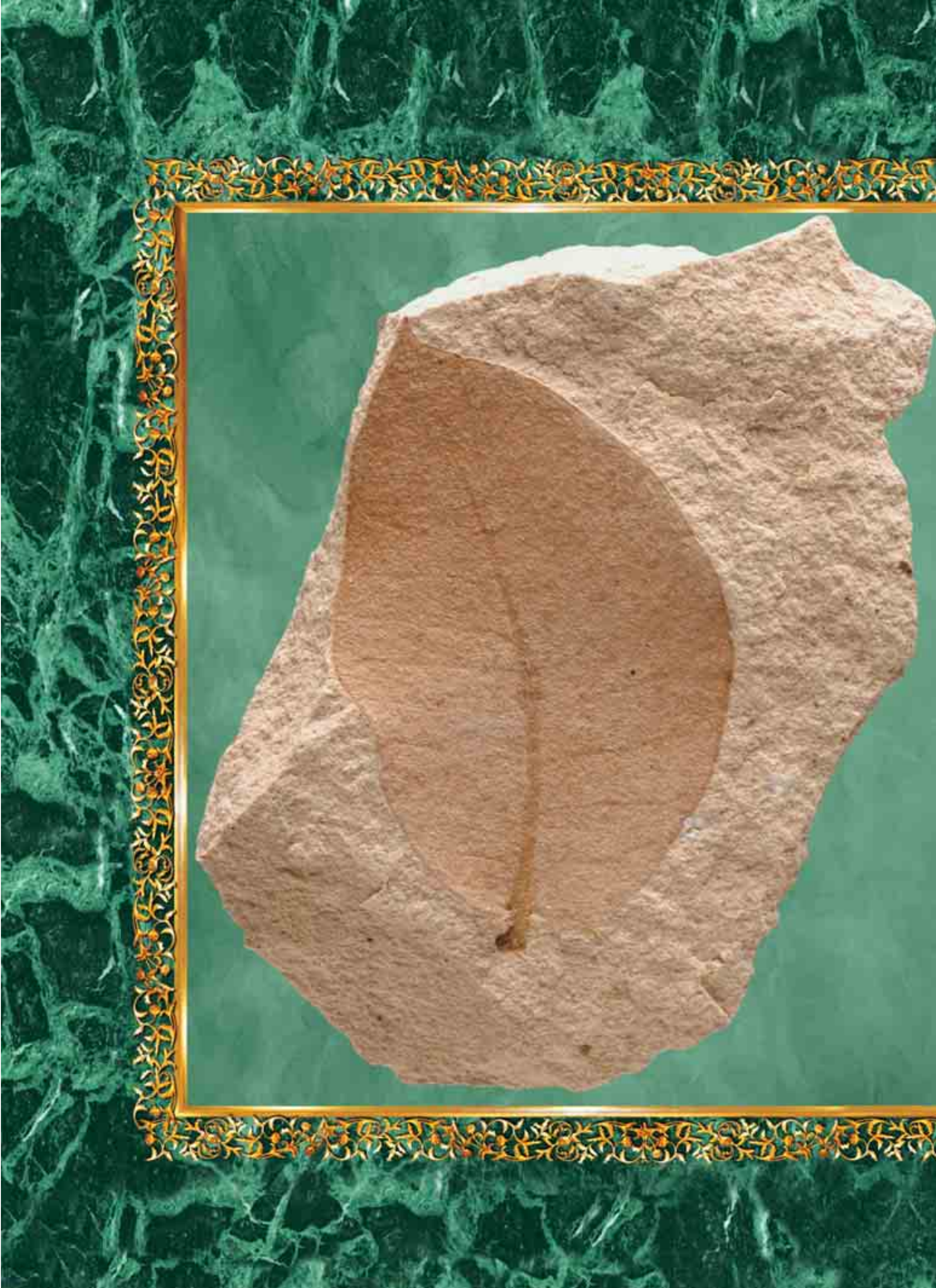
Size: amber: 32 millimeters (1.2 in) by 23 millimeters (0.9 in); inclusion: 2 millimeters (0.01 in)

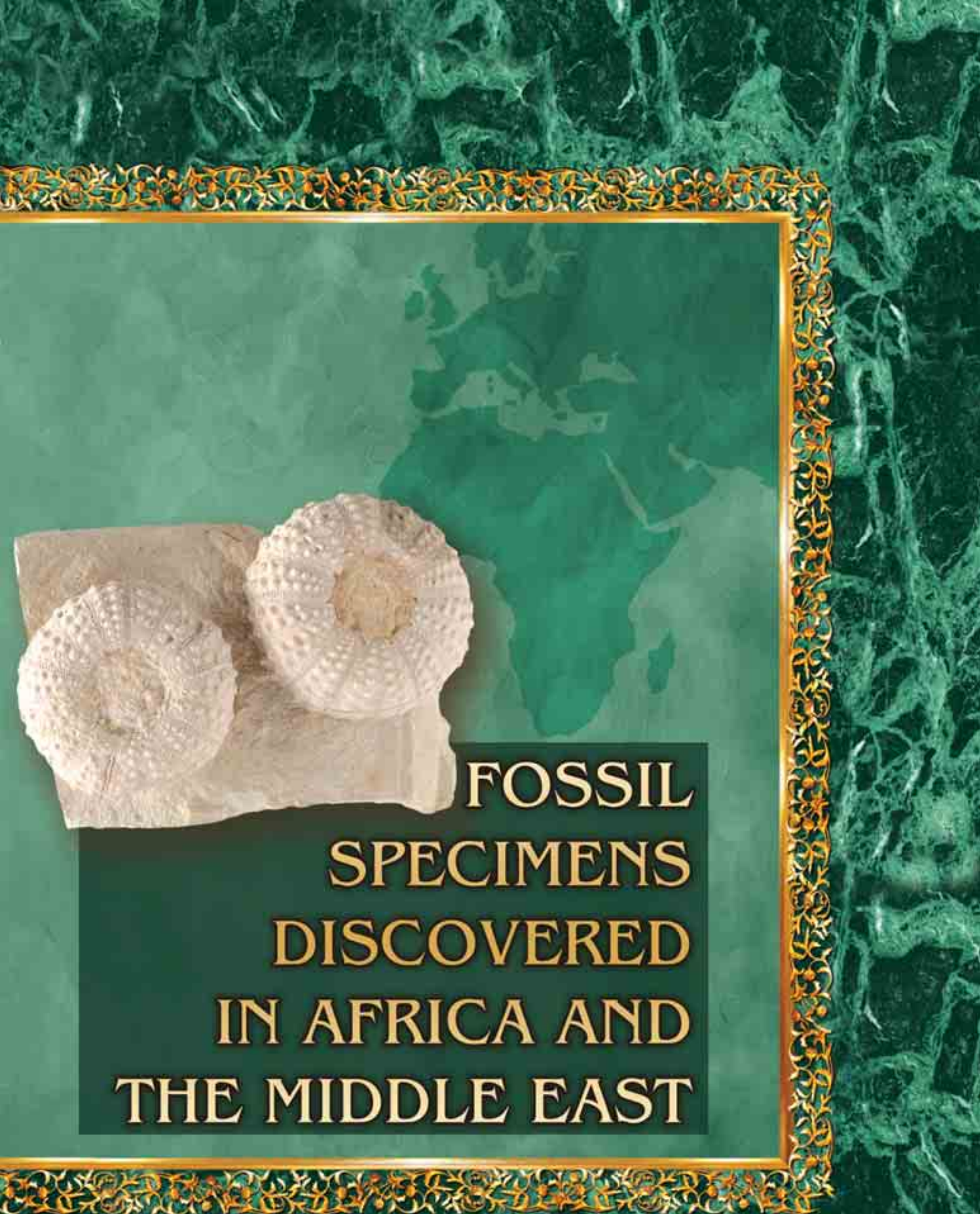
Location: Baltic, Kaliningrad, Russia

Period: Eocene

One example of how living things have maintained the same characteristics for as long as they have existed and have never undergone evolution is this 45-million-year-old fossil fly, identical to today's dance flies.







FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN MOROCCO

A large number of fossils from different periods have been discovered in Morocco, well known for its 400-million-year old trilobite fossils. Excavations in the Atlas Mountains and various other areas have revealed Morocco's rich fossil beds.

Most frequently encountered in Morocco are echinoid fossils. Echinoid, the general name for sea urchins, is actually the name given to a broad range of invertebrate marine organisms. There are more than 800 species of these creatures, which generally live on the sea bed, and specimens dating back 450 million years can be found. Echinoids have been in existence for nearly half a billion years, with all their complex structures and flawless mechanisms, which in fact deals another severe blow to the theory of evolution. These creatures, with all their structures fully developed, lived at a time when evolutionists claim that life was supposedly very primitive. And many of them are still alive today, with those exact same structures. They have remained unchanged for hundreds of millions of years and never undergone evolution.







The Atlas Mountains, extending about 2400 kilometers (1500 miles) have rich fossil beds. The highest peak is Jbel Toubkal, with an elevation of 4167 meters (13665 feet). The Atlas Mountains were formed millions of years ago when the continents of America and Africa collided. It is assumed that the Appalachians in North America was the result of a similar geological movement.



A 490- to 443-million-year-old starfish fossil found in Hefalla



A 146-65-million-year-old fossil needlefish, which is no different from the needlefish of our own day.





SEA URCHIN

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

Size: 5.4 centimeters (2.2 in)

Location: Morocco

Formation: Echinoid Beds

Period: Cretaceous

There is no difference between present-day sea urchins and those that lived hundreds of millions of years ago. The fossil sea urchins illustrated here lived between 146 and 65 million years ago. They show that living creatures did not evolve, but have had the same characteristics and systems since the moment they were created.







TRILOBITE

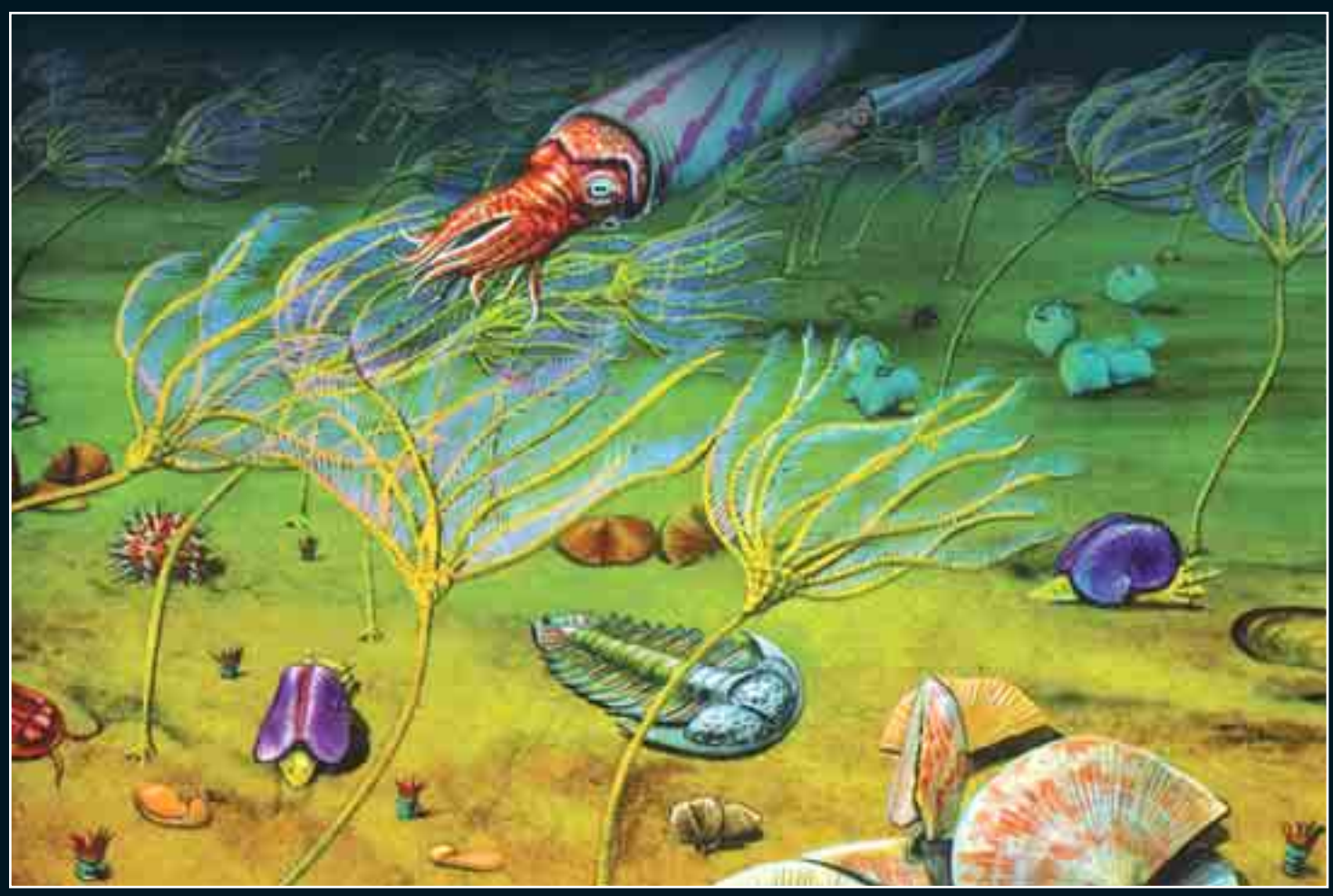
Age: 410 to 360 million years old

Size: 5 centimeters (2 in)

Location: Atlas Mountains, Morocco

Period: Devonian

The first examples of trilobites date from about 530 million years ago in the Devonian fossil record. Because of their complex structure and developed systems, they are difficult for Darwinists to explain. Their sudden appearance in the fossil record about half a million years ago, together with a very complex eye structure, makes it impossible to explain them in terms of evolution. It is clear that trilobites, like all other creatures, were created by God.



A representation of the living creatures from the Cambrian Period



NEEDLEFISH

Age: 100 million years old

Size: 203 millimeters (7.9 in); matrix: 113 millimeters (4.4 in) by 185 millimeters (7.2 in)

Location: Ramlia Taouz, Morocco

Period: Cretaceous

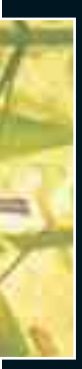
This fish, 203 millimeters (7.9 in) long, is an adult, whose details have been well preserved. There is no difference between needlefish that lived millions of years ago and their counterparts living today. Needlefish have survived for millions of years with no change in their structures, showing that the theory of evolution is false.















STARFISH

Age: 420 million years old

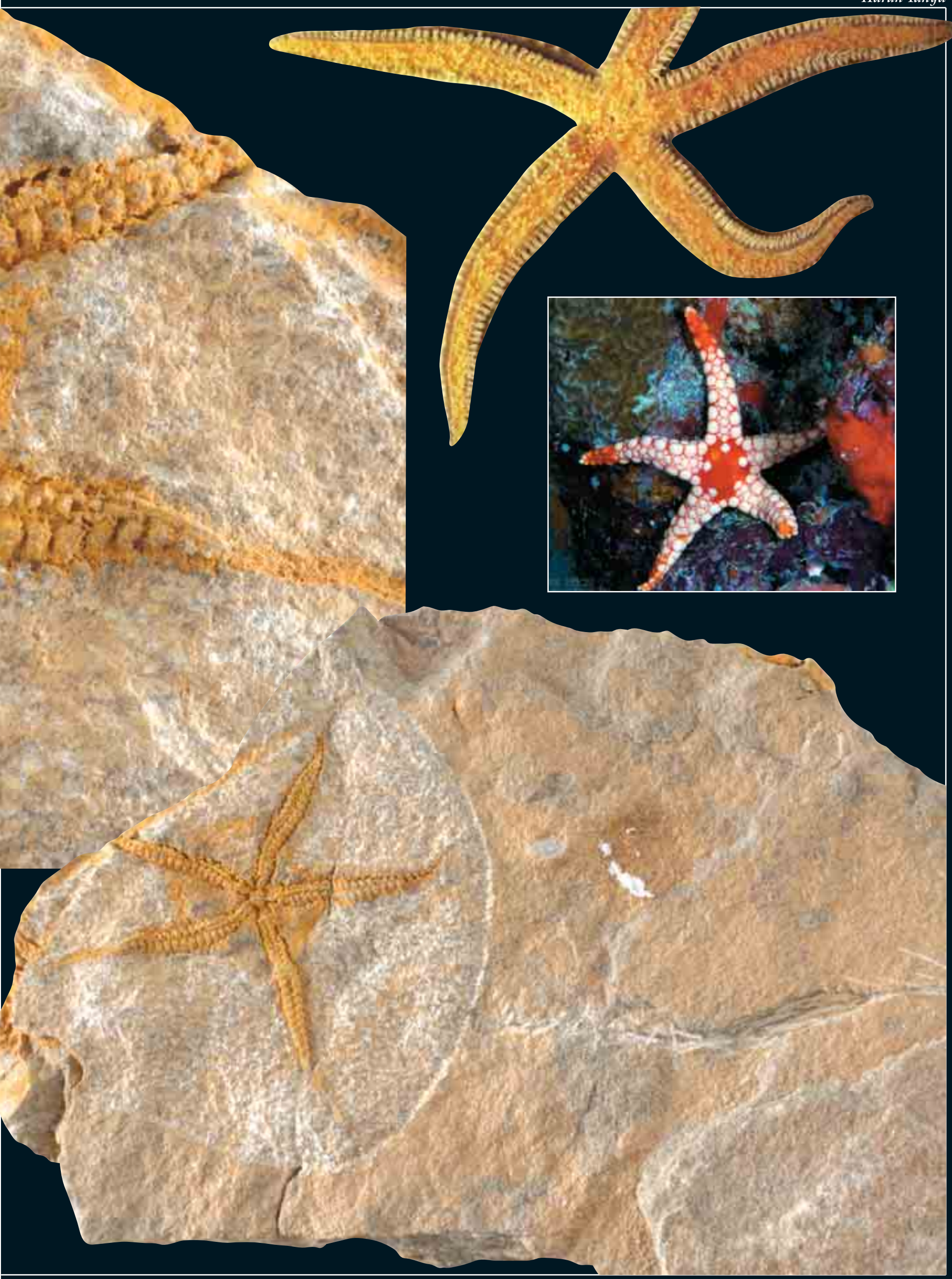
Size: 5.7 centimeters (2.3 in)

Location: Ordovician Mecissi, Morocco

Formation: Kataoua Formation

Period: Ordovician

With their thorny exteriors, starfish (phylum: *Echinodermata*) have survived for hundreds of millions of years. Starfish alive 420 million years ago had the same characteristics as those alive today. This is a fact that evolutionists will never be able to explain, showing that living creatures did not evolve, but were created.





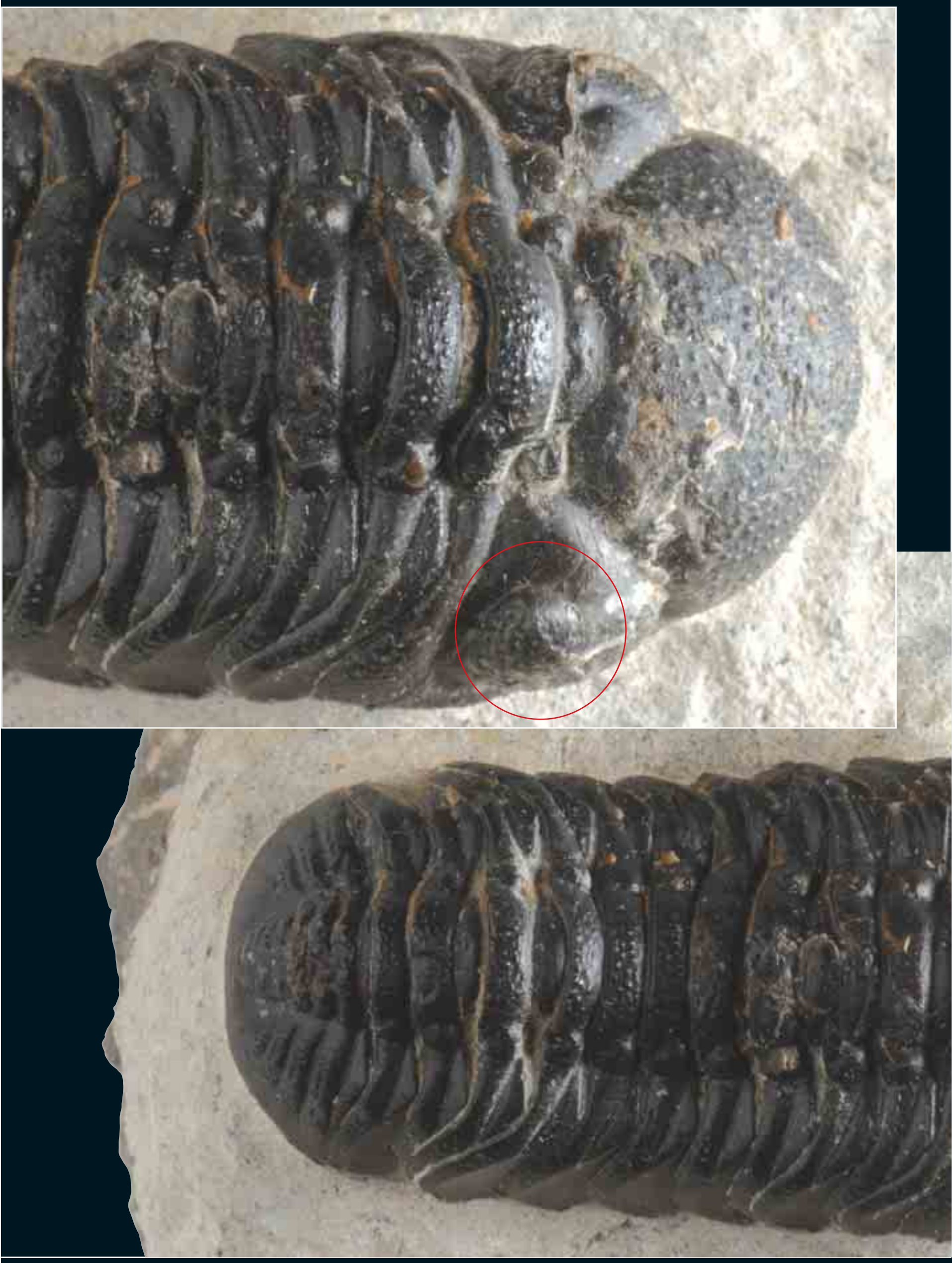
TRILOBITE

Age: 400 million years old

Location: Morocco

Period: Devonian

The fossil record does not support the claims of the theory of evolution. On the contrary, when we examine the fossil record in the Earth's strata, we see that living things emerged suddenly. The deepest stratum at which fossils have been found is the Cambrian, about 530 million years old. One of the fossils found most frequently in this stratum are those of tribolites. In the world of 530 million years ago, trilobites had eyes composed of many lenses—an excellent structure that allowed them to see to hunt and swim toward their prey. This sophisticated structure has dealt a serious blow to the theory of evolution.



SEA URCHIN

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

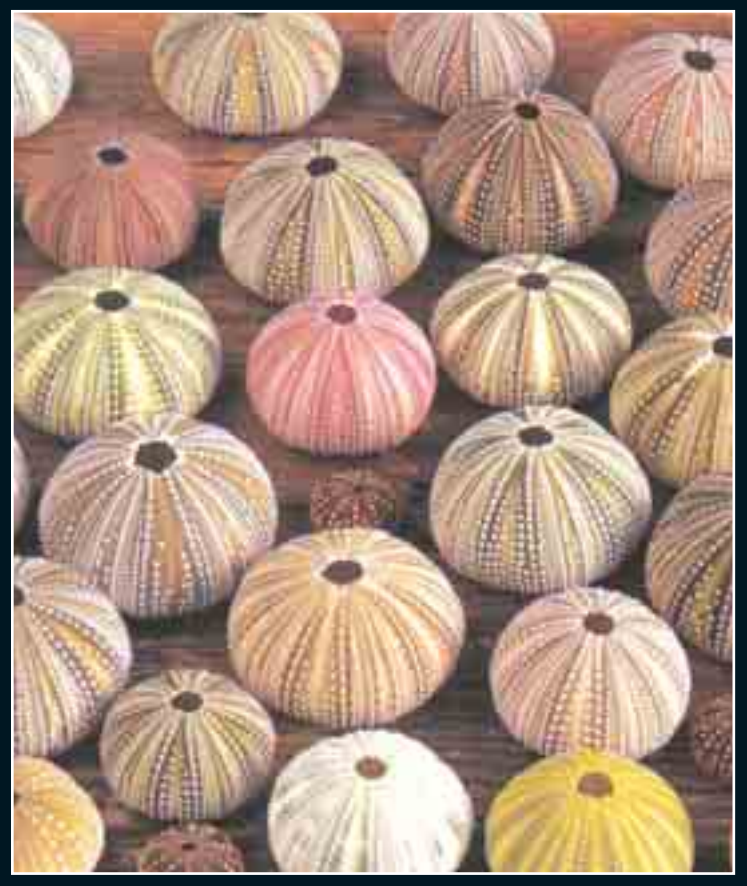
Size: 3.5 centimeters (1.4 in)

Location: Morocco

Formation: Echinoid Beds

Period: Cretaceous

The oldest examples of sea urchins date from the Ordovician Period. They have not changed in about half a billion years, which proves that these creatures did not evolve.





SEA URCHIN

Age: 95 to 72 million years old

Size: 2.5 centimeters (1 in)

Location: Midlet, Morocco

Period: Late Cretaceous

Sea urchins living millions of years ago were no different from those alive today. They have undergone no structural changes in at least 72 million years. This shows that the theory of evolution is false.





SEA URCHIN

Age: 95 to 72 million years old

Size: 4 centimeters (1.6 in) by 4.5 centimeters (1.8 in)

Location: Taouz, Morocco

Period: Late Cretaceous

There is no difference between sea urchins that lived 95 to 72 million years ago and those alive today. Sea urchins, that have not changed in all these millions of years, are proof that living things did not evolve.



SEA URCHIN

Age: 100 million years old

Location: Taza Province, Morocco

Formation: Continental Sandstone Deposits

Period: Albian, Upper Cretaceous

Sea urchins, starfish, crinoids and sea cucumbers are all species that belong to the phylum *Echinodermata*. Sea urchins have survived for some half a billion years and have struck a severe blow to the theory of evolution. Their structure has not changed for millions of years, which invalidates the theory of evolution's claims that they developed stage by stage from other living things.





STARFISH

Age: 500 to 440 million years old

Size: 8.6 centimeters (3.4 in)

Location: Morocco

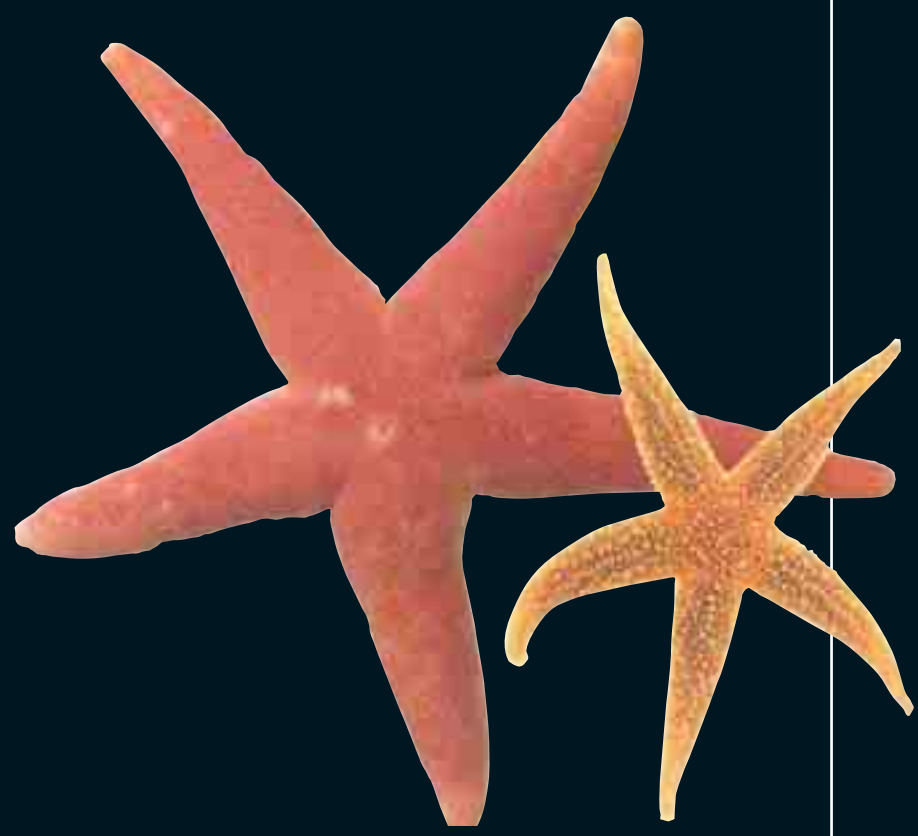
Formation: Hefalla Sandstone Formation

Period: Ordovician

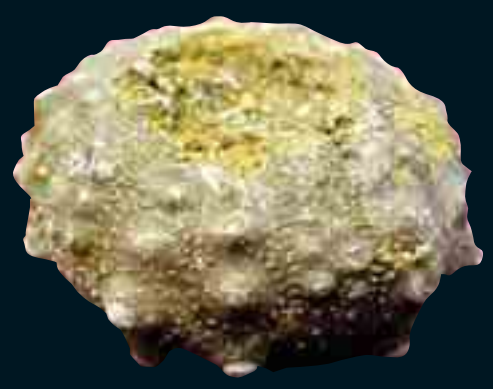
This starfish fossil is about 500 million years old—a rare specimen whose characteristics have been very well preserved. The starfish's characteristic five arms have come down to the present time unchanged. There is no difference between starfish that lived half a billion years ago and the starfish of today. Like hundreds of thousands of other fossils, this one also shows that living things did not evolve and have undergone no change for hundreds of millions of years.

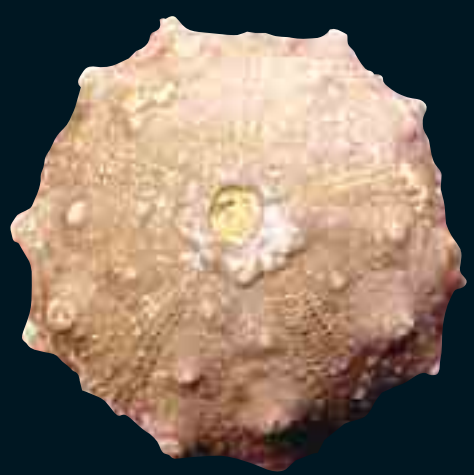




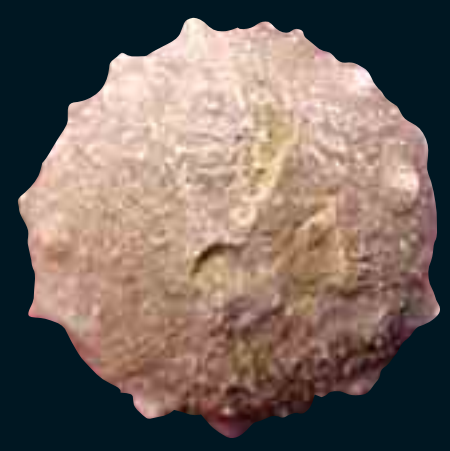


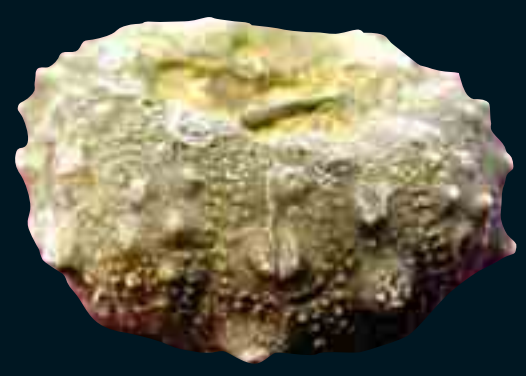












SEA URCHIN

Age: 95 to 72 million years old

Size: 2.5 centimeters (1 in)

Location: Midlet, Morocco

Period: Late Cretaceous

Sea urchins that lived 95 to 72 million years ago are among the millions of fossils that prove that evolution did not take place. These fossils are exactly like today's sea urchins, and are a proof that God created living things.



SEA URCHIN

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

Size: 3.8 centimeters(1.5 in)

Location: Morocco

Formation: Echinoid Beds

Period: Cretaceous

This fossil of a sea urchin, obtained from the *Echinoid* stratum in Morocco dating from between 146 and 65 million years ago, is one of the countless proofs of creation. There is no difference between today's sea urchins and those that lived millions of years ago.



FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN LEBANON

Lebanon's geological structure dates from the Cretaceous and Jurassic periods (146 to 65 million years and 208 to 146 million years ago). Fossils obtained from Lebanon generally belong to these periods. In particular, much of the Lebanese mountains consist of sedimentary rocks that are ideal for the preservation of fossils. Rock strata close to the surface contain large numbers of coral and sponge beds, as well as the fossil skeletons of a range of Jurassic crustaceans. In addition to Cretaceous marine fossils, amber and plant fossils have also been obtained.

Lebanon's fossil beds are some of the world's most important sources of fossils. Hajoula, Haqil and An-Nammura are particularly rich. Fossils of more than 250 fish species have been discovered in these beds, of which more than 150 have been described. Vertebrate fossils discovered in Lebanon generally belong to the Cenozoic Era (65 million years ago to the present day).







Excavations made in Haqil, where rich fossil beds exist, once again display that assertions of the theory of evolution are baseless.

All these fossils show that living creatures have never changed over the course of millions of years, in other words that they never underwent evolution. The fossil record reveals that living things that existed hundreds of millions of years ago are identical to today's specimens and totally invalidate the claims made by Darwinists. These scientific findings demonstrate that God, not evolution, created all living things.



A 146- to 65-million-year-old shrimp and fish fossil, uncovered in Lebanon







In order for the fossil not to be damaged, the rock in which the fossil is encased should be broken carefully. Pictured above are the excavation area in Haqil and the studies made here.



SHARK

Age: 95 million years old

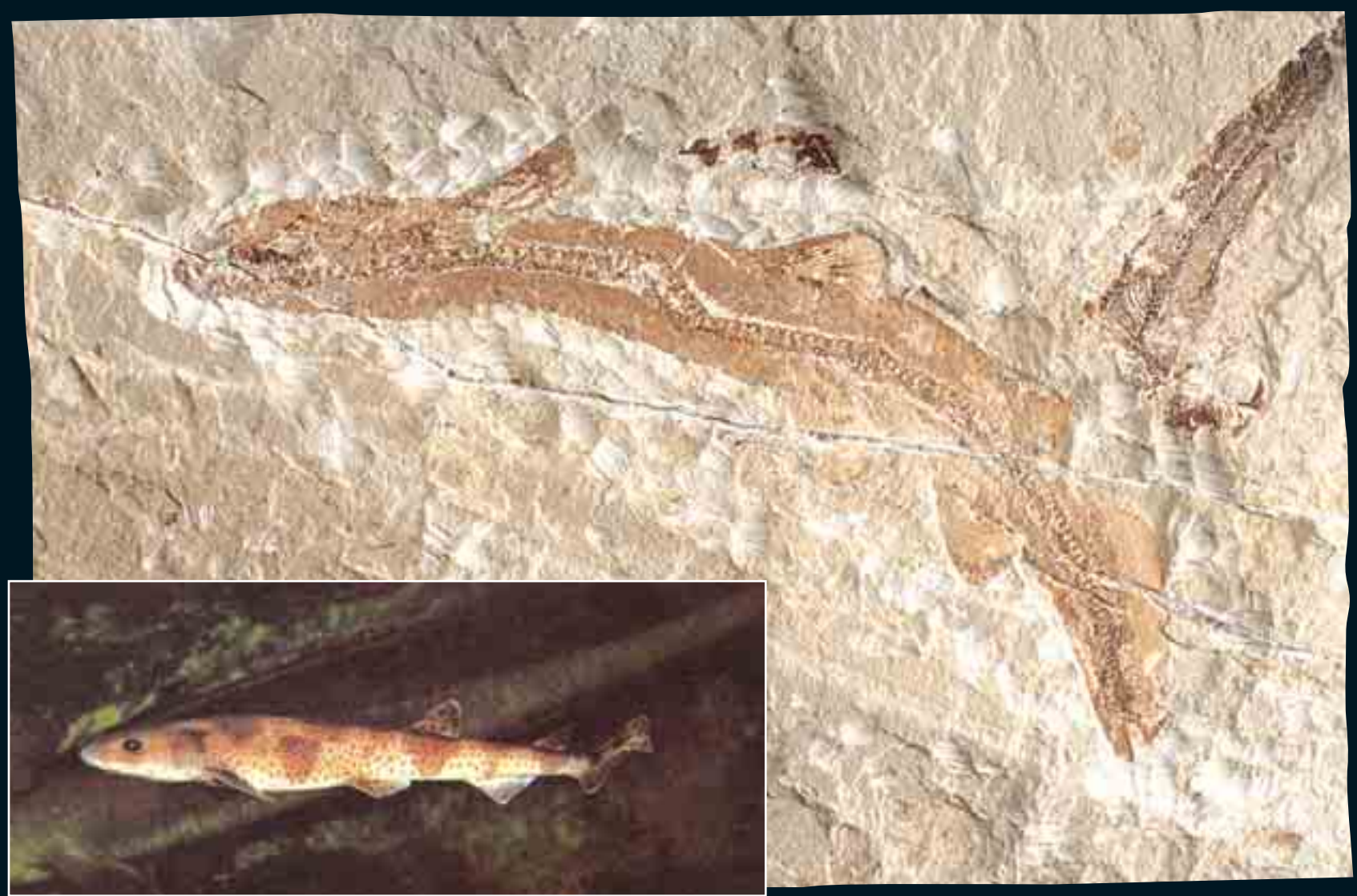
Size: 180 millimeters (7 in); matrix: 205 millimeters (8 in) by 135 millimeters (5.3 in)

Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Middle Cenomanian

The general details of the fins and cartilaginous skeleton of this fossil of a small shark have been preserved—another proof that living things did not undergo evolution. There is no difference between today's sharks and those that lived millions of years ago.





EEL

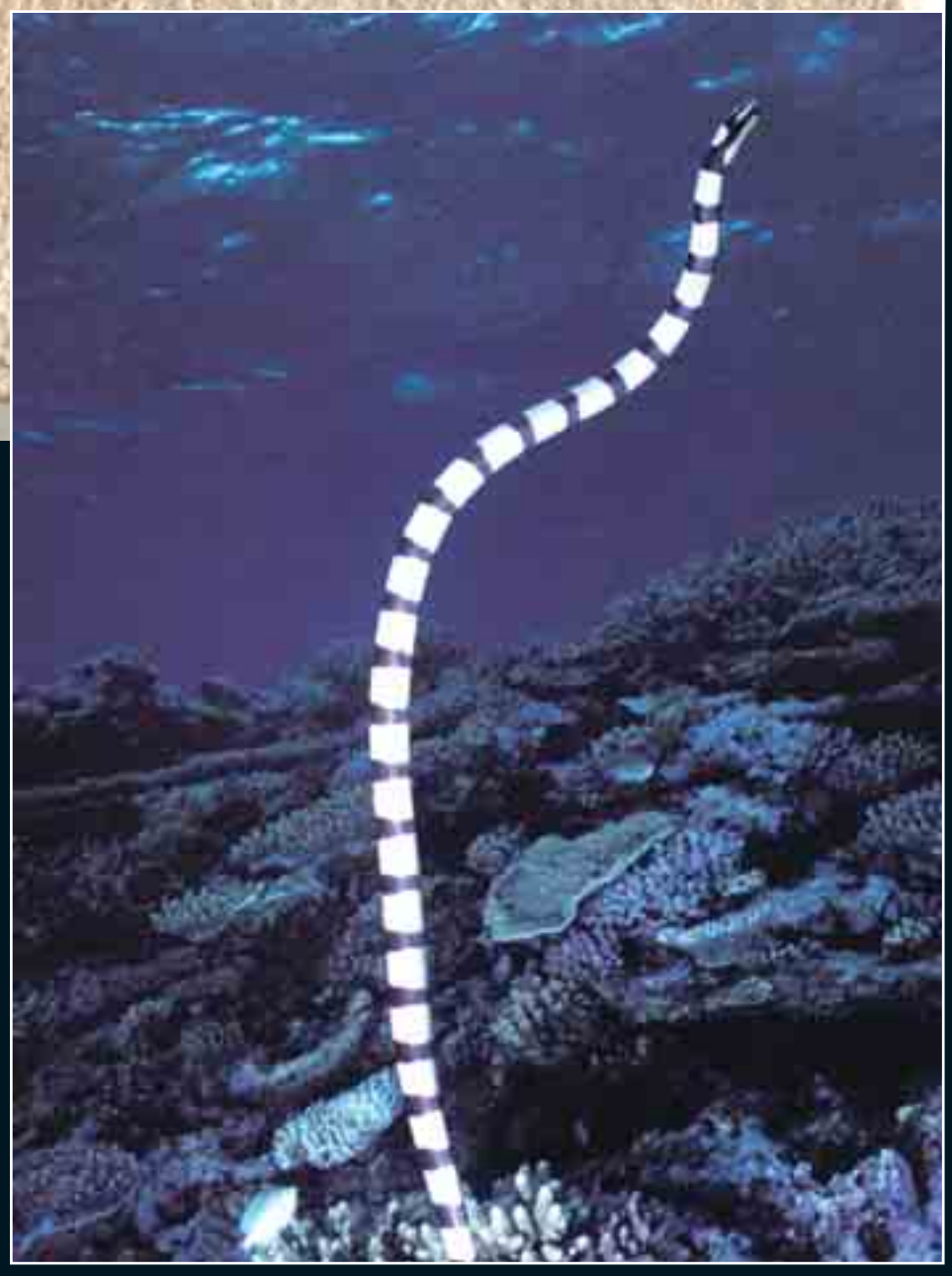
Age: 95 million years old

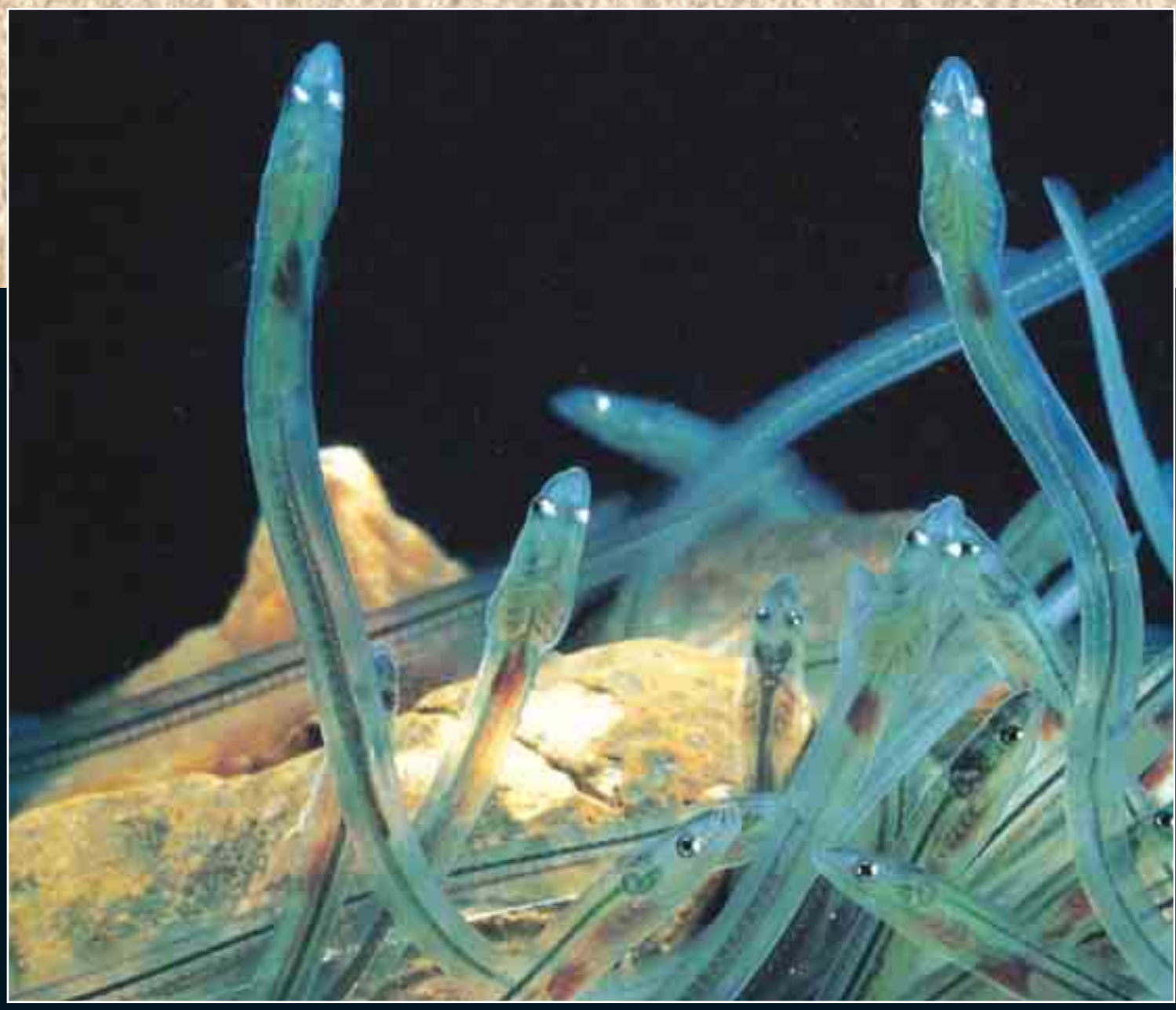
Size: 58 millimeters (2.2 in) (if straightened out); matrix: 56 millimeters (2.2 in) by 65 millimeters (2.5 in)

Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Middle Cenomanian

There are more than 400 species of eels in the order *Anguilliformes*. That they have not undergone any change in millions of years once again reveals the invalidity of the theory of evolution.





FLYING FISH

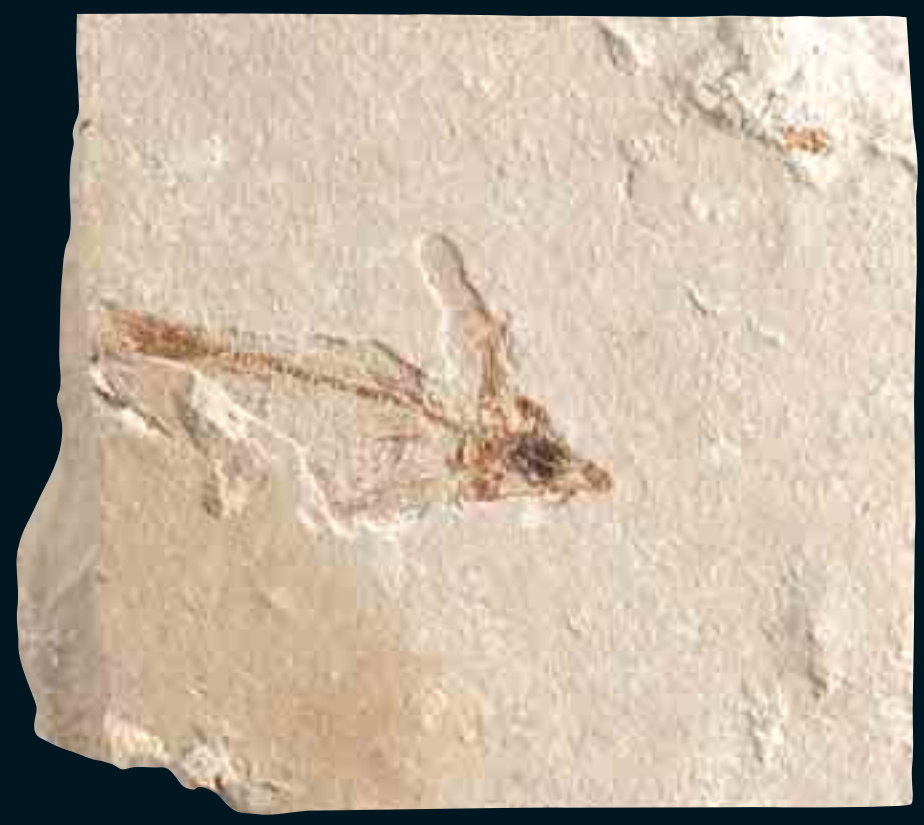
Age: 95 million years old

Size: 28 millimeters (1.1 in) across pectoral fins, 47 millimeters (1.8 in) in length; matrix: 75 millimeters (2.9 in) by 70 millimeters (2.7 in)

Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Middle Cenomanian

This flying fish fossil, which is identical to present-day specimens, prove that living things have not undergone a process of evolution. These vertebrates have survived unchanged for millions of years. This demolishes the claim of "stage–by-stage evolution," which is the basic foundation of Darwinism.









VIPER FISH

Age: 95 to 72 million years old

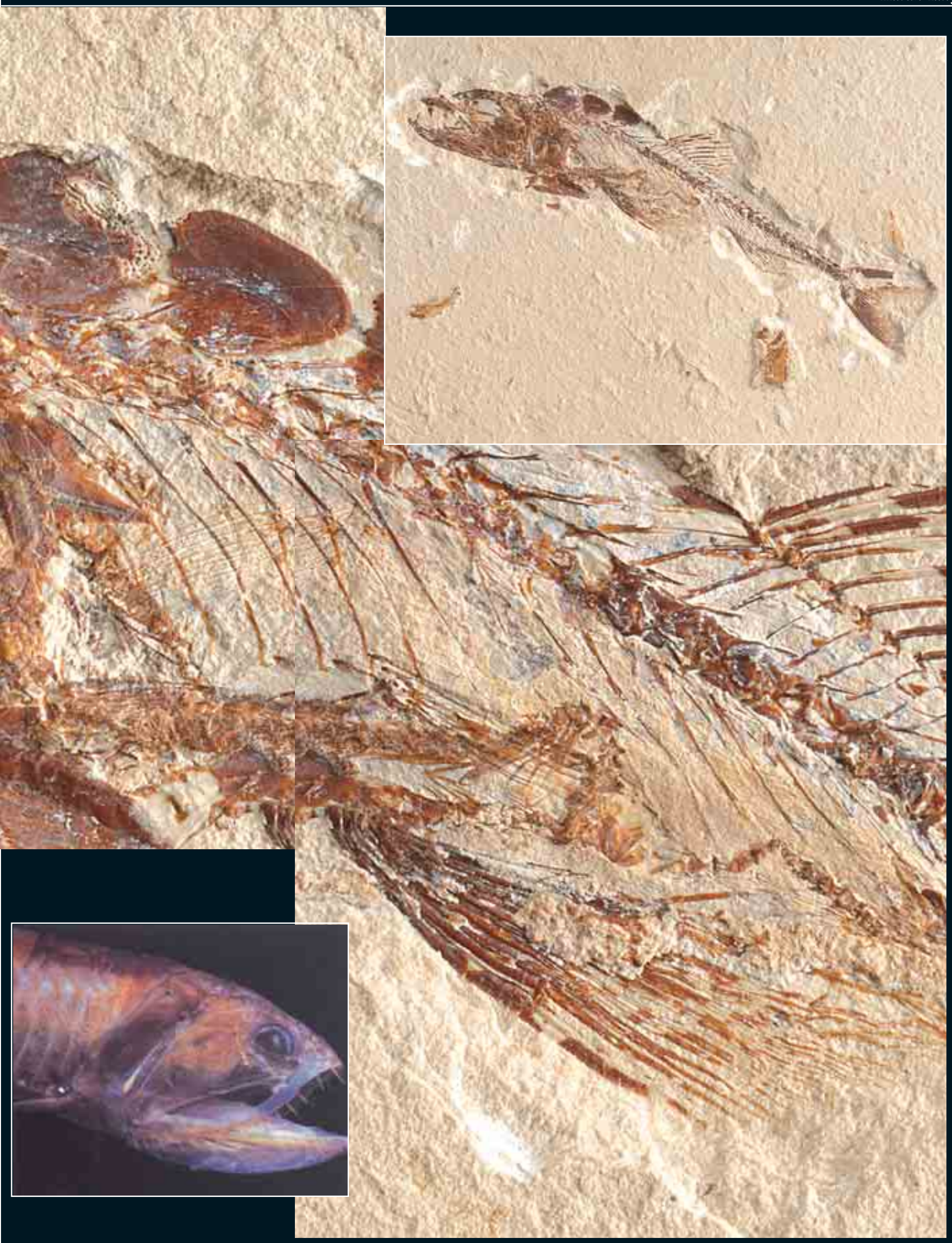
Size: 16.5 centimeters (6.5 in)

Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Upper Cretaceous

Viper fish live in mostly tropical waters and have undergone no change in millions of years. All the fossils of viper fish show that this creature has survived millions of years without any change in structure. Evolution cannot explain this. Viper fish once again prove the fact of creation.







SHRIMP

Age: 127 to 89 million years old

Size: Matrix: 8.1 centimeters (3.2 in) by 10.9 centimeters (4.3 in)

Location: Hajoula, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Cenomanian

This specimen shows a fossilized shrimp a tropical fish and a smaller fossilized fish. The fish's fins and bone structure have been well preserved. Shrimp belong to the phylum *Arthropoda*. The oldest known fossil comes from the Jurassic Period (208 to 146 million years ago). These fossils show us that shrimp have not changed in hundreds of millions of years and that they did not pass through any intermediate stages of development. In other words, they did not evolve, but were created.







FLYING FISH

Age: 100 million years old

Size: 26 millimeters (1 in) across pectoral fins, 120 millimeters (4.7 in) in length; matrix: 180 millimeters (7 in) by 90 millimeters (3.5 in)

Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Cenomanian

This fossil of a flying fish was found in the Haqil limestone deposits. The fish has been very well preserved, showing all its external characteristics. The fish is 12 centimeters (4.7 in) long, and its fins extend to 26 millimeters (1 in) in length. There is no difference between contemporary flying fish and those that lived millions of years ago. This shows that these creatures did not evolve, but were created.







FLYING FISH

Age: 95 to 72 million years old

Size: 2.5 centimeters (1 in) by 4.5 centimeters (1.7 in) ; matrix: 6 centimeters (2.4 in) by 8 centimeters (3.2 in)

Location: Hajoula, Byblos, Lebanon

Period: Upper Cretaceous

Another proof that living things did not undergo evolution gradually is the flying fish fossil shown here. This one lived between 95 and 72 million years ago, and there is no difference between it and the flying fish of today. These fish have wing-like pectoral fins and a long tail which allow them to glide above the water's surface.









EEL

Age: 95 to 72 million years old

Size: 10.2 centimeters (4 in)

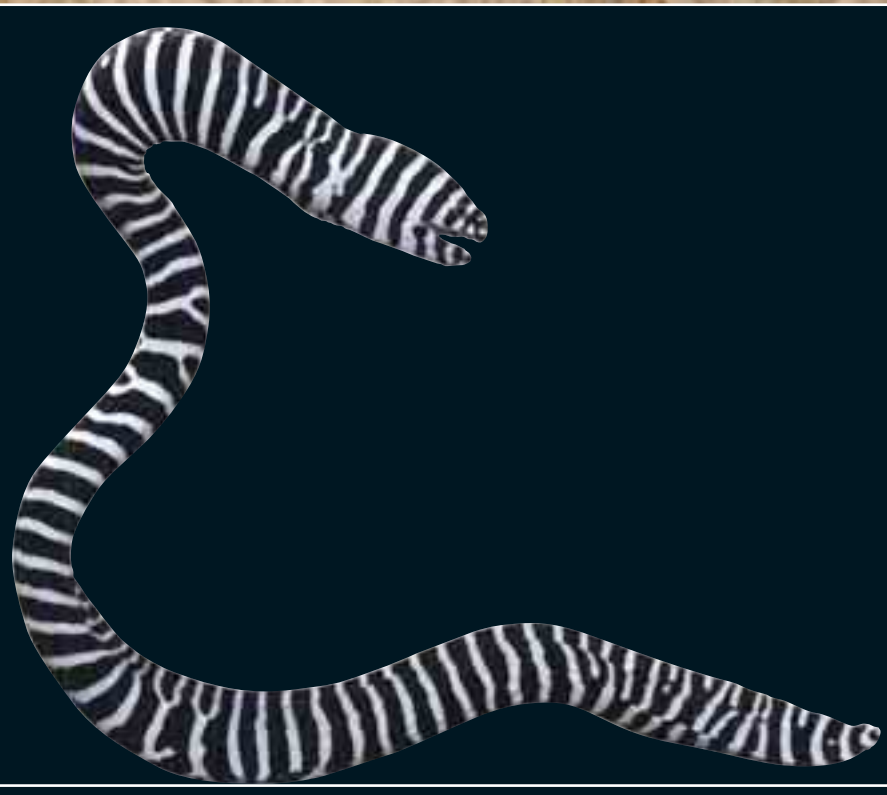
Location: Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Upper Cretaceous

An eel fossil alongside another fossilized fish. Eels usually live in shallow water and belong to the order *Anguilliformes*. Some eels live in deep water (4000 meters [13123 feet]).They may vary in size between 10 centimeters (4 in) and 3 meters (9.8 feet) and may weigh up to 65 kilograms (143.3 pounds). This fossilized eel is no different from eels living today. They have not undergone any changes in 95 to 72 million years, which proves that these creatures did not go through a process of evolution.











EEL

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

Size: 8 centimeters (3.2 in) by 15 centimeters (6 in)

Location: Hajoula, Lebanon

Period: Middle Cretaceous, Cenomanian

This eel fossil measures 8 centimeters (3.2 in) by 15 centimeters (6 in). The fossil's head is very well preserved, and the details on its body can be made out. These eels, which lived millions of years ago, are no different from eels living today. The 146- to 65-million-year-old eel illustrated here is proof of this.







This fossil pair—negative and positive—is 75 million years old.

SHARK

Age: 75 million years old

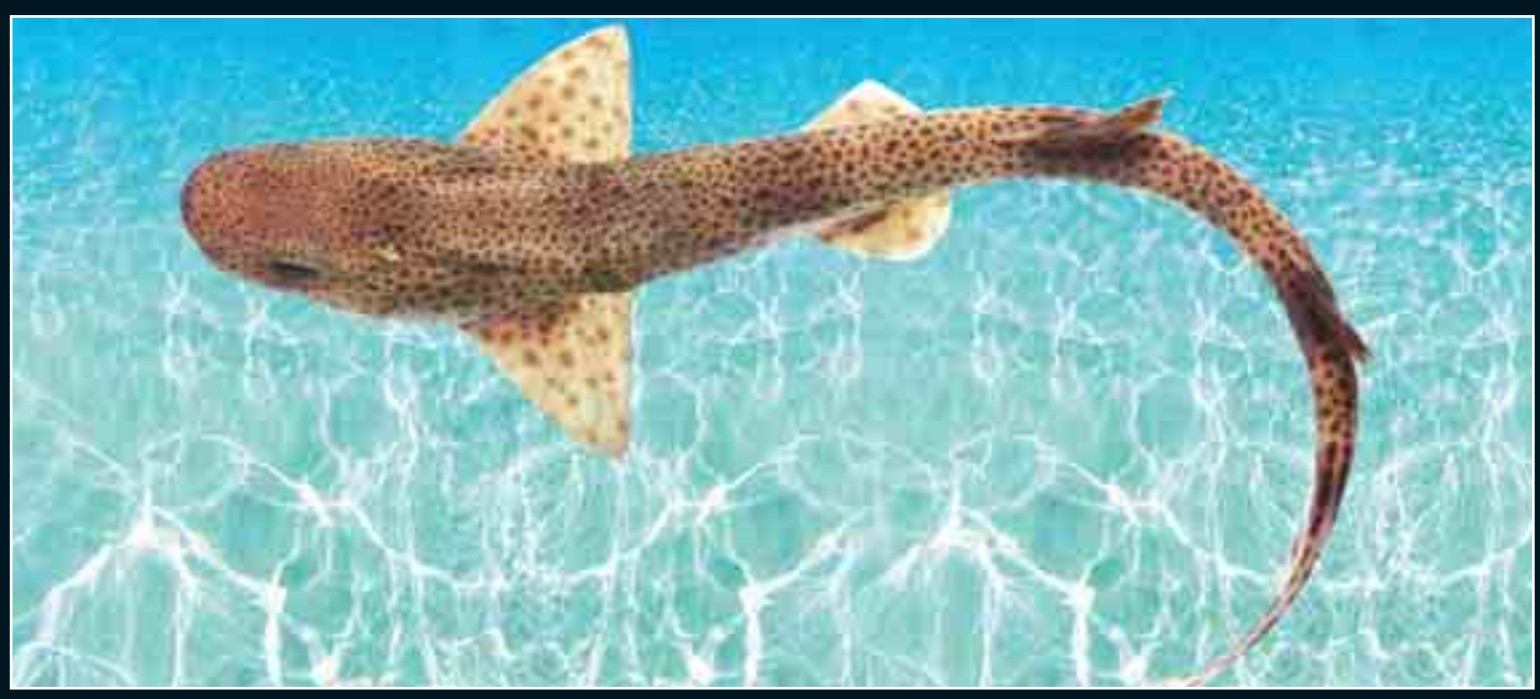
Location: Byblos, Haqil, Lebanon

Period: Cretaceous, Cenomanian

Shark fossils are often found in the mountains of Lebanon. Sharks belong to the *cartilaginous* class of fish. The skeletons of cartilagenous fish do not contain calcium, but are composed of cartilage tissue. Their only calcium deposits are in their teeth, and sometimes in their spines. For this reason, fossils of sharks' teeth are more commonly found than fossils of their skeletons.

The oldest shark fossil so far discovered dates back about 400 million years. As with other living things, this shows that sharks have not changed in hundreds of millions of years. Contrary to what evolutionists claim, sharks did not develop in stages from other species, but came into being all at once with all their structures complete. In other words, they were created.









SEA CICADA

Age: 98 million years old

Location: Lebanon

Period: Cretaceous

The sea cicada is a species of crustacean that lives under the sea in secluded, rocky places. Sea cicadas living today have the same characteristics that they had millions of years ago. They have not undergone the slightest change in the intervening millions of years. The 98-million-year-old sea cicada fossil shown here corroborates this fact.





FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN MADAGASCAR

Madagascar, the fourth largest island in the world, lies in the Indian Ocean off the East African coast. This area contains 5% of the world's plant and animal species, 80% of them unique to Madagascar. The island's eastern shore contains short, steep cliffs. Tsaratanana in the North is a mountainous region, some of these mountains being volcanic in nature.

Geological research shows that 165 million years ago, Madagascar was part of Africa, but later began breaking away from the continent. Paleontologists carrying out excavations in the region have unearthed large numbers of fossil bird, mammal and marine creatures from the Mesozoic Era (248 to 65 million years ago).

As with all other fossil discoveries, those obtained from Madagascar reveal major contradictions between the theory of evolution and the actual fossil record. Fossils prove that it is impossible to account for the origin of life in terms of the theory of evolution. Species that emerge suddenly in the geologic strata and remain unchanged over the course of hundreds of millions of years demonstrate that living things never underwent evolution, but were created.







In Madagascar, having both rain forests and deserts, many fossils pertaining to the various eras of geologic history are uncovered. These fossils reveal that living beings have remained the same for hundreds of millions of years.



Sea urchin fossils dating back 172 to 168 million years.

This nautilus, 114 million years old, is no different from those living today.



COELACANTH

Age: 240 million years old

Location: Ambilobe, Madagascar

Period: Lower Triassic

The *coelacanth*, a 400-million-year-old fish, represents an impasse for the theory of evolution. This fish has not undergone any changes in 400 million years. The fact that it has preserved its earliest physiological structures over this length of time—despite continental shifts, climate changes and changes in environmental conditions—baffles evolutionists.

The *coelacanth* once again invalidates the theory that living things evolved and that they undergo a constant process of evolution.

The *coelacanth* fossil seen here is in two sections. In this type of fossil, mirror-image traces of the creature appear on the two split halves of the stone.







The *coelacanth* is a large fish, about 150 centimeters (5 feet) in length, its body covered with thick scales that resemble armor. It belongs to the boned fish classification *Osteichthyes*, and the first fossil specimens were discovered in strata belonging to the Devonian Period. Until 1938, many evolutionists imagined that this fish used its two pairs of fins to walk on the sea bottom and that it was an intermediate form between marine and terrestrial animals. To support their claim, evolutionists pointed to the bony structure of the fins evident in the *coelacanth* fossils they had obtained.

However, a development in 1938 completely disproved the claims regarding intermediate species, when a living *coelacanth* was caught off the coast of South Africa. This creature had been thought to have become extinct at least 70 million years ago. Research showed that the *coelacanth* had undergone no change in 400 million years.





BIVALVE

Age: 208 to 146 million years old

Location: Majunga Basin, Madagascar

Period: Jurassic

There is no difference between the bivalve shown, which lived between 208 and 146 million years ago, and bivalves alive today. This is proof that they underwent no evolutionary process and that this is not an intermediate form.



NAUTILUS

Age: 114 million years old

Size: 55 millimeters

Location: Madagascar

Period: Cretaceous, Albian Stage

A 300-million-year-old nautilus, a 150-million-year-old nautilus and a nautilus living today are the same in all respects. The specimen shown here, a 114-million-year-old nautilus fossil, indicates that these creatures have remained the same for hundreds of millions of years.





NAUTILUS

Age: 113 to 97 million years old

Size: 1.9 centimeters (0.7 in) at the apex of its oval, and 5.3 centimeters (2.1 in) across

Location: Mahajanga, Madagascar

Period: Cretaceous, Albian Stage

Looking at fossils, we see that there is no difference between creatures that lived hundreds of millions of years ago and their living counterparts. One such life form is the nautilus, which has undergone no changes since the moment they first came into existence. The 113- to 97-million-year-old fossil shown here illustrates this.







SEA URCHIN

Age: 172 to 168 million years old

Location: Madagascar

Period: Jurassic, Bajocian

The sea urchin fossil shown here is between 172 and 168 million years old. There is no difference between it and today's sea urchins. This fossil shows that these creatures did not evolve, but were created.





NAUTILUS

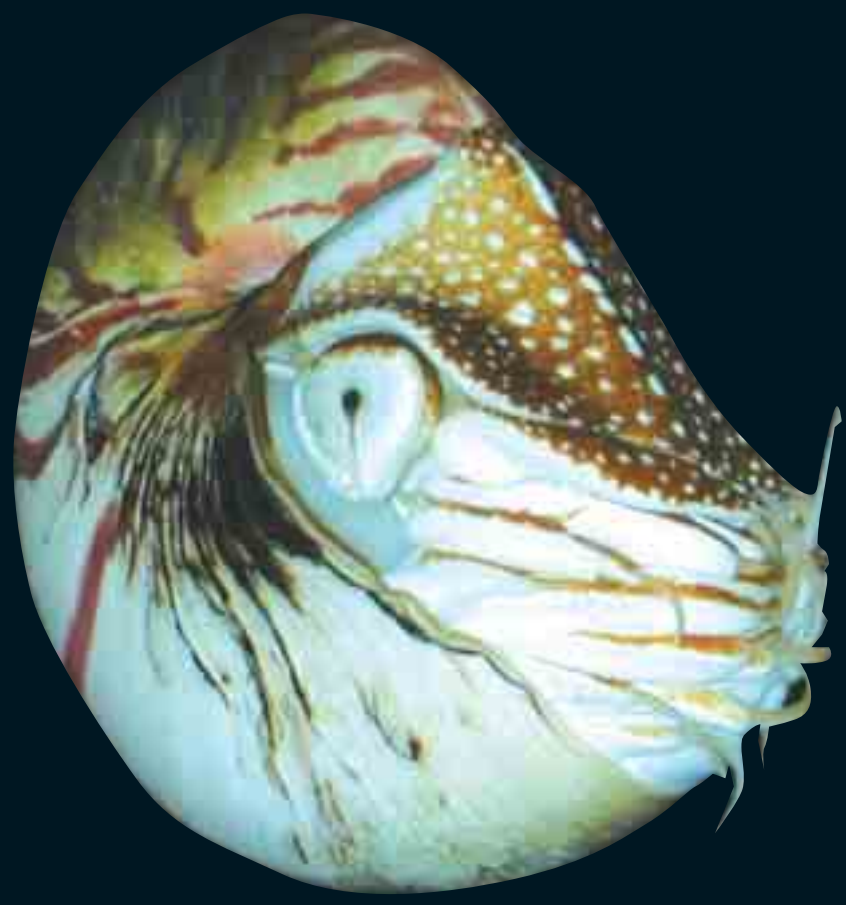
Age: 113 to 97 million years old

Size: 6.6 centimeters (2.6 in) at the apex of its oval, by 5 centimeters (2 in) across

Location: Mahajanga, Madagascar

Period: Cretaceous, Albian stage

The fact that a nautilus that lived between 113 and 97 million years ago and a present-day nautilus are identical once more shows that the theory of evolution is a huge deception.







NAUTILUS

Age: 114 million years old

Size: 55 millimeters (2.1 in)

Location: Madagascar

Period: Cretaceous, Albian Stage

The nautilus has dealt a severe blow to the theory of evolution, having undergone no change in 300 million years. The 114-million-year-old nautilus shown here is completely identical to present-day specimens.



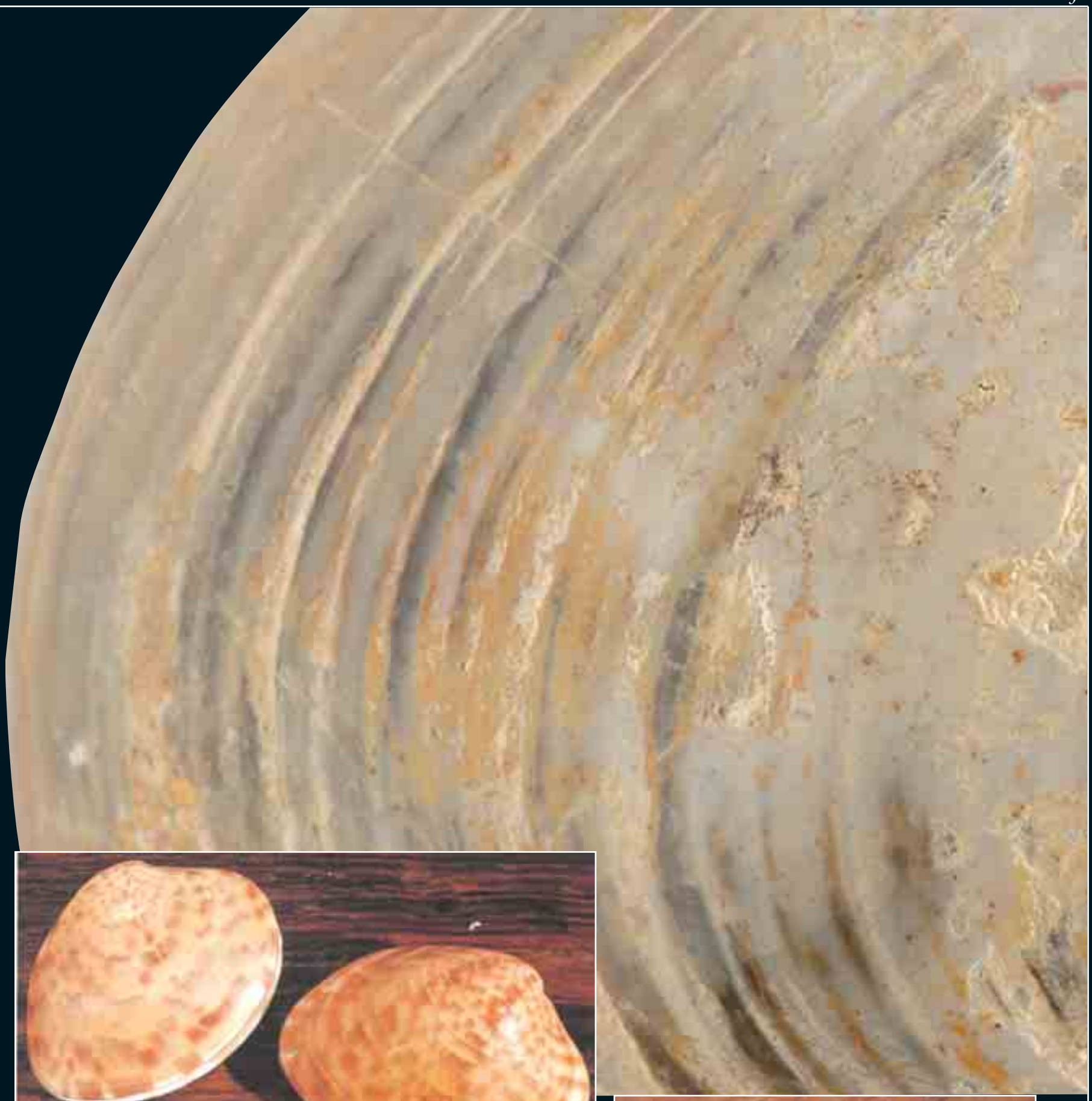
BIVALVE

Age: 208 to 146 million years old

Location: Majunga Basin, Madagascar

Period: Jurassic

Marine crustaceans have maintained the same characteristics in the fossil record for hundreds of millions of years. One example is the double-shelled bivalve. The one shown here lived between 208 and 146 million years ago; it represents a challenge to the theory of evolution because it is the same as present-day bivalves.







NAUTILUS

Age: 114 million years old

Size: 70 millimeters (6.7 in)

Location: Madagascar

Period: Cretaceous, Albian Stage

The nautilus is an invertebrate commonly found in the seas today. These creatures reveal the invalidity of Darwinism. There is no difference between a present-day Nautilus and one that lived 144 million years ago.





NAUTILUS

Age: 114 million years old

Size: 17 centimeters (6.6 in)

Location: Madagascar

Period: Cretaceous, Albian

The nautilus has survived for about 300 million years and has preserved its physiological structure during all that time. The fossil shown here is of a 114-million-year-old nautilus. The fact that the creature has not changed for hundreds of millions of years is living proof that evolution never happened.





FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN CHINA

Various mountain formations occupy an important place in the geological history of Asia. The Himalayas are some of the world's youngest mountains, and the large numbers of marine invertebrate fossils discovered on the feet of the Himalayas show that these strata were once covered in water.

The Asian continent's most important fossil beds lie in China. Those in the West Liaoning, Yunnan and Shandong regions are the richest in China. A large number of fossils of bird species, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, fish, insects and plants have been obtained from these regions. Once again, every fossil proves that living things never underwent any process of evolution and reveals the evident nature of God's creation.

Special fauna (animals belonging to a particular region or period) have been identified in the Yixian and Jiufotang formations in the Liaoning region. Both Formations contain fossils largely dating from the Cretaceous Period (146 to 65 million years ago).



The fossil excavations made in Beipiao. Some flowered plant fossils found in this region are the oldest.



Next: one of the rock layers in Liaoning contains fossils.





Following the researches made in the Liaoning fossil area, many samples were uncovered that invalidate the theory of evolution. One of the rock strata is pictured.

The Chengjiang Formation in the Yunnan region is exceedingly important in showing the variety of life in the Cambrian Period (490 to 453 million years ago). In this formation are found a large number of fossil species such as seaweeds, anemones, sponges, trilobites, other trilobite-like arthropods, annelids and other varieties of worm—more fossils that deal a lethal blow to the theory of evolution. They show that living things that emerged in the Cambrian possessed various complex features, closely resembled modern-day life forms, and sometimes possessed even more privileged, specialized characteristics. This undermines all the claims made by evolutionists to the effect that present-day life forms evolved from supposedly primitive living things.



One of the fossil areas in Yunnan



MAYFLY

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 20 millimeters (0.8 in); matrix: 118 millimeters (4.6 in) by 68 millimeters (2.7 in)

Location: Chao Yang, Liaoning Province of China

Formation: Yixian Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

This fossil mayfly pictured is an example of a living fossil. This 125-million-year-old specimen, identical with the modern-day mayflies, invalidates the evolutionists' claims.

















SCORPION FLY

Age: 125 million years old

Size: Wings, 19 millimeters (0.8 in); matrix: 75 millimeters (3 in) by 95 millimeters (3.7 in)

Location: Chao Yang, Liaoning Province of China

Formation: Yixian Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

The scorpion fly is a small insect with an average wing length of 50 millimeters (2 in). Due to the organ in its abdomen resembling a scorpion's stinger, it is nicknamed the "scorpion fly."

The fossil pictured is 125 million years old. Scorpion flies of 125 million years ago are no different from those alive today. This clearly shows that like all other living creatures, scorpion flies have not evolved.





CRANEFLY

Age: 128 million years old

Size: 12 millimeters (0.5 in); wings 9 millimeters (0.4 in); matrix: 72 millimeters (2.8 in) by 48 millimeters (1.9 in)

Location: Chao Yang, Liaoning Province of China

Formation: Yixian Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

A cranefly, resembling a giant gnat or mosquito, has a structure very different from true gnats. Its major feature is its quite long legs, generally twice as long as its body.

As all other living creatures, craneflies appear as fossils with structures identical to those of our day. That no difference exists between today's craneflies and those of millions of years ago proves that living beings never evolved.





FROGHOPPER

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 23 millimeters (0.9 in); matrix: 80 millimeters (3.2 in) by 80 millimeters (3.2 in)

Location: Chao Yang, Liaoning Province of China

Formation: Yixian Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

A froghopper, which is classified as *hemiptera* leaps from one plant to another and can jump to a height of 70 centimeters (27.5 in).

There exists no difference between modern froghoppers and those that lived millions of years ago. Despite millions of years that have passed, these insects remain the same, manifesting that living beings have not undergone evolution.







PLANTHOPPER

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 17 millimeters (0.7 in); matrix: 60 millimeters (2.4 in) by 46 millimeters (1.8 in)

Location: Chao Yang, Liaoning Province

Formation: Yixian Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

The adults of these plant-feeding insects are of two different species. One can fly, while the other cannot. The structures of these two species have not changed for millions of years. All the complex structures and systems of today's insects were also possessed by planthoppers living millions of years ago. During all those millions of years, these features have remained the same, indicating that the evolutionary process claimed by Darwinists never took place.





FUNGUS GNAT

Age: 128 million years old

Size: 8 millimeters (0.3 in) long with wings of 5 millimeters (0.2 in); matrix: 77 millimeters (3 in) by 50 millimeters (2 in)

Location: Chao Yang, Liaoning Province

Formation: Yixian Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

Fungus gnats belonging to the *Sciaridae* family live especially in damp places, preferring lower parts of plants that are closer to soil.

The fossil fungus gnat pictured is 128 million years old. Fungus gnats that lived millions of years ago are just as those of our day. Fossil records show that fungus gnats have always remained the same, refuting the claim that they evolved from other living beings.







SALAMANDER

Age: 125 million years old

Size: salamander: 11 centimeters (4.3 in) by 6 centimeters (2.4 in) long; matrix: 29.6 centimeters (11.7 in)

Location: Huludao City, Liaoning Province

Formation: Jiufotang Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

This fossil salamander uncovered in China is the world's oldest known salamander. As a result of some sudden volcanic eruption, fossil remains are often very well preserved under a layer of ash, so well that it is even possible to detect some of their soft tissues and the last food they ate.

These fossil salamanders are no different from those alive in our day. Amphibians that remain unchanged for hundreds of millions of years once again demonstrate that evolutionists are wrong.

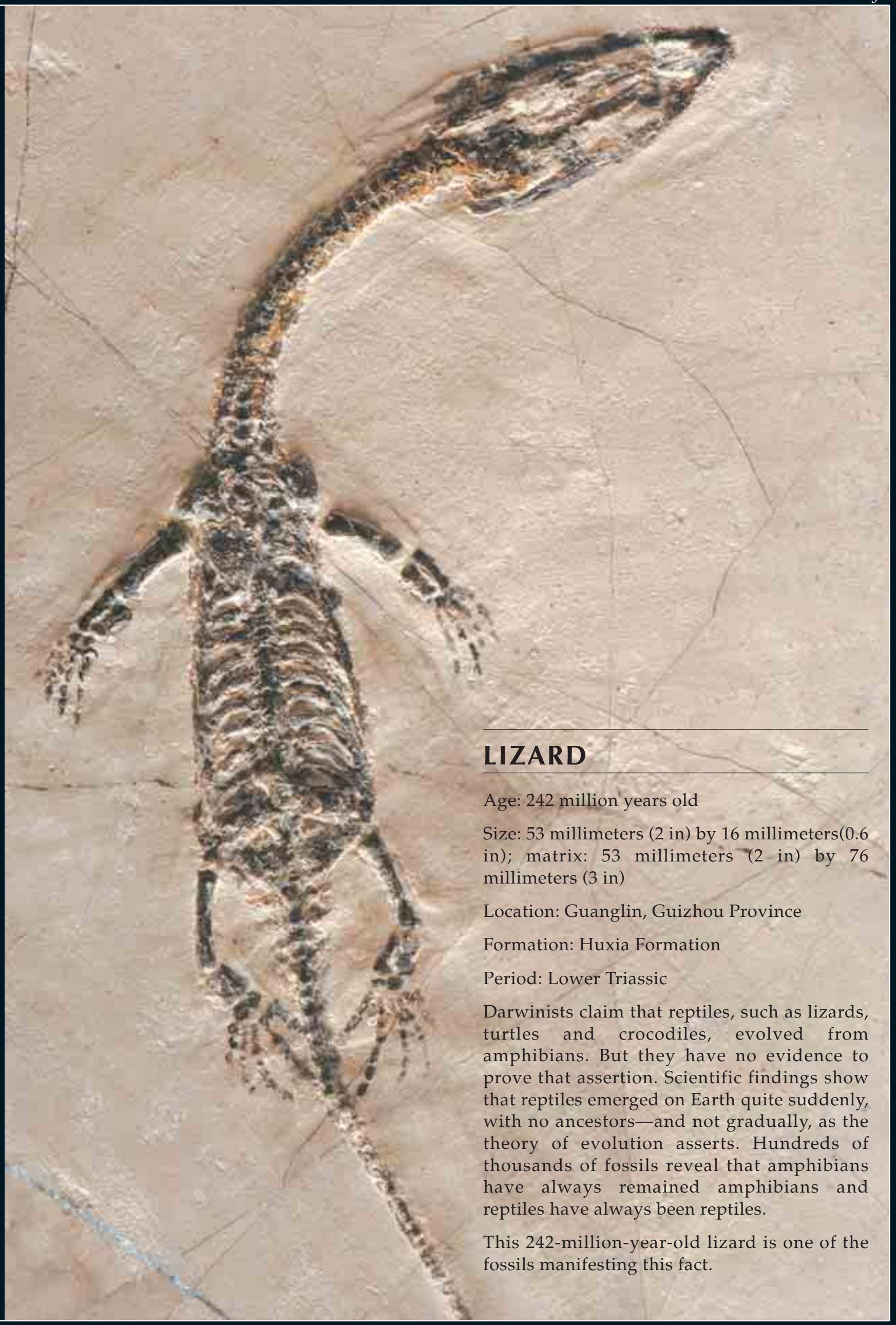












LIZARD

Age: 242 million years old

Size: 53 millimeters (2 in) by 16 millimeters(0.6 in); matrix: 53 millimeters (2 in) by 76 millimeters (3 in)

Location: Guanglin, Guizhou Province

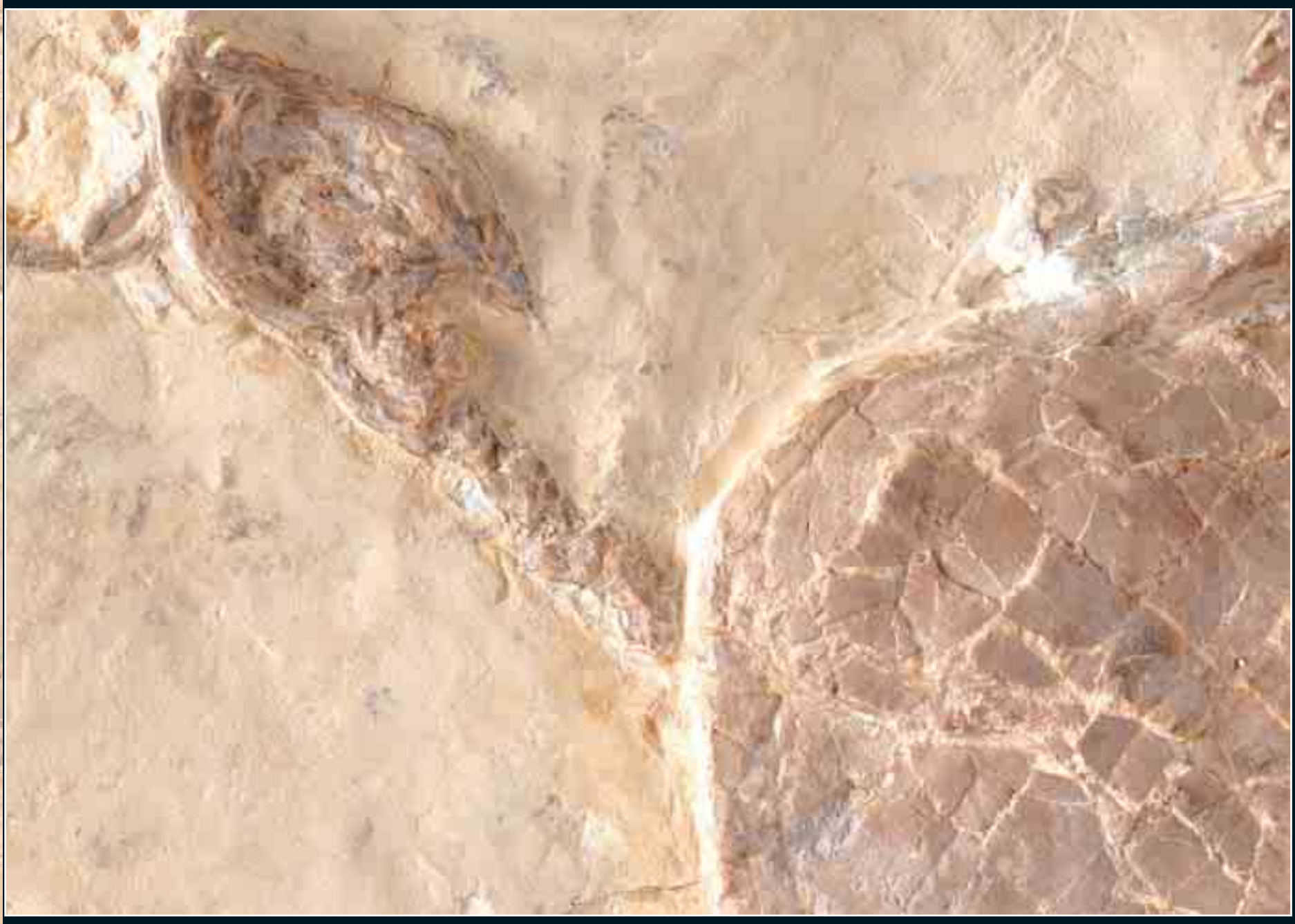
Formation: Huxia Formation

Period: Lower Triassic

Darwinists claim that reptiles, such as lizards, turtles and crocodiles, evolved from amphibians. But they have no evidence to prove that assertion. Scientific findings show that reptiles emerged on Earth quite suddenly, with no ancestors—and not gradually, as the theory of evolution asserts. Hundreds of thousands of fossils reveal that amphibians have always remained amphibians and reptiles have always been reptiles.

This 242-million-year-old lizard is one of the fossils manifesting this fact.





TURTLE

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

Size: Matrix: 17.5 centimeters (7 in) by 21 centimeters (8.3 in)

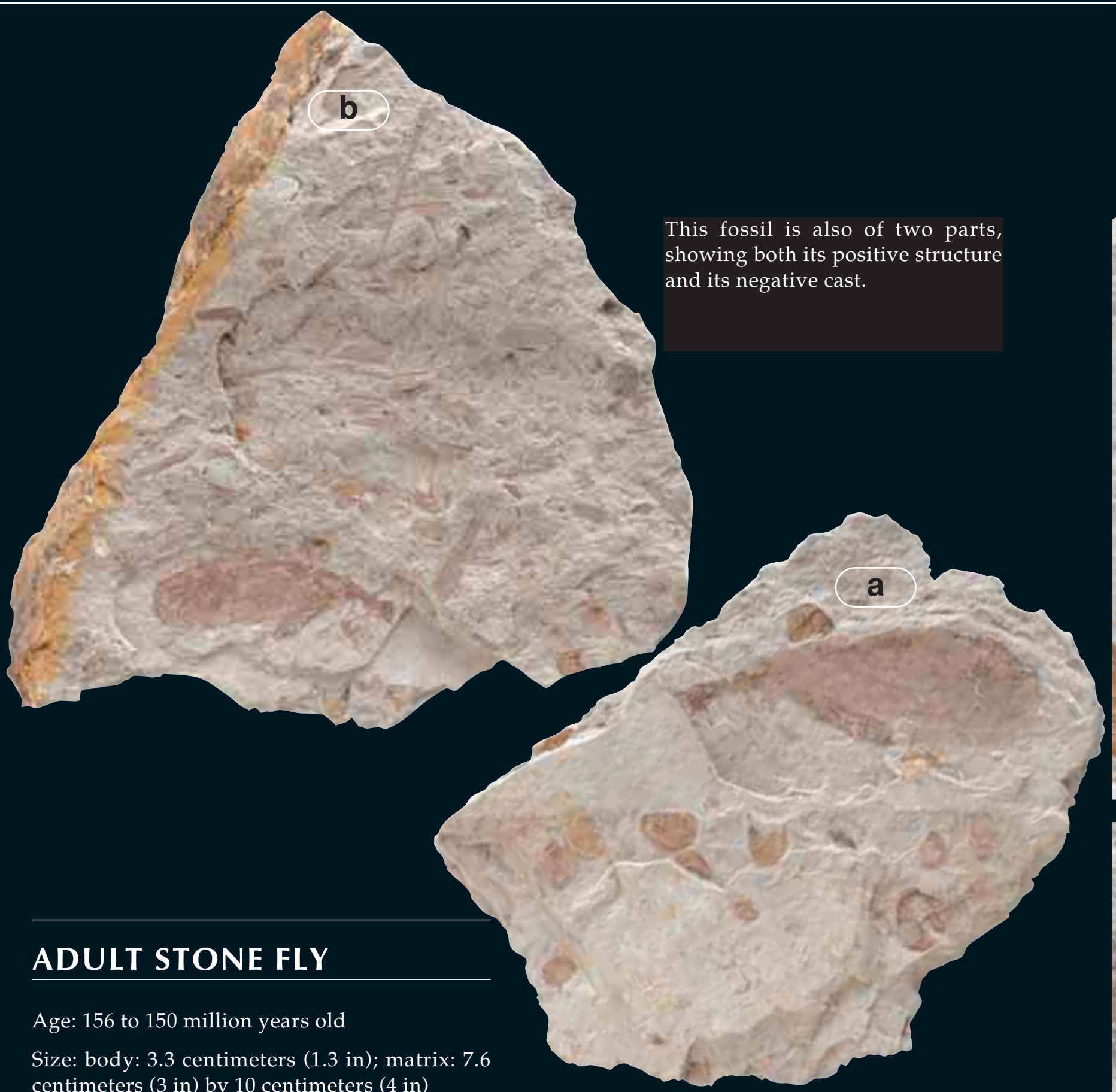
Location: Lingyuan, Liaoning Province

Formation: Yixian Formation

Period: Cretaceous

Scientific facts reveal that living creatures have not evolved, but Darwinists insist on ignoring this. The 146- to 65-million-year-old turtle fossil pictured, which is identical with the turtles of our day, once again stresses what Darwinists are reluctant to see: Living beings have not changed for millions of years. In other words, they have not evolved.





This fossil is also of two parts, showing both its positive structure and its negative cast.

ADULT STONE FLY

Age: 156 to 150 million years old

Size: body: 3.3 centimeters (1.3 in); matrix: 7.6 centimeters (3 in) by 10 centimeters (4 in)

Location: Beipiao, Liaoning Province

Period: Upper Jurassic

The adult stone fly has a flat body. It generally lives under stones, and fishermen use it as bait.

Like all other insects, stone flies exhibit the same characteristics and systems they had at the moment they first appeared. Fossils reveal that stone flies have not gone through any intermediate stages. Stone flies that lived 156 to 150 million years ago are the same as those stone flies living today.




a


b

SALAMANDER

Age: 208 to 65 million years old

Size: 4.5 centimeters (1.8 in)

Location: Liaoning Province

Period: Jurassic – Cretaceous

The 208-65-million-year-old fossil salamander pictured shows that salamanders have existed without changing for millions of years. This fossil, which is no different from salamanders today, is evidence that the evolutionary process suggested by Darwinists has never existed.



This fossil presents itself as positive and negative.



a

b

This spider fossil, 156 to 150 million years old, consists of two halves.

a

b

SPIDER

Age: 156 to 150 million years old

Size: 1.5 centimeters (0.6 in) (leg to leg), 0.7 centimeters (0.28 in) (body)

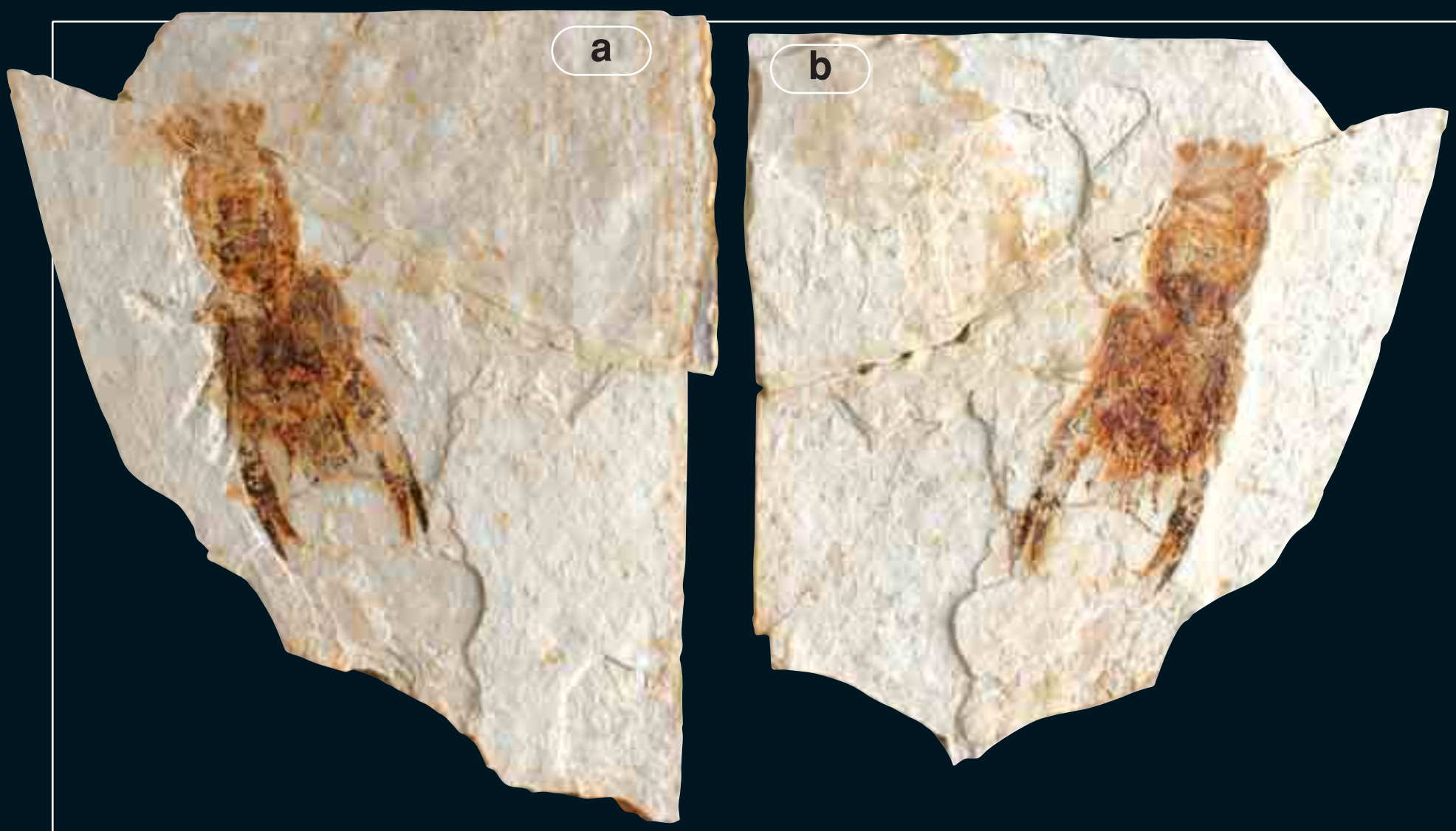
Location: Beipiao, Liaoning Province, China

Period: Upper Jurassic

The oldest known fossil spider is of a water spider, 425 million years old. The fossil pictured is 156 to 150 million years old. Such fossils show that spiders have been the same for hundreds of million years. Darwinists have no consistent and scientific answer for these findings.




b
a





CRAYFISH

Age: 128 million years old

Size: 1.) 109 millimeters (4.3 in) long; matrix: 158 millimeters (6.2 in) by 165 millimeters (6.5 in),

2.) 109 millimeters (4.3 in) long; matrix: 180 millimeters (7.1 in) by 160 millimeters (6.3 in)

Location: Lingyuan, Liaoning Province

Formation: Yixian Formation

Period: Lower Cretaceous

Crayfish are freshwater crustaceans resembling lobsters. For millions of years, they have preserved their structure. The fact that crayfish of 128 million years ago and those living today are the same is a situation that Darwinists fail to explain. Fossils reveal the truth that living creatures are created by God.


a


b

DRAGONFLY

Age: 156 to 150 million years old

Size: wingspan: 11.4 centimeters (4.5 in); body: 7.6 centimeters (3 in); matrix:16.5 centimeters (6.5 in) by 13.7 centimeters (5.4 in)

Location: Beipiao, Liaoning Province

Period: Upper Jurassic

Leading helicopter manufacturers analyze the wing structures and flight mechanisms of dragonflies while designing their craft. The dragonfly's advanced flight mechanism that ensures efficient use of its wing structure also existed 150 million years ago. Dragonfly fossils that are hundreds of millions of years old pose an inexplicable situation for Darwinists and refute Darwinists' claims.

















LIZARD

Age: 210 million years old

Location: Tingxiao, Xingyi Guizhou Province

Period: Triassic

Lizards alive 210 million years ago are no different from lizards that live today. Fossil lizards have exactly the same structures and systems that living lizards have. Like all other living creatures, lizards underwent no evolutionary process. The fossil pictured is evidence of this truth.



BIRD

Age: 140 million years

Size: matrix: 16 centimeters (6.3 in) by 17 centimeters (6.7 in)

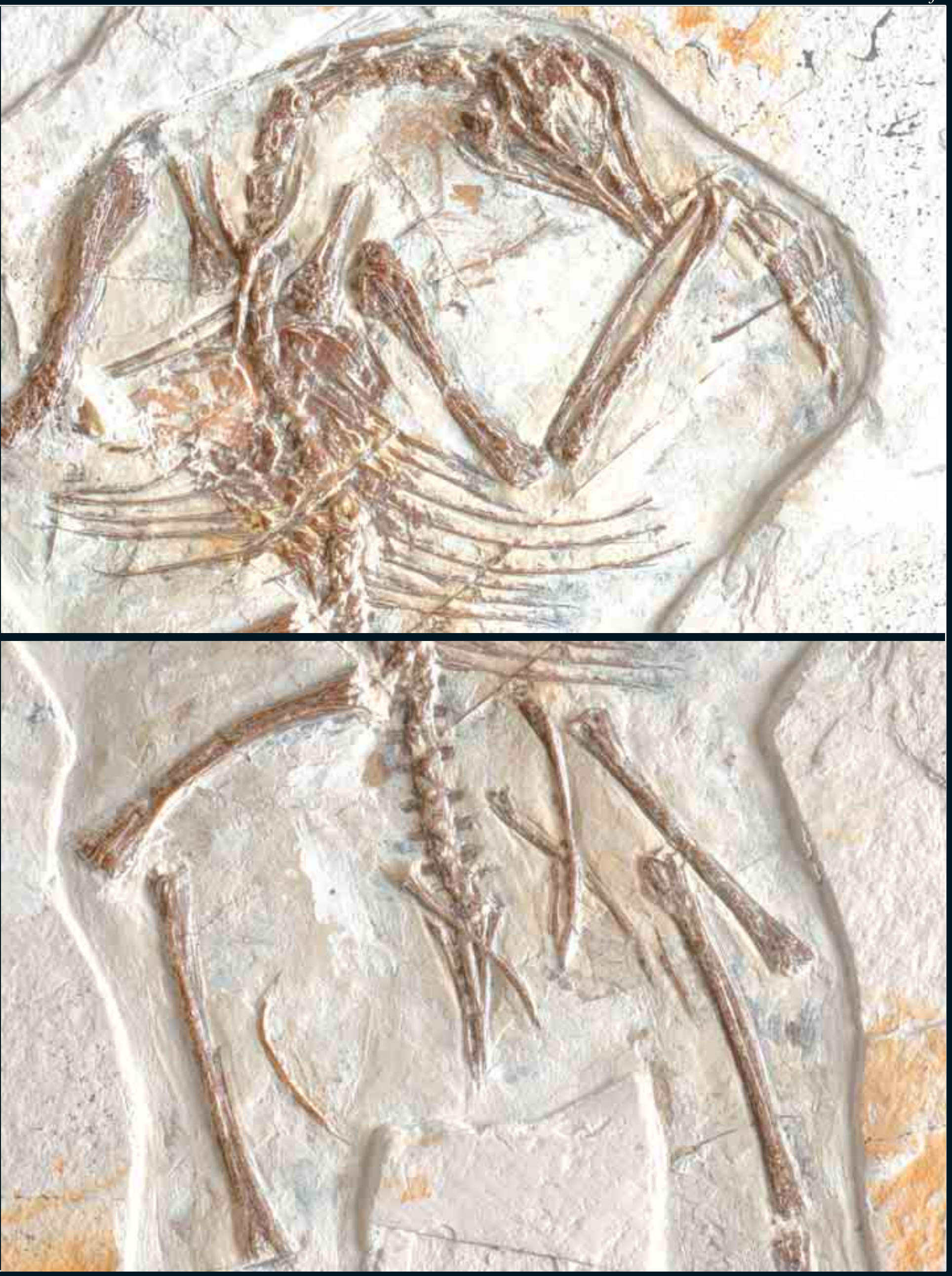
Location: Sihetun Shangyuan, Beipiao City, Liaoning, China

Formation: Yixian Formation

Period: Upper Jurassic, Lower Cretaceous

Various fossil birds found in China are among the evidence showing that birds have always been birds and that they did not evolve from any other creature. Darwinists claim that birds evolved from reptiles, but they lack any evidence to prove this claim. All fossil specimens gathered over the past 150 years show that evolutionists' claims are entirely groundless. The 140-million-year-old fossil bird pictured once again proves this fact.







JUVENILE TURTLE

Age: 120 million years old

Size: 18 centimeters (7 in)

Location: Sihetun, Shangyuan, Beipiao City, Liaoning Province

Formation: Lower Yixian Formation

Period: Upper Jurassic, Lower Cretaceous

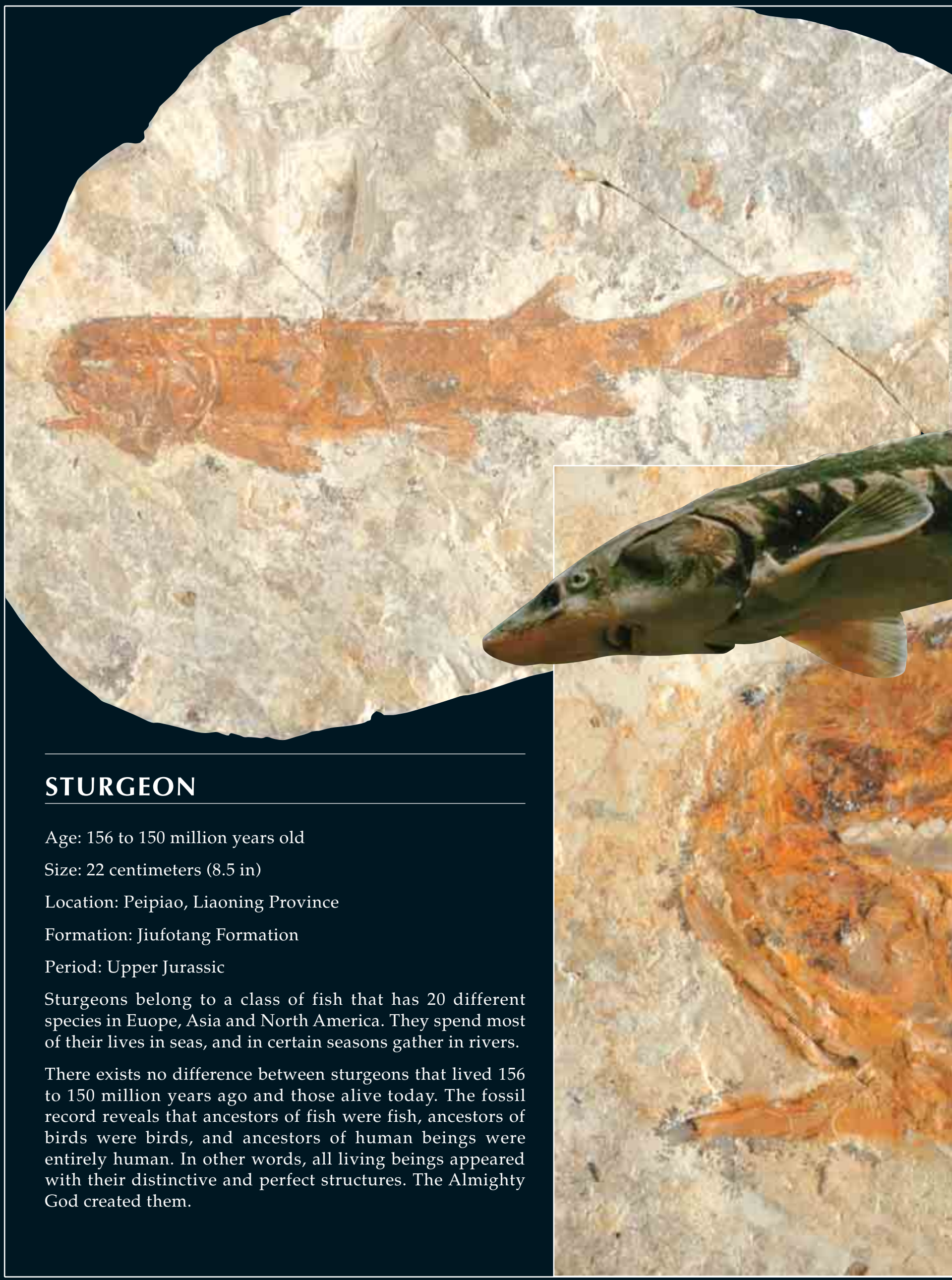
"… the origin of this highly successful order is obscured by the lack of early fossils, although turtles leave more and better fossil remains than do other vertebrates. … Intermediates between turtles and cotylosaurs, … reptiles from which turtles [supposedly] sprang, are entirely lacking." (*Encyclopaedia Britannica* Online, "Turtle")





The turtle fossil (120 million years old) pictured proves that turtles have not evolved from other living beings, have not gone through any intermediate stages, and that they have been the same for millions of years.





STURGEON

Age: 156 to 150 million years old

Size: 22 centimeters (8.5 in)

Location: Peipiao, Liaoning Province

Formation: Jiufotang Formation

Period: Upper Jurassic

Sturgeons belong to a class of fish that has 20 different species in Euope, Asia and North America. They spend most of their lives in seas, and in certain seasons gather in rivers.

There exists no difference between sturgeons that lived 156 to 150 million years ago and those alive today. The fossil record reveals that ancestors of fish were fish, ancestors of birds were birds, and ancestors of human beings were entirely human. In other words, all living beings appeared with their distinctive and perfect structures. The Almighty God created them.





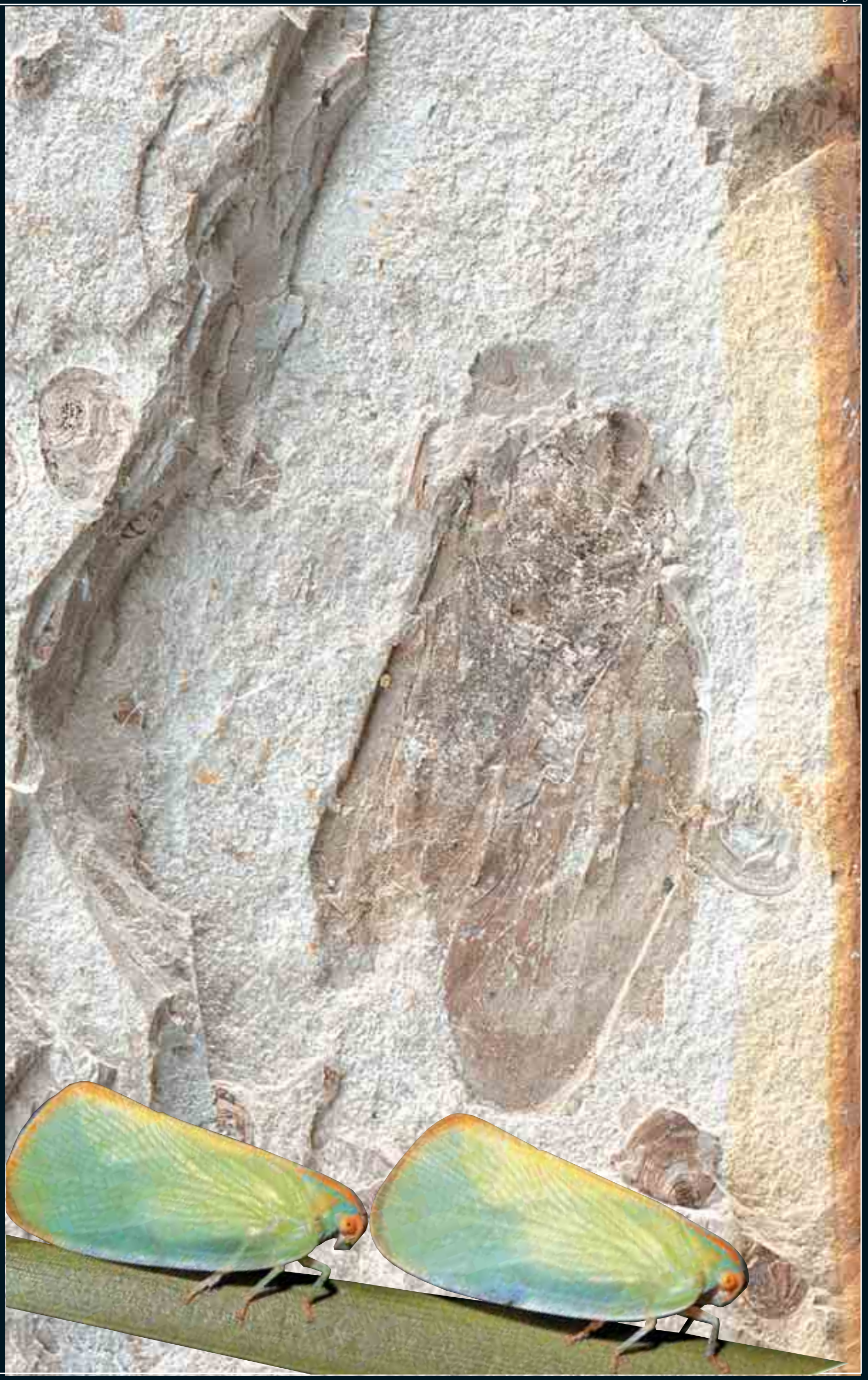
PLANTHOPPER

Age: 156 to 150 million years old

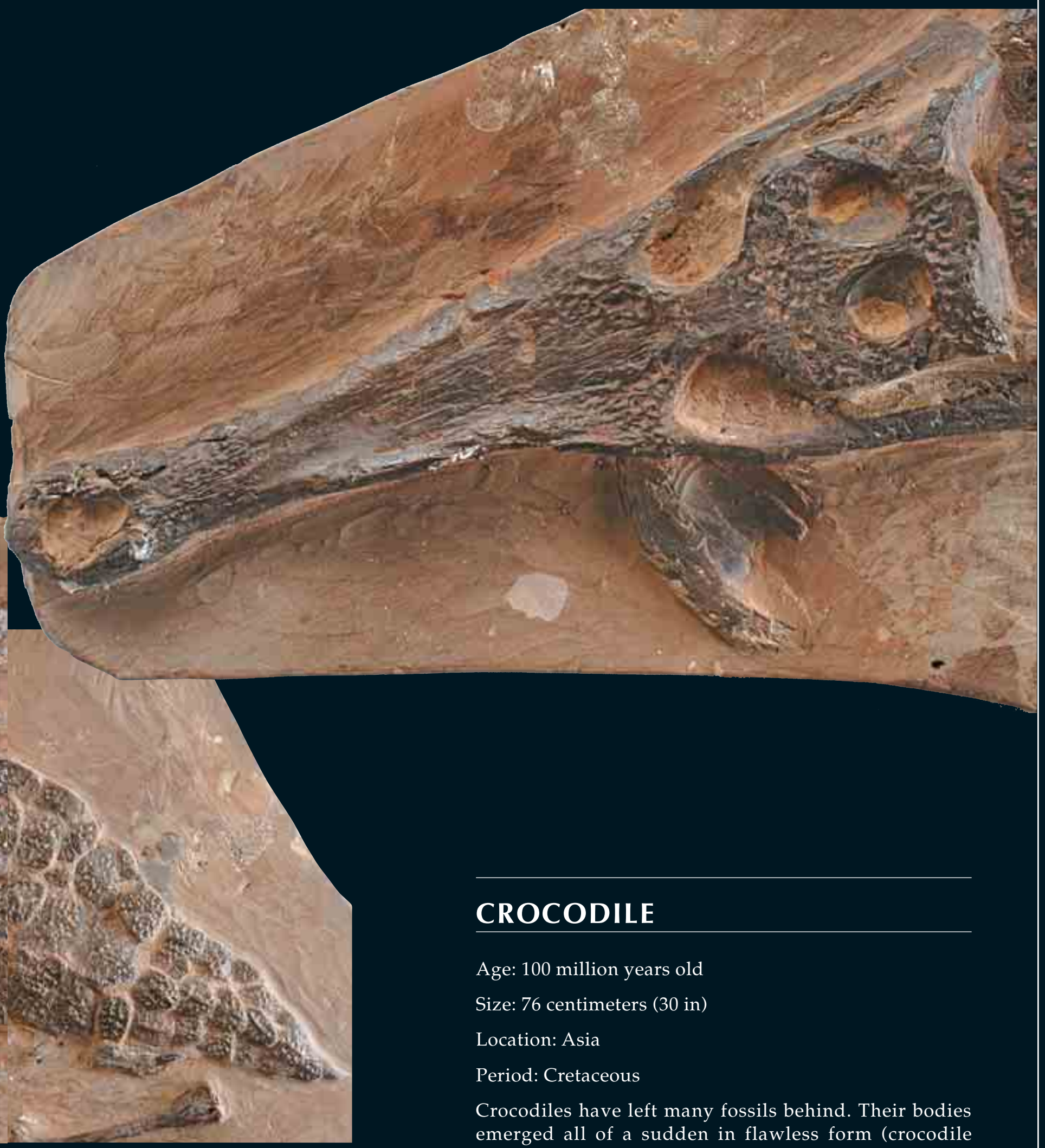
Location: Beipiao, Liaoning Province

Period: Upper Jurassic

Insects whose structures have not changed in 150 million years totally refute the so-called evolution of living creatures from primitive to advanced forms. The structures that plant insects displayed 150 million years ago, 120 million years ago, and today are all the same.







CROCODILE

Age: 100 million years old

Size: 76 centimeters (30 in)

Location: Asia

Period: Cretaceous

Crocodiles have left many fossils behind. Their bodies emerged all of a sudden in flawless form (crocodile fossils date back 140 million years) and have reached the present day without undergoing any changes. There exists no difference between the 100-million-year-old crocodile pictured and a counterpart living today, which stresses this fact once again.



This sturgeon, 130 million years old, presents itself as positive and negative.

STURGEON

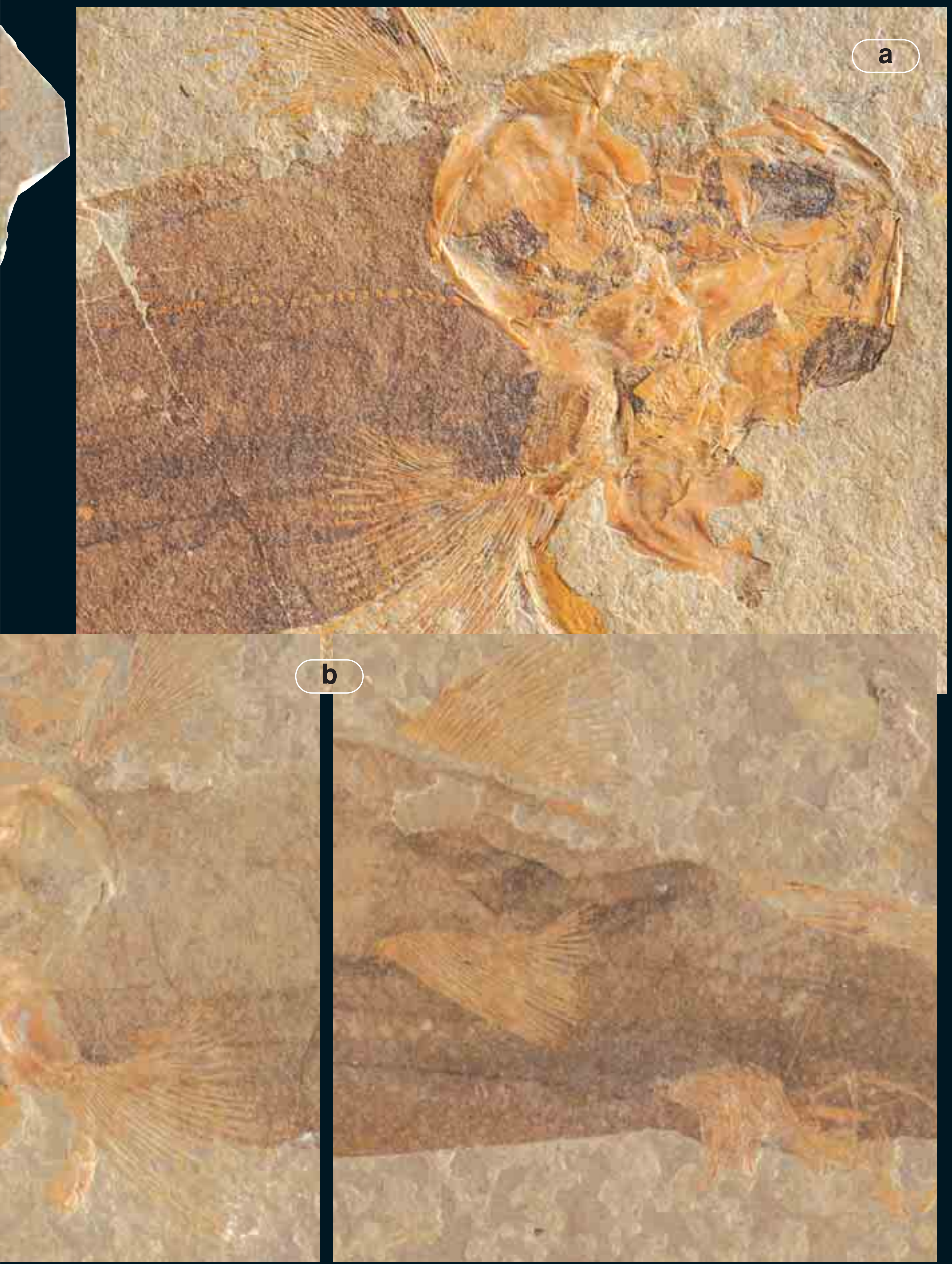
Age: 130 million years old

Size: 11.6 centimeters (4.6 in)

Location: Liaoning Province

Period: Cretaceous

Sturgeons living 130 million years ago have the same features as sturgeons that lived 146 million or 120 million years ago, or those alive today. Despite the passage of millions of years, sturgeons did not undergo any intermediate stages and thus refute evolutionists' claims.


a
b



This pair of fossils is between 54 and 37 million years old.





BLACK FISH

Age: 54 to 37 million years old

Size: 10 centimeters (4 in)

Location: Hubei, China

Period: Eocene

This is a fish that still lives along North Atlantic shores. Like all other living things, fish have remained unchanged for millions of years—in other words, they have not evolved. Black fish 54- to -37 million years old are no different from those of our own day.







TURTLE

Age: 150 million years old

Location: China

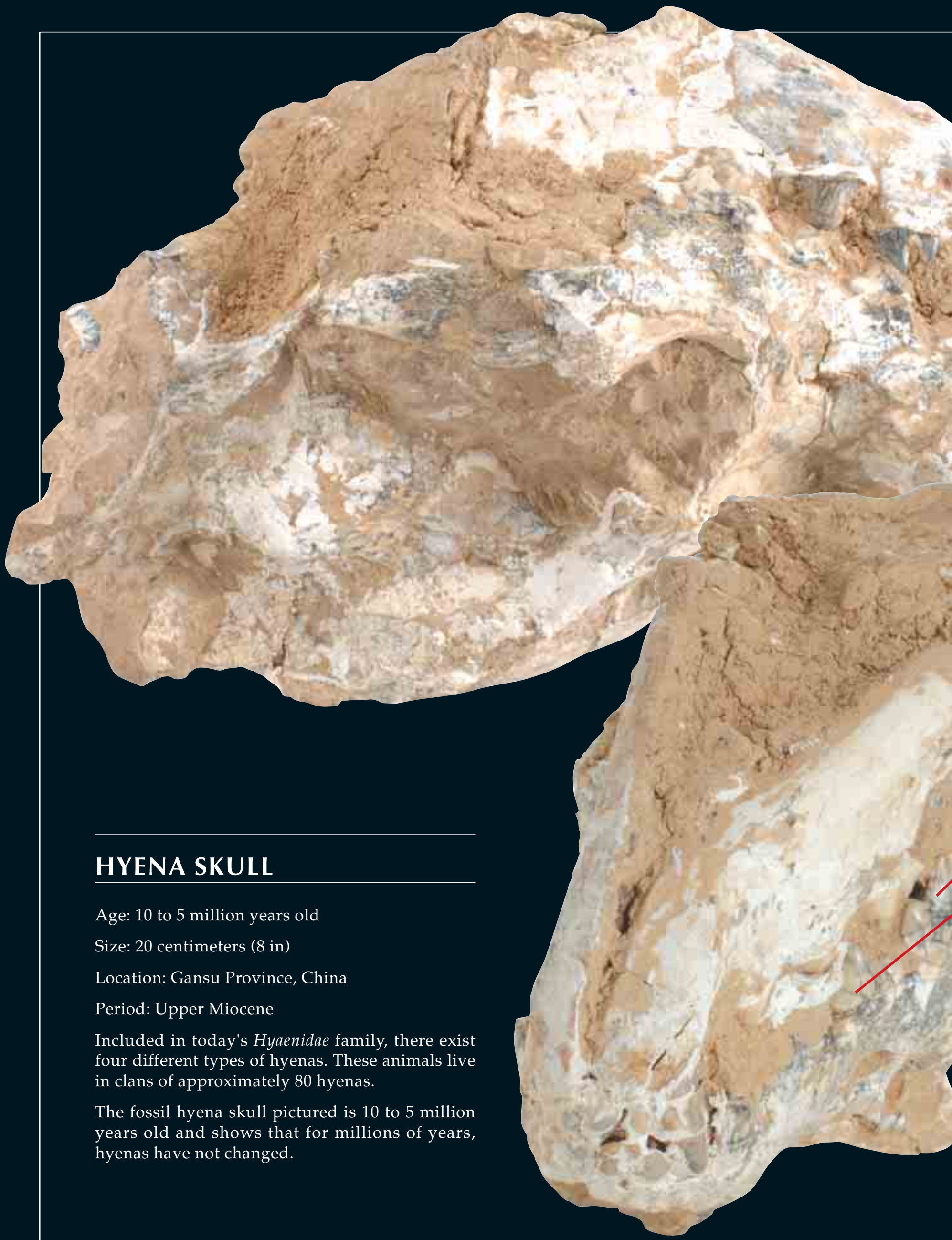
Period: Jurassic

If a living being preserves the same structure it had 150 million years ago, then this indicates that Darwinists' claim that living beings evolved gradually during long periods of time is unscientific. Turtles that remained unchanged over hundreds of millions of years have not evolved, but were created.









HYENA SKULL

Age: 10 to 5 million years old

Size: 20 centimeters (8 in)

Location: Gansu Province, China

Period: Upper Miocene

Included in today's *Hyaenidae* family, there exist four different types of hyenas. These animals live in clans of approximately 80 hyenas.

The fossil hyena skull pictured is 10 to 5 million years old and shows that for millions of years, hyenas have not changed.









STURGEON

Age: 146 to 65 million years old

Size: 20 centimeters (7.7 in); matrix: 23 centimeters (9 in) by 29 centimeters (11.5 in)

Location: Sihetun, Beipiao City, Liaoning Province

Formation: Jiulongsong Member, Chaomidianzi Formation (Jehol Group)

Period: Cretaceous

Fossils show that like all other classes of living creatures, fish also appeared suddenly with all their structures and with their perfect anatomy. An example is this 146- to 65-million-year-old fossil sturgeon which is no different from sturgeons in our own day.





COCKROACH

Age: 125 million years old

Size: 26 millimeters (1 in); matrix: 85 millimeters (3.3 in) by 77 millimeters (3 in)

Location: Chao Yang, Liaoning Province

Formation: Yixian Formation

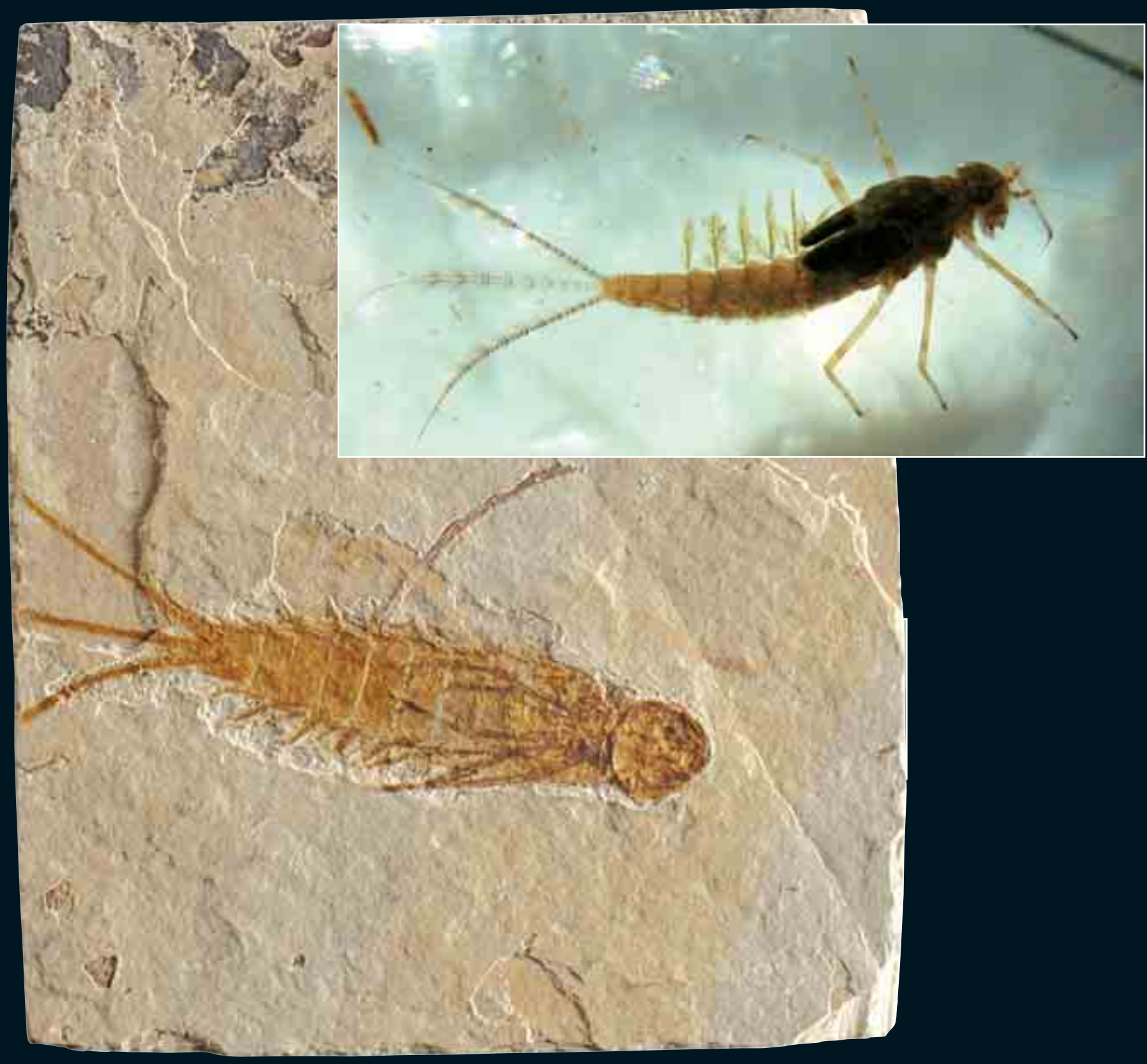
Period: Lower Cretaceous

Insects are arthropods belonging to the *Insecta* class. The oldest insect fossils date from the Devonian Period (417 to 354 million years ago). However, during the more recent Carboniferous Period (354 to 290 million years ago) various kinds of insects appeared all of a sudden. For instance, cockroaches appear suddenly complete with the structures they still have today. Betty Faber of the American Museum of Natural History says that 350-million-year-old cockroach fossils are identical with those of today. (M. Kusinitz, *Science World*, 4 February 1983, p. 1.)

The 125-million-year-old fossil in the picture is evidence that cockroaches have not evolved for hundreds of millions years.







MAYFLY LARVA

Age: 156 to 150 million years old

Formation: Yixian Formation

Location: Liaoning Province

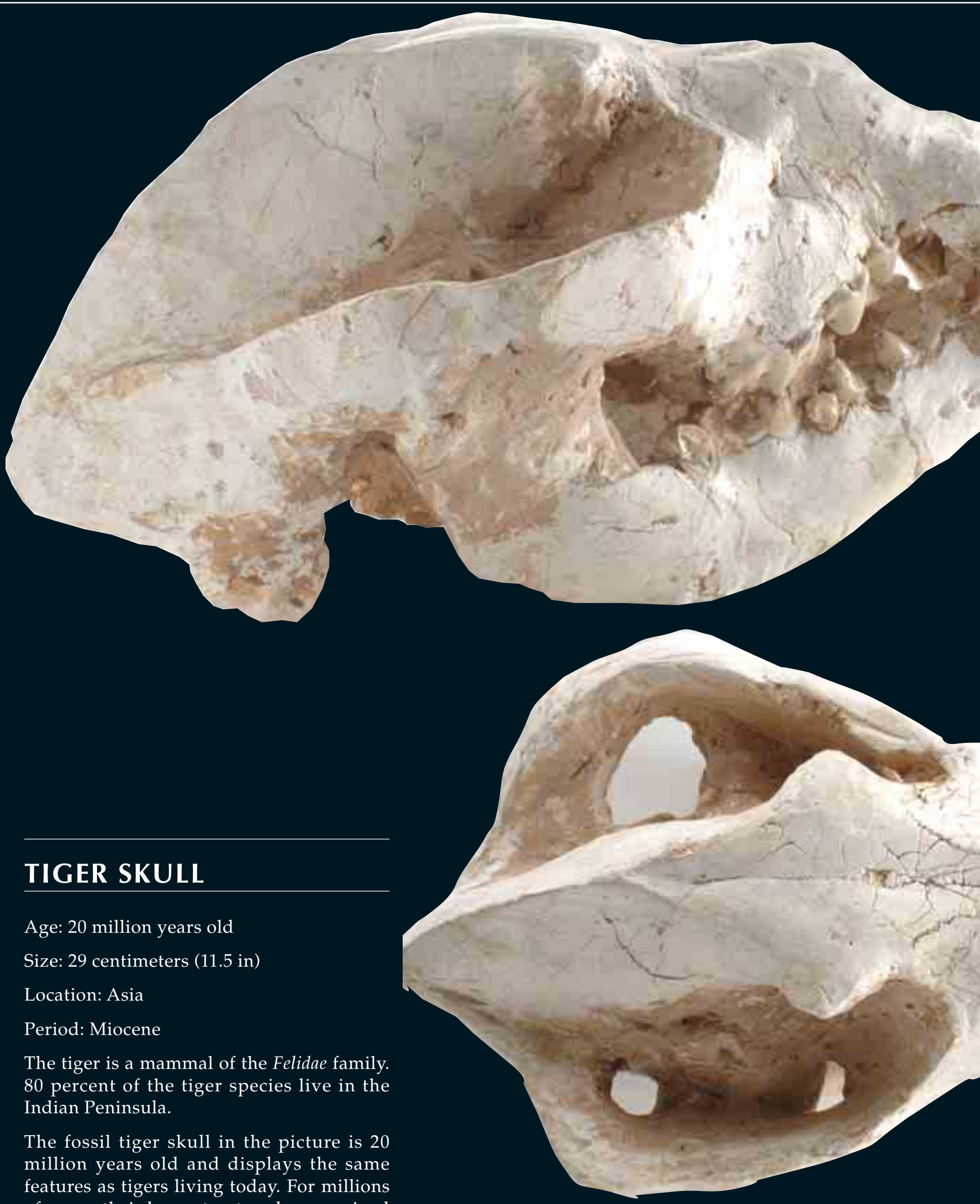
Period: Late Jurassic

As short-lived adults, mayflies live only for a few days, and some even for a few hours. The fossil pictured belongs to a mayfly larva. Today's mayflies and those that lived 156 to 150 million years ago are no different.









TIGER SKULL

Age: 20 million years old

Size: 29 centimeters (11.5 in)

Location: Asia

Period: Miocene

The tiger is a mammal of the *Felidae* family. 80 percent of the tiger species live in the Indian Peninsula.

The fossil tiger skull in the picture is 20 million years old and displays the same features as tigers living today. For millions of years, their bone structure has remained the same, refuting the theory of evolution.





RHINO SKULL

Age: 20 million years old

Size: 51 centimeters (20 in)

Location: Asia

Period: Miocene

Rhinos of the *Rhinocerotidae* family generally live in Africa and Asia, but have not changed for millions of years. The 20-million-year-old rhino skull pictured shows that rhinos have remained the same for millions of years.











MAYFLY LARVA

Age: 156 to 150 million years old

Formation: Yixian Formation

Location: Liaoning Province

Period: Late Jurassic

Mayfly larvae alive today and ones that are 156 to 150 million years old are the same, showing that evolution is a scenario not based on science.













STURGEON

Age: 144 to 127 million years old

Size: 48 centimeters (19 in)

Location: Sihetun, Beipiao City, Liaoning Province

Formation: Jiulongsong Member,

Chaomidianzi Formation (Jehol Group)

So far, no one has found an intermediate link to prove the so-called evolution of living creatures. This is also true for the so-called "evolution" of fish. All different classes of fish appear suddenly in the fossil record, and without any ancestors. There are hundreds of thousands of invertebrate fossils, hundreds of thousands of fish fossils, but not one single intermediate "missing link" fossil. One example showing that fish have always been fish is this 144- to 127-million-year-old fossil sturgeon.









WOLF SKULL

Age: 20 million years old

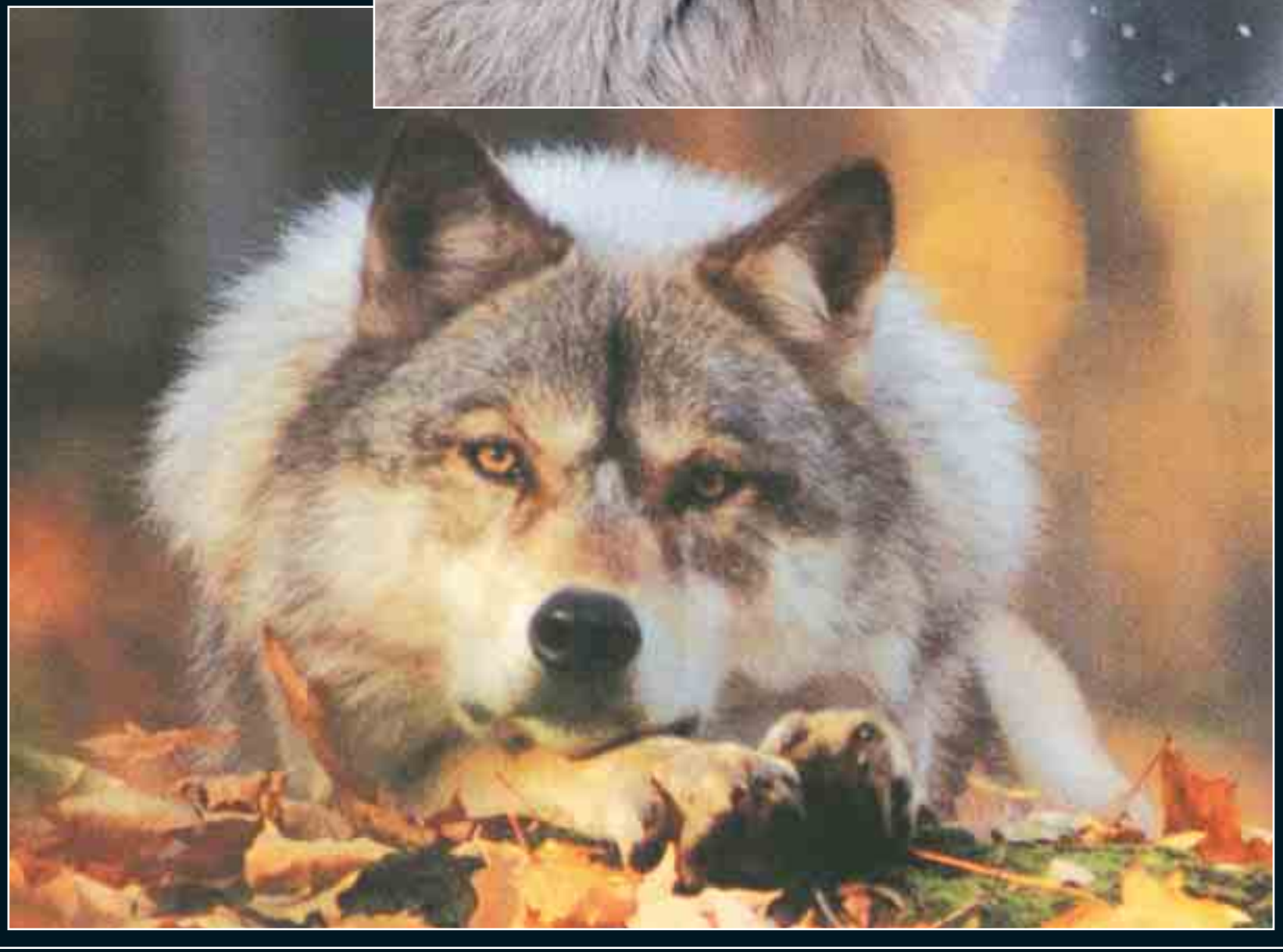
Size: 25 centimeters (10 in)

Location: Asia

Period: Miocene

Fossils of mammals also deny evolution. The fossil wolf skull pictured is 20 million years old. Wolves have preserved their structures for 20 million years, proving that the theory of evolution is invalid.





FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN NEW ZEALAND

The great majority of fossils from New Zealand belong to marine life forms. A large number of exceedingly well-preserved specimens belong to various marine phyla. Fossils from the Cretaceous Period are frequently encountered, together with others—albeit more rarely—from the Cambrian, Ordovician and Permian periods. In addition to animal fossils, various plant fossils from the Jurassic Period, extending unchanged right up to the present day, have also been unearthed.

New Zealand's fossil variety reveals exactly what all other fossil records reveal. No fossils at all have been discovered that might support the theory of evolution. All the discoveries show that living things came into being suddenly, with all their complex structures. In other words, they were created and remained unchanged for hundreds of millions of years. They never evolved.





Various types of moss living in Rotorua's thermal springs in New Zealand have remained unchanged almost from the beginning of the Earth's history.



Pictured is the New Zealand shale worn away by glaciers. Shales are the metamorphic rocks formed in the depths of the Earth during the collusion of continents.

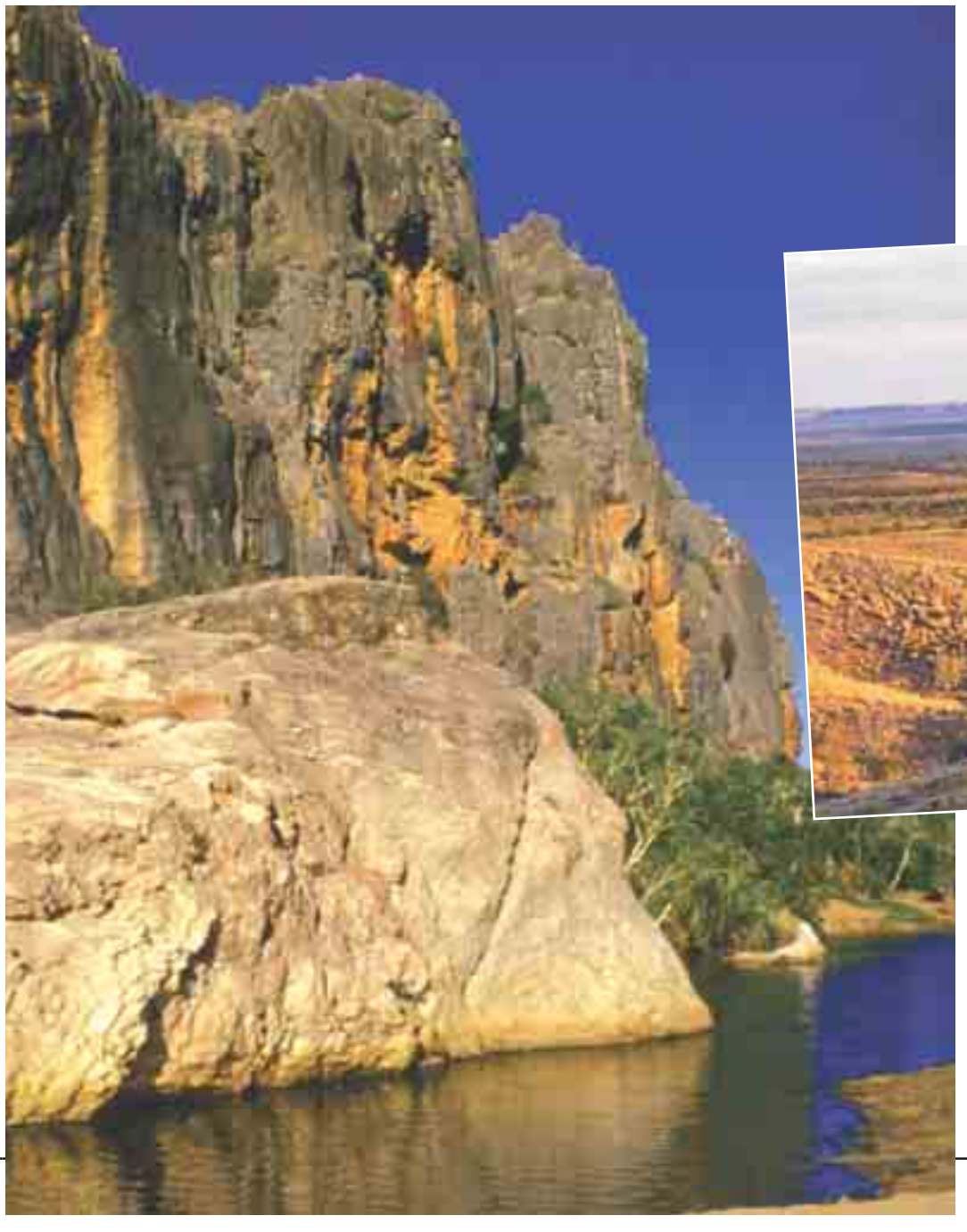
FOSSIL SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN AUSTRALIA



In Australia there are a large number of fossil fields, some of which the United Nations regards as historic preservation sites.

Australia and Antarctica are estimated to have separated from the giant continent of Gondwanaland some 40 to 30 million years ago. The climatic changes that subsequently took place over long periods of time are among the events that led to such large numbers and varieties of fossils in Australia. The many fossils obtained from the island country's fossil fields are important in our understanding of species diversity. Riversleigh, Bluff Downs, Murgon, Lightning Ridge and Naracoorte are some of the best known of these fossil fields.

A wide range and large number of well-preserved animals of the Cenozoic Era (65 million years to the present), from small frogs to kangaroos, have been obtained from these fields. In addition to these, which provide important information about the history of vertebrates, fossils of marine life forms dating back to the Paleozoic Era (543 to 251 million years ago) have also been discovered.





The biology of Australia is distinctive. Big reptiles and marsupials are common, whereas its vegetation is characterized with plants with thick and sticky leaves resistant to drought.

Windjana Gorge, with a geologic structure 350 million years old, is located in North Australia. This structure that once remained under an ocean contains many fossils from the Devonian Period.

CRINOID

Age: 265 million years old

Size: Matrix: 10 centimeters (3.9 in) by 16 centimeters (6.2 in)

Location: North West Basin, Australia

Period: Permian, Upper Artinskian

The crinoid fossil pictured is only one of the countless crinoid fossils uncovered in Australia. This 265-million-year-old crinoid is no different from crinoids in our own day, proving that for them, evolution has never occurred.







CRAB

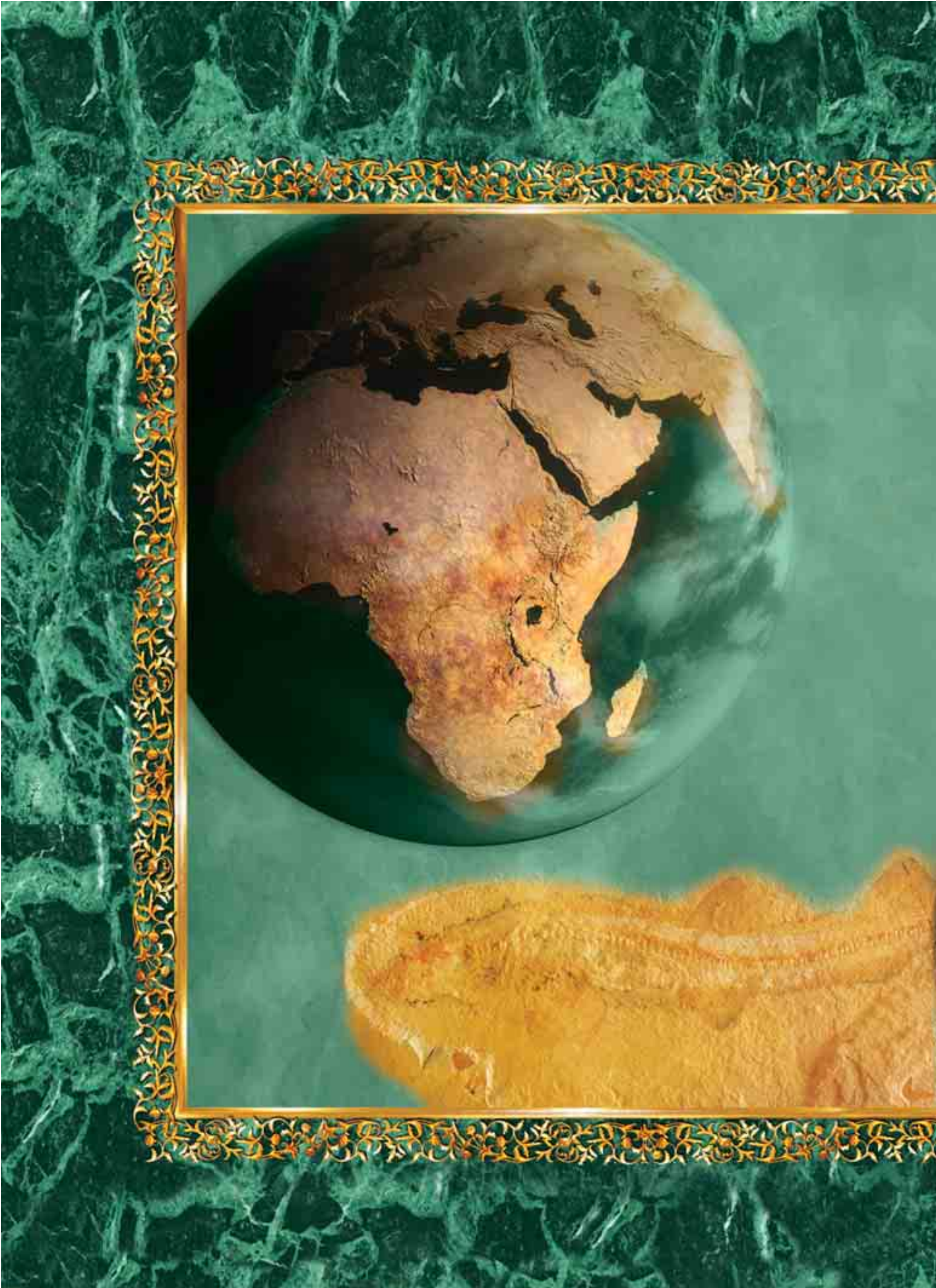
Age: 23 to 5 million years old

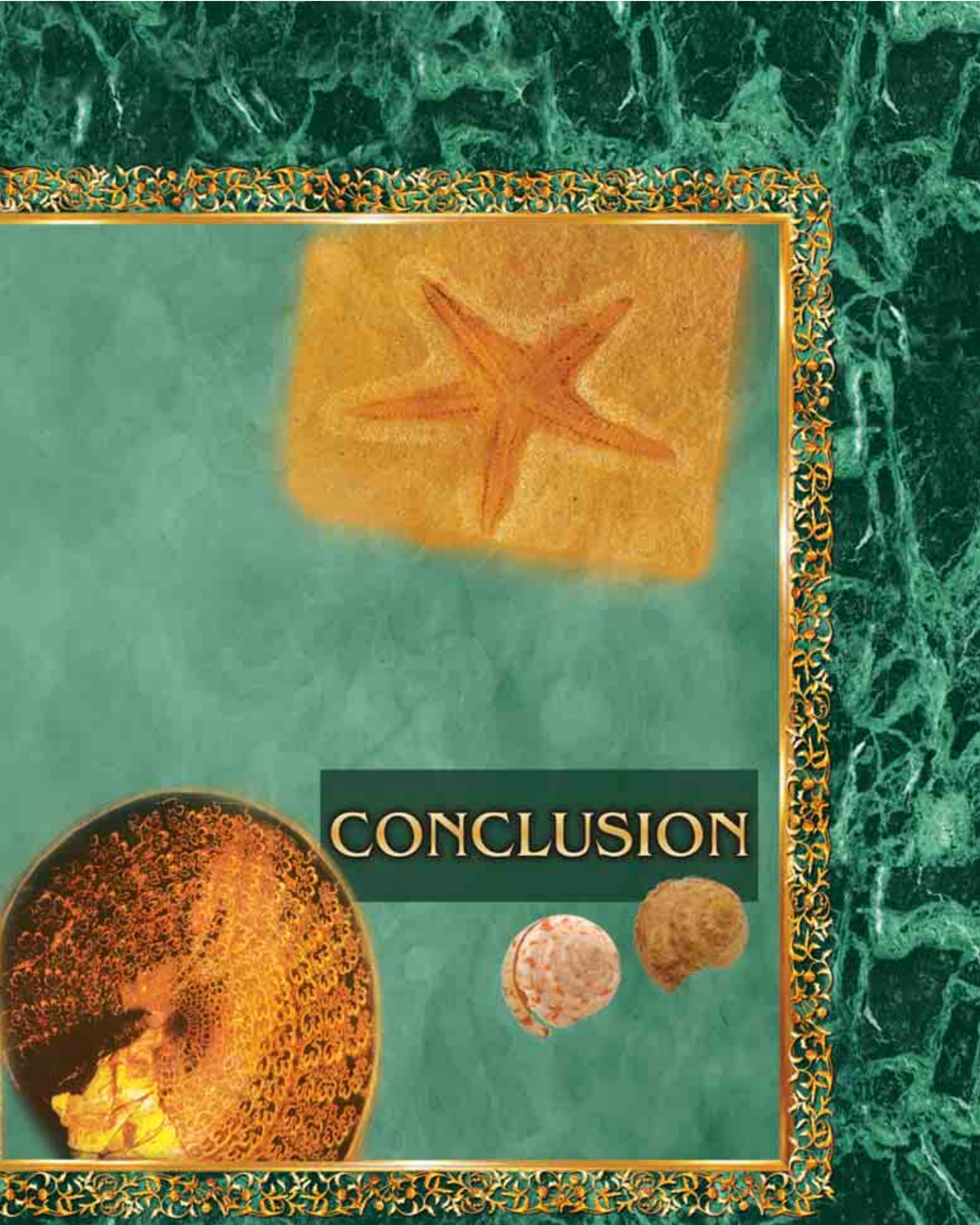
Location: New Zealand

Period: Miocene

Evidence that crabs have always been crabs and have not evolved is this 23- to 5-million-year-old fossil crab. This specimen and those crabs of our day share the same features, which shows that these living beings were created by God.






CONCLUSION

GOD CREATED THE UNIVERSE AND ALL LIVING THINGS

The theory of evolution, an outdated 19th century concept, has completely collapsed in the face of today's scientific facts. Darwinists have no scientific reply to offer in the face of the fossil record, which deals the most severe blow to the theory of evolution.

Darwinists cannot point to a single fossil suggesting that evolution ever took place, and resort to various means that they hope will camouflage this defeat they have suffered: Sometimes they attempt to portray fossils from various extinct species as intermediate forms, even though there is no truth to this whatsoever. Sometimes they seek to prove evolution—in their own eyes, at least—by pointing to counterfeit fossils. At other times, they try to deceive the public by way of completely imaginary illustrations. In doing all this, they also employ misleading headlines such as "Missing Link Found!" or "Our Ancestors Were Microbes" or "New Discovery Proves Evolution" in an effort to give the impression that the theory of evolution is unquestionable fact.

These methods may have been successful through the later 1800s and early 1900s, when science and technology were not as advanced as now. But in the 21st century, all the lies of evolutionists have been brought to light leaving Darwinists in a helpless position.

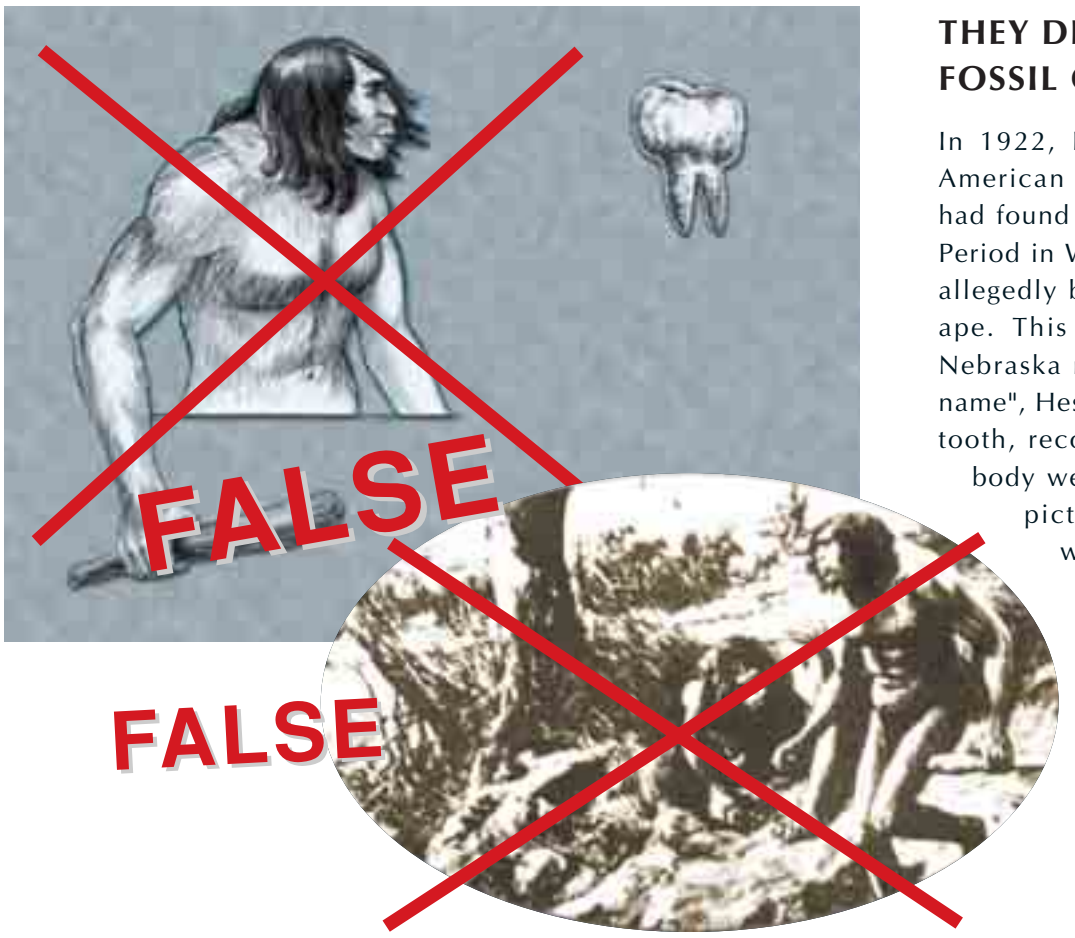
Today, even young children are becoming aware that there are no intermediate fossils pointing to evolution, that human beings are not descended from apes, that the highly developed and complex structures of living things cannot be accounted for in terms of the theory of evolution, and that Darwinism is the worst fraud in the history of science.

As revealed in the verse: **"No indeed, it is one of their blatant lies to say"** (Surat as-Saffat, 151), God tells us in the Qur'an that unbelievers turn their backs on faith by constantly coming up with falsehoods of one kind or another. Darwinists resort to various deceptions and make all kinds of unscientific claims in order to avoid having faith themselves and also to turn others away from religious moral values.

Indeed, it is emphasized in one verse: **"And even though they [unbelievers] used to say..."** (Surat as Saffat, 167) that



Archaeopteryx, used for years as the so-called evidence of the transition from reptile-to-bird fable, is an example of how evolutionists try to deceive people. It was claimed that Archaeopteryx, a 150-million-year-old bird, has some reptilian features and thus is a "missing link" between reptiles and birds. However, all recent scientific findings show that Archaeopteryx was a flying bird, invalidate these claims. Furthermore, teropod dinosaurs—the so-called reptilian ancestors of birds—are far younger than Archaeopteryx. This is another fact that evolutionists try to ignore.



THEY DESCRIBED A PIG'S TOOTH AS A FOSSIL OF "NEBRASKA MAN"

In 1922, Henry Fairfield Osborn, the director of the American Museum of Natural History, declared that he had found a fossil molar tooth belonging to the Pliocene Period in Western Nebraska near Snake Brook. This tooth allegedly bore common characteristics of both man and ape. This fossil came to be called "Nebraska man." Nebraska man was also immediately given a "scientific name", Hesperopithecus haroldcooki. Based on this single tooth, reconstructions of the Nebraska man's head and body were drawn. Moreover, Nebraska man was even pictured along with his wife and children, as a whole family in a natural setting. In 1927, other parts of the skeleton were also found. According to these newly discovered pieces, the tooth belonged neither to a man nor to an ape. It was realized that it belonged to an extinct species of wild American pig called Prosthennops.

those who have no faith constantly come up with excuses. Yet they will soon see and understand the truth. It is revealed in many verses that the time will come when unbelievers will realize and understand the truth. These verses tell us, in allusive terms, that Darwinists will also see the truth. Some of these verses read as follows:

But they have rejected it and they will soon know! (Surat as Saffat, 170)

Leave them to eat and enjoy themselves. Let false hope divert them. They will soon know. (Surat al Hijr, 3)

Let them be ungrateful for what We have given them! Let them enjoy themselves—they will soon know! (Surat al-'Ankabut, 66)

We hope that Darwinists, too, will also abandon their illogical stubbornness and accept the facts that everyone can see so clearly. The truth revealed by science is that the theory of evolution is wrong, and that the universe and living things are the creation of God.

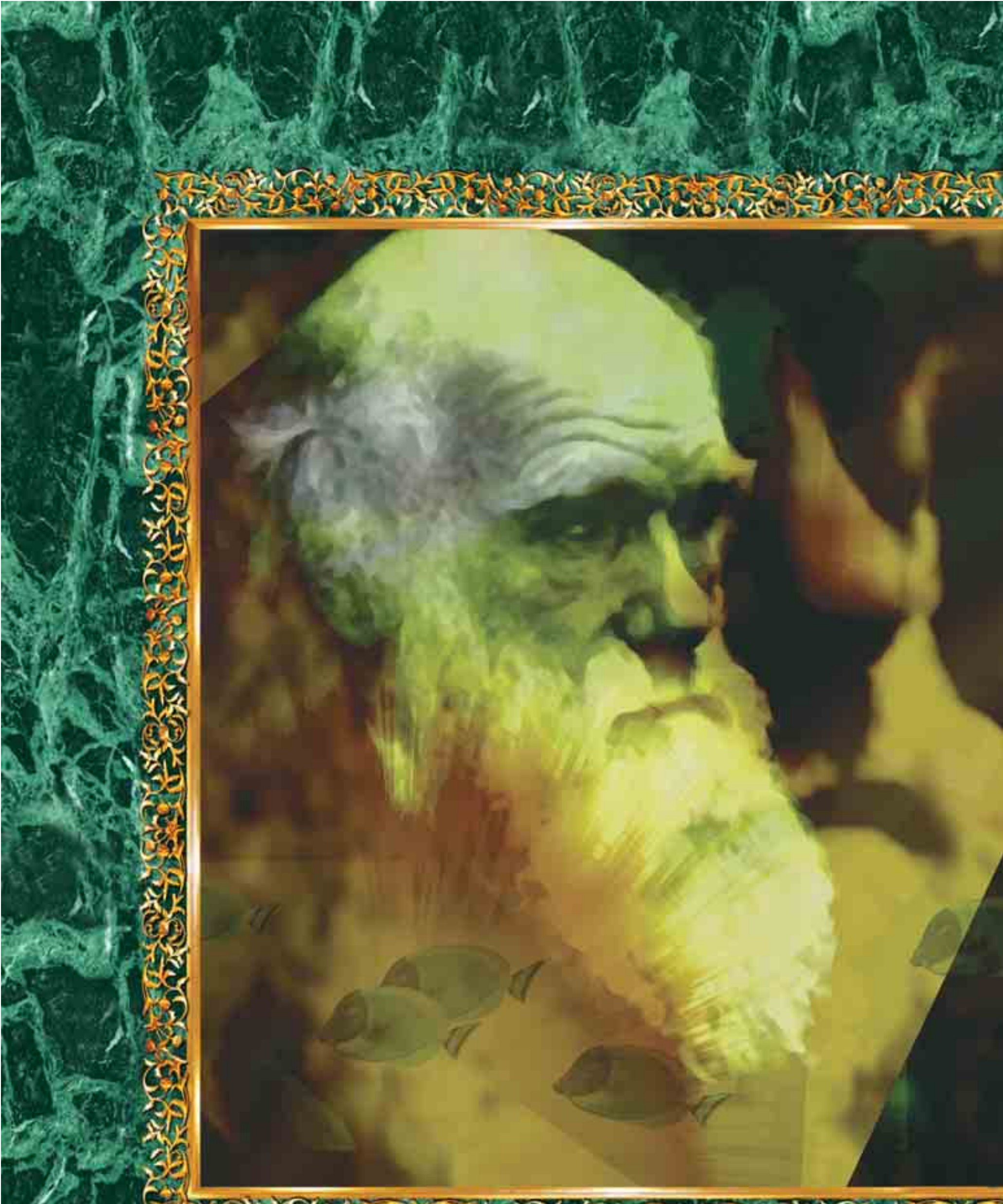
Fossils, some examples of which have been provided in this book, are all important proofs of God's creation. It is noted in several verses of the Qur'an that there is evidence above and beneath the ground that shows the fact of creation. For example, verse 137 of Surat as-Saffat states:

And you pass over them.

In all likelihood, this verse is referring to the fossil record that lies below the ground and reveals the true history of life. There are countless fossil specimens beneath the ground all over the world that show that living things have stayed the same since the moment they first came into existence and have not changed over the course of hundreds of millions of years—in short, that they never underwent evolution. All these fossils show that living things came into being fully formed and flawless, with all their complex features—in other words, that they were created by God.

Our Almighty Lord has created all living things in the finest form. All entities are manifestations of the might and greatness of God. Faced by these manifestations, a person's duty is to employ his or her reason and conscience and reflect that the universe has been created with a definite wisdom, to be grateful to our Lord, God, and to serve Him in the best possible way.

God is the Creator of everything and He is Guardian over everything. The keys of the heavens and Earth belong to Him. It is those who reject God's signs who are the losers. (Surat az Zumar, 62-63)





APPENDIX

THE COLLAPSE OF THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION

THE REAL IDEOLOGICAL ROOT OF TERRORISM: DARWINISM AND MATERIALISM

Most people think the theory of evolution was first proposed by Charles Darwin, and rests on scientific evidence, observations and experiments. However, the truth is that Darwin was not its originator, and neither does the theory rest on scientific proof. The theory consists of an adaptation to nature of the ancient dogma of materialist philosophy. Although it is not backed up by scientific discoveries, the theory is blindly supported in the name of materialist philosophy.

This fanaticism has resulted in all kinds of disasters. Together with the spread of Darwinism and the materialist philosophy it supports, the answer to the question "What is a human being?" has changed. People who used to answer: "God creates human beings and they have to live according to the beautiful morality He teaches", have now begun to think that "Man came into being by chance, and is an animal who developed by means of the fight for survival." There is a heavy price to pay for this great deception. Violent ideologies such as racism, fascism and communism, and many other barbaric world views based on conflict have all drawn strength from this deception.

This article will examine the disaster Darwinism has visited on the world and reveal its connection with terrorism, one of the most important global problems of our time.

The Darwinist Lie: "Life is conflict"

Darwin set out with one basic premise when developing his theory: **"The development of living things depends on the fight for survival. The strong win the struggle. The weak are condemned to defeat and oblivion."**



According to Darwin, there is a ruthless struggle for survival and an eternal conflict in nature. The strong always overcome the weak, and this enables development to take place. The subtitle he gave to his book *The Origin of Species, "The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life"*, encapsulates that view.

Furthermore, Darwin proposed that the "fight for survival" also applied between human racial groups. According to that fantastical claim, "favoured races" were victorious in the struggle. Favoured races, in Darwin's view, were white Europeans. African or Asian races had lagged behind in the struggle for survival. Darwin went further, and suggested that these races would soon lose the "struggle for survival" entirely, and thus disappear:

> At some future period, not very distant as measured by centuries, the civilised races of man will almost certainly exterminate, and replace the savage races throughout the world. At the same time the anthropomorphous apes… will no doubt be exterminated. The break between man and his nearest allies will then be wider, for it will intervene between man in a more civilised state, as we may hope, even than the Caucasian, and some ape **as low as a baboon, instead of as now between the negro or Australian and the gorilla.**[1]

The Indian anthropologist Lalita Vidyarthi explains how Darwin's theory of evolution imposed racism on the social sciences:

> His (Darwin's) theory of the survival of the fittest was warmly welcomed by the social scientists of the day, and they believed mankind had achieved various levels of evolution culminating in the white man's civilization. By the second half of the nineteenth century racism was accepted as fact by the vast majority of Western scientists.[2]



Darwin's Source of Inspiration: Malthus's Theory of Ruthlessness

Darwin's source of inspiration on this subject was the British economist Thomas Malthus's book *An Essay on the Principle of Population*. Left to their own devices, Malthus calculated that the human population increased rapidly. In his view, the main influences that kept populations under control were disasters such as war, famine and disease. In short, according to this brutal claim, some people had to die for others to live. Existence came to mean "permanent war."



Thomas Robert Malthus

In the 19th century, Malthus's ideas were widely accepted. European upper class intellectuals in particular supported his cruel ideas. In the article **"The Scientific Background of the Nazi 'Race Purification' Programme"**, the importance 19th century Europe attached to Malthus's views on population is described in this way:

> In the opening half of the nineteenth century, throughout Europe, members of the ruling classes gathered to discuss the newly discovered "Population problem" and to devise ways of implementing the Malthusian mandate, to increase the mortality rate of the poor: **"Instead of recommending cleanliness to the poor, we should encourage contrary habits. In our towns we should make the streets narrower, crowd more people into the houses, and court the return of the plague. In the country we should build our villages near stagnant pools, and particularly encourage settlements in all marshy and unwholesome situations,"** and so forth and so on.[3]

As a result of this cruel policy, the weak, and those who lost the struggle for survival would be eliminated, and as a result the rapid rise in population would be balanced out. This so-called "oppression of the poor" policy was actually carried out in 19th century Britain. An industrial order was set up in which children of eight and nine were made to work sixteen hours a day in the coal mines and thousands died from the terrible conditions. The "struggle for survival" demanded by Malthus's theory led to millions of Britons leading lives full of suffering.

Influenced by these ideas, Darwin applied this concept of conflict to all of nature, and proposed that the strong and the fittest emerged victorious from this war of existence. Moreover, he claimed that the so-called struggle for survival was a justified and unchangeable law of nature. On the other hand, he invited people to abandon their religious beliefs by denying the Creation, and thus undermined at all ethical values that might prove to be obstacles to the ruthlessness of the "struggle for survival."

Humanity has paid a heavy price in the 20th century for the dissemination of these callous views which lead people to acts of ruthlessness and cruelty.

What 'The Law of the Jungle' Led to: Fascism

As Darwinism fed racism in the 19th century, it formed the basis of an ideology that would develop and drown the world in blood in the 20th century: Nazism.

A strong Darwinist influence can be seen in Nazi ideologues. When one examines this theory, which was given shape by Adolf Hitler and Alfred Rosenberg, one comes across such concepts as "natural selection", "selective mating", and "the struggle for survival between the races", which are repeated dozens of time in the works of Darwin. When calling his book *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle), Hitler was inspired by the Darwinist struggle for survival and the principle that victory went to the fittest. He particularly talks about the struggle between the races:

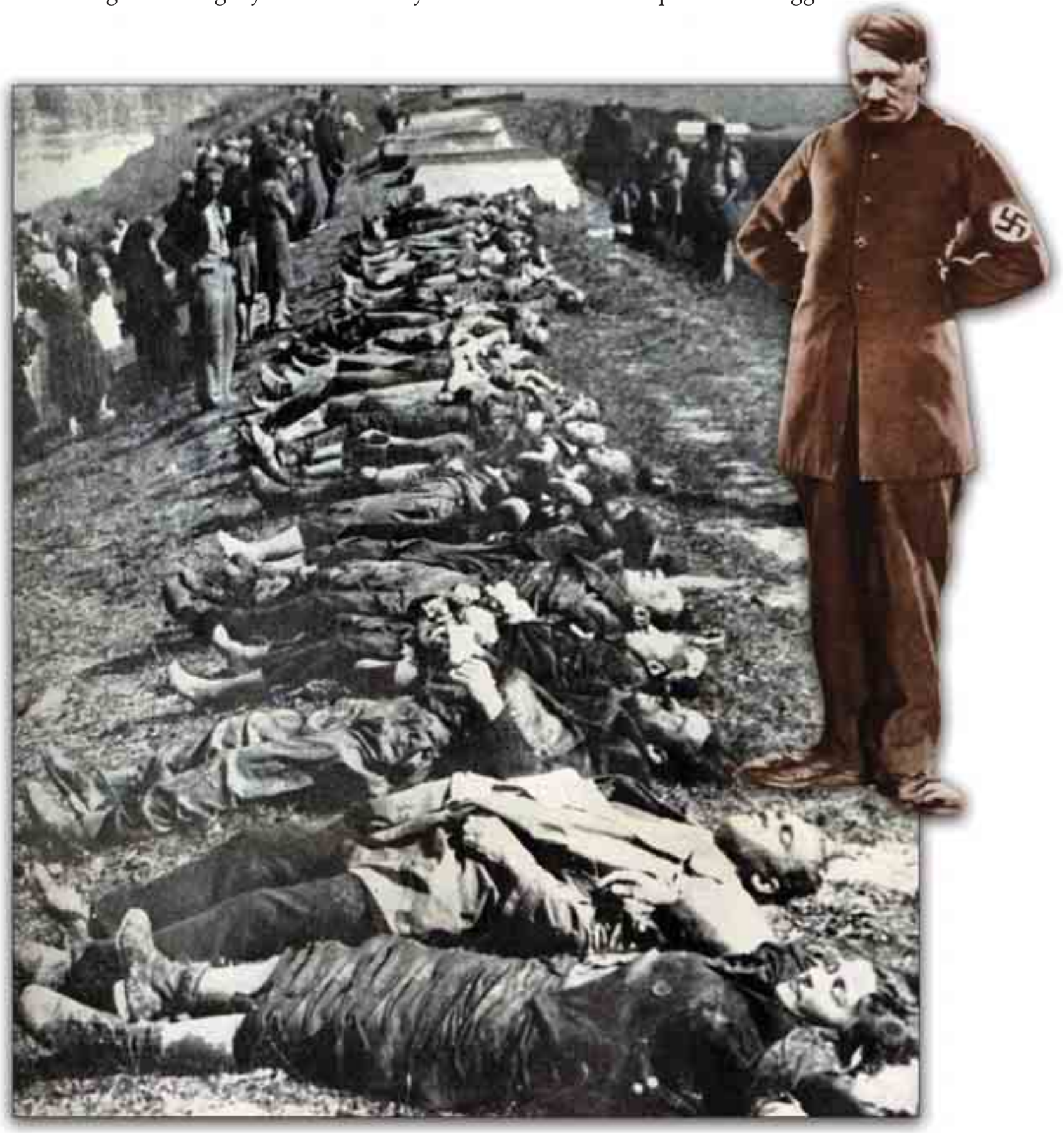
> History would culminate in a new millennial empire of unparalleled splendour, based on a new racial hierarchy ordained by nature herself.[4]

In the 1933 Nuremberg party rally, Hitler proclaimed that "a higher race subjects to itself a lower race… a right which we see in nature and which can be regarded as the sole conceivable right".

That the Nazis were influenced by Darwinism is a fact that almost all historians who are expert in the matter accept. The historian Hickman describes Darwinism's influence on Hitler as follows:

> (Hitler) was a firm believer and preacher of evolution. Whatever the deeper, profound, complexities of his psychosis, it is certain that [the concept of struggle was important because]… his book, Mein Kampf, clearly set forth a number of evolutionary ideas, particularly those emphasizing struggle, survival of the fittest and the extermination of the weak to produce a better society.[5]

Hitler, who emerged with these views, dragged the world to violence that had never before been seen. Many ethnic and political groups, and especially the Jews, were exposed to terrible cruelty and slaughter in the Nazi concentration camps. World War II, which began with the Nazi invasion, cost 55 million lives. What lay behind the greatest tragedy in world history was Darwinism's concept of the "struggle for survival."



The Bloody Alliance: Darwinism and Communism

While fascists are found on the right wing of Social Darwinism, the left wing is occupied by communists. Communists have always been among the fiercest defenders of Darwin's theory.

This relationship between Darwinism and communism goes right back to the founders of both these "isms". Marx and Engels, the founders of communism, read Darwin's *The Origin of Species* as soon as it came out, and were amazed at its 'dialectical materialist' attitude. The correspondence between Marx and Engels showed that they saw Darwin's theory as "containing the basis in natural history for communism". In his book *The Dialectics of Nature*, which he wrote under the influence of Darwin, Engels was full of praise for Darwin, and tried to make his own contribution to the theory in the chapter "The Part Played by Labour in the Transition from Ape to Man".

Russian communists who followed in the footsteps of Marx and Engels, such as Plekhanov, Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin, all agreed with Darwin's theory of evolution. Plekhanov, who is seen as the founder of Russian communism, regarded **marxism as "Darwinism in its application to social science**".[6]

Trotsky said, **"Darwin's discovery is the highest triumph of the dialectic in the whole field of organic matter."** [7]



'Darwinist education' had a major role in the formation of communist cadres. For instance, historians note the fact that **Stalin was religious in his youth, but became an atheist primarily because of Darwin's books.**[8]

Mao, who established communist rule in China and killed millions of people, openly stated that **"Chinese socialism is founded upon Darwin and the theory of evolution."** [9]

The Harvard University historian James Reeve Pusey goes into great detail regarding Darwinism's effect on Mao and Chinese communism in his research book *China and Charles Darwin*.[10]

In short, there is an unbreakable link between the theory of evolution and communism. The theory claims that living things are the product of chance, and provides a so-called scientific support for atheism. Communism, an atheist ideology, is for that reason firmly tied to Darwinism. Moreover, the theory of evolution proposes that development in nature is possible thanks to conflict (in other words "the struggle for survival") and supports the con-

cept of "dialectics" which is fundamental to communism.

If we think of the communist concept of "dialectical conflict", which killed some 120 million people during the 20th century, as a "killing machine" then we can better understand the dimensions of the disaster that Darwinism visited on the planet.

Darwinism and Terrorism

As we have so far seen, Darwinism is at the root of various ideologies of violence that have spelled disaster to mankind in the 20th century. The fundamental concept behind this understanding and method is **"fighting whoever is not one of us."**

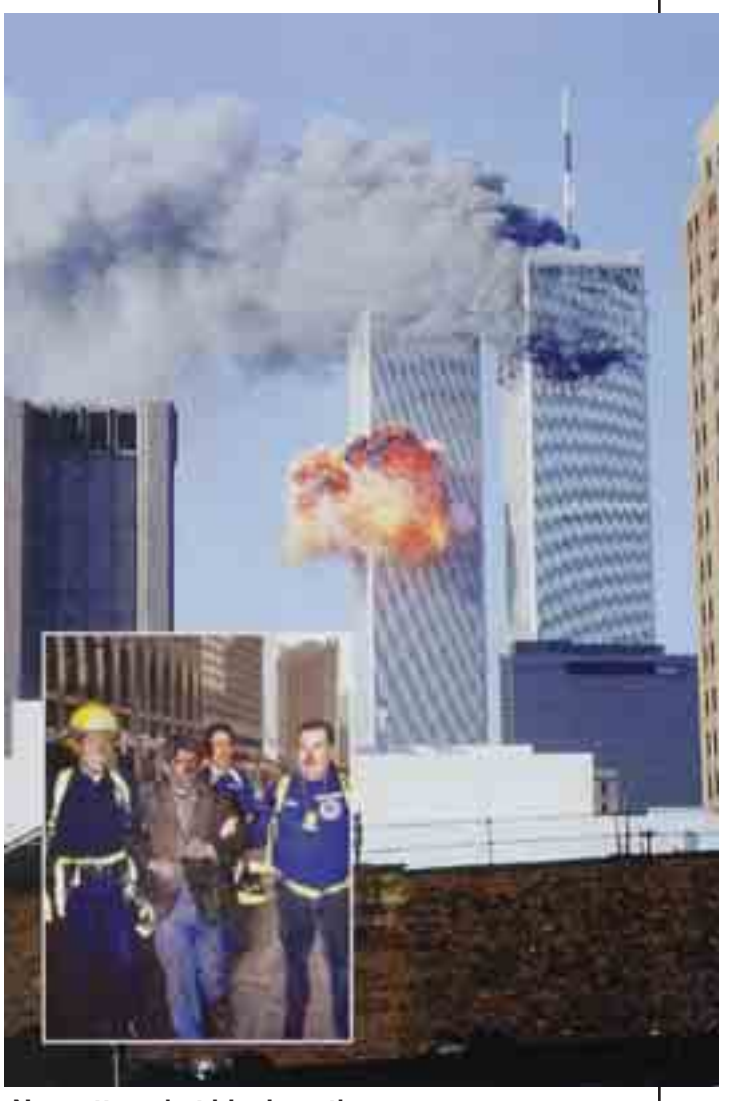
We can explain this in the following way: There are different beliefs, worldviews and philosophies in the world. It is very natural that all these diverse ideas have traits opposing one another. However, these different stances can look at each other in one of two ways:

1) They can respect the existence of those who are not like them and try to establish dialogue with them, employing a humane method. Indeed, this method conforms with the morality of the Qur'an.

2) They can choose to fight others, and to try to secure an advantage by damaging them, in other words, to behave like a wild animal. This is a method employed by materialism, that is, irreligion.

The horror we call terrorism is nothing other than a statement of the second view.

When we consider the difference between these two approaches, we can see that the idea of **"man as a fighting animal"** which Darwinism has subconsciously imposed on people is particularly influential. Individuals and groups who choose the way of conflict may never have heard of Darwinism and the principles of that ideology. But at the end of the day they agree with a view whose philosophical basis rests on Darwinism. What leads them to believe in the rightness of this view is such Darwinism-based slogans as "In this world, the strong survive", "Big fish swallow little ones", "War is a virtue", and "Man advances by waging war". Take Darwinism away, and these are nothing but empty slogans.



No matter what ideology they may espouse, those who perpetrate terror all over the world are, in reality, Darwinists. Darwinism is the only philosophy that places a value on—and thus encourages—conflict.

Actually, when Darwinism is taken away, no philosophy of 'conflict' remains. The three divine religions that most people in the world believe in, Islam, Christianity and Judaism, all oppose violence. All three religions wish to bring peace and harmony to the world, and oppose innocent people being killed and suffering cruelty and torture. Conflict and violence violate the morality that God has set out for man, and are abnormal and unwanted concepts. However, Darwinism sees and portrays conflict and violence as natural, justified and correct concepts that have to exist.

For this reason, if some people commit terrorism using the concepts and symbols of Islam, Christianity or Judaism in the name of those religions, you can be sure that those people are not Muslims, Christians or Jews. They are real Social Darwinists. They hide under a cloak of religion, but they are not genuine believers. Even if they claim to be serving religion, they are actually enemies of religion and of believers. That is because they are ruthlessly committing a crime that religion forbids, and in such a way as to blacken religion in peoples' eyes.

For this reason, the root of the terrorism that plagues our planet is not any of the divine religions, but in atheism, and the expression of atheism in our times: "Darwinism" and "materialism."

ISLAM IS NOT THE SOURCE OF TERRORISM,BUT ITS SOLUTION

Some people who say they are acting in the name of religion may misunderstand their religion or practice it wrongly. For that reason, it would be wrong to form ideas about that religion by taking these people as an example. The best way to understand a religion is to study its divine source.

The holy source of Islam is the Qur'an; and the model of morality in the Qur'an-Islam-is completely different from the image of it formed in the minds of some westerners. The Qur'an is based on the concepts of morality, love, compassion, mercy, humility, sacrifice, tolerance and peace, and a Muslim who lives by that morality in its true sense will be most polite, considerate, tolerant, trustworthy and accomodating. He will spread love, respect, harmony and the joy of living all around him.

Islam Is a Religion of Peace and Well-Being

The word Islam is derived from the word meaning "peace" in Arabic. Islam is a religion revealed to mankind with the intention of presenting a peacable life through which the infinite compassion and mercy of God manifest on earth. God calls all people to Islamic morals through through which mercy, compassion, tolerance and peace can be experienced all over the world. In Surat al-Baqara verse 208, God addresses the believers as follows:

You who believe! Enter absolutely into peace [Islam]. Do not follow in the footsteps of Satan. He is an outright enemy to you.

As the verse makes clear, security can only be ensured by 'entering into Islam', that is, living by the values of the Qur'an.

God Has Condemned Wickedness

God has commanded people to avoid committing evil; He has forbidden disbelief,



God calls people to peace and security, whereas irreligious ideologies encourage conflict and terror.

immorality, rebellion, cruelty, aggressiveness, murder and bloodshed. He describes those who fail to obey this command as "following in Satan's footsteps" and adopting a posture that is openly revealed to be sinful in the Qur'an. A few of the many verses on this matter in the Qur'an read:

But as for those who break God's contract after it has been agreed and sever what God has commanded to be joined, and cause corruption in the earth, the curse will be upon them. They will have the Evil Abode. (Surat ar-Ra'd: 25)

Seek the abode of the hereafter with what God has given you, without forgetting your portion of the world. And do good as God has been good to you. And do not seek to cause mischief on earth. God does not love mischief makers. (Surat al-Qasas: 77)

As we can see, God has forbidden every kind of mischievous acts in the religion of Islam including terrorism and violence, and condemned those who commit such deeds. A Muslim lends beauty to the world and improves it.

Islam Defends Tolerance and Freedom of Speech

Islam is a religion which provides and guarantees freedom of ideas, thought and life. It has issued commands to prevent and forbid tension, disputes, slander and even negative thinking among people.

In the same way that it is determinedly opposed to terrorism and all acts of violence, it has also forbidden even the slightest ideological pressure to be put on them:

There is no compulsion in religion. Right guidance has become clearly distinct from error. Anyone who rejects false gods and believes in God has grasped the Firmest Handhold, which will never give way. God is All-Hearing, All-Knowing. (Surat al-Baqara: 256)

So remind, you need only to remind. You cannot compel them to believe. (Surat al-Ghashiyah: 22)

Forcing people to believe in a religion or to adopt its forms of belief is completely contrary to the essence and spirit of Islam. According to Islam, true faith is only possible with free will and freedom of conscience. Of course, Muslims can advise and encourage each other about the features of Qur'anic morality, but they will never resort to compulsion, nor any kind of physical or psychological pressure. Neither will they use any worldly privilege to turn someone towards religion.

Let us imagine a completely opposite model of society. For example, a world in which people are forced by law to practice religion. Such a model of society is completely contrary to Islam because faith and worship are only of any value when they are directed to God by the free will of the individual. If a system imposes belief and worship on people, then they will become religious only out of fear of that system. From the religious point of view, what really counts is that religion should be lived for God's good pleasure in an environment where peopls' consciences are totally free.

God Has Made the Killing of Innocent People Unlawful

According to the Qur'an, one of the greatest sins is to kill a human being who has committed no fault.

...If someone kills another person – unless it is in retaliation for someone else or for causing corruption in the earth – it is as if he had murdered all mankind. And if anyone gives life to another person, it is as if he had given life to all mankind. Our Messengers came to them with Clear Signs but even after that many of them committed outrages in the earth. (Surat al-Ma'ida: 32)

Those who do not call on any other deity together with God and do not kill anyone God has made inviolate, except with the right to do so, and do not fornicate; anyone who does that will receive an evil punishment. (Surat al-Furqan: 68)

As the verses suggest, a person who kills innocent people for no reason is threatened with a great torment. God has revealed that killing even a single person is as evil as murdering all mankind. A person who observes God's limits can do no harm to a single human, let alone massacre thousands of innocent people. Those who assume that they can avoid justice and thus punishment in this world will never succeed, for they will have to give an account of their deeds in the presence of God. That is why believers, who know that they will give an account of their deeds after death, are very meticulous to observe God's limits.



God Commands Believers to be Compassionate and Merciful

Islamic morality is described in the Qur'an as:

...To be one of those who believe and urge each other to steadfastness and urge each other to compassion. Those are the Companions of the Right. (Surat al-Balad: 17-18)

As we have seen in this verse, one of the most important moral precepts that God has sent down to His servants so that they may receive salvation and mercy and attain Paradise, is to **"urge each other to compassion"**.

Islam as described in the Qur'an is a modern, enlightened, progressive religion. A Muslim is above all a person of peace; he is tolerant with a democratic spirit, cultured, enlightened, honest, knowledgeable about art and science and civilized.

A Muslim educated in the fine moral teaching of the Qur'an, approaches everyone with the love that Islam expects. He shows respect for every idea and he values art and aesthetics. He is conciliatory in the face of every event, diminishing tension and restoring amity. In societies composed of individuals such as this, there will be a more developed civilization, a higher social morality, more joy, happiness, justice, security, abundance and blessings than in the most modern nations of the world today.

God Has Commanded Tolerance and Forgiveness

The concept of forgiveness and tolerance, described in the words, **'Make allowences for people'** (Surat al-A'raf: 199), is one of the most fundamental tenets of Islam.

When we look at the history of Islam, the way that Muslims have translated this important feature of Qur'anic morality into the life of society can be seen quite clearly. Muslims have always brought with them an atmosphere of freedom and tolerance and destroyed unlawful practices wherever they have gone. They have enabled people whose religions, languages and cultures are completely different from one another to live together in peace and harmony under one roof, and provided peace and harmony for its own members. One of the most important reasons for the centuries-long existence of the Ottoman Empire, which spread over an enormous region, was the atmosphere of tolerance and understanding that Islam brought with it. Muslims, who have been known for their tolerant and loving natures for centuries, have always been the most compassionate and just of people. Within this multi-national structure, all ethnic groups have been free to live according to their own religions, and their own rules.

True tolerance can only bring peace and well-being to the world when implemented along the lines set out in the Qur'an. Attention is drawn to this fact in a verse which reads:

A good action and a bad action are not the same. Repel the bad with something better and, if there is enmity between you and someone else, he will be like a bosom friend. (Surat al-Fussilat: 34)

Conclusion

All of this shows that the morality that Islam recommends to mankind brings to the world the virtues of peace, harmony and justice. The barbarism known as terrorism, that is so preoccupying the world at present, is the work of ignorant and fanatical people, completely estranged fromQur'anic morality, and who have absolutely nothing to do with religion. The solution to these people and groups who try to carry out their savagery under the mask of religion is the teaching of true Qur'anic morality. In other words, Islam and Qur'anic morality are solutions to the scourge of terrorism, not supporters of it.

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INTRODUCTION

WHY THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION?

For some people the theory of evolution or Darwinism has only scientific connotations, with seemingly no direct implication in their daily lives. This is, of course, a common misunderstanding. Far beyond just being an issue within the framework of the biological sciences, the theory of evolution constitutes the underpinning of a deceptive philosophy that has held sway over a large number of people: Materialism.

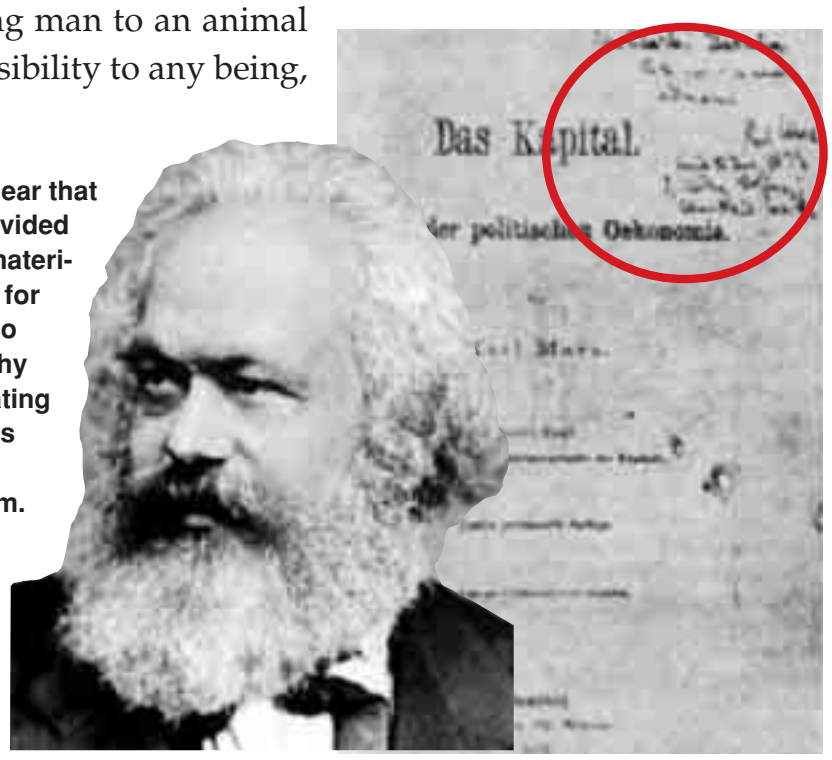
Materialist philosophy, which accepts only the existence of matter and presupposes man to be 'a heap of matter', asserts that he is no more than an animal, with 'conflict' the sole rule of his existence. Although propagated as a modern philosophy based on science, materialism is in fact an ancient dogma with no scientific basis. Conceived in Ancient Greece, the dogma was rediscovered by the atheistic philosophers of the 18th century. It was then implanted in the 19th century into several science disciplines by thinkers such as Karl Marx, Charles Darwin and Sigmund Freud. In other words science was distorted to make room for materialism.

The past two centuries have been a bloody arena of materialism: Ideologies based on materialism (or competing ideologies arguing against materialism, yet sharing its basic tenets) have brought permanent violence, war and chaos to the world. Communism, responsible for the death of 120 million people, is the direct outcome of materialistic philosophy. Fascism, despite pretending to be an alternative to the materialistic world-view, accepted the fundamental materialist concept of progress though conflict and sparked off oppressive regimes, massacres, world wars and genocide.

Besides these two bloody ideologies, individual and social ethics have also been corrupted by materialism.

The deceptive message of materialism, reducing man to an animal whose existence is coincidental and with no responsibility to any being, demolished moral pillars such as love, mercy, self-sacrifice, modesty, honesty and justice. Having been misled by the materialists' motto "life is a struggle", people came to see their lives as nothing more than a clash of interests which, in turn, led to life according to the law of the jungle.

Traces of this philosophy, which has a lot to answer as regards man-made disasters of the last two centuries, can be found



Karl Marx made it clear that Darwin's theory provided a solid ground for materialism and thus also for communism. He also showed his sympathy to Darwin by dedicating Das Kapital, which is considered as his greatest work, to him. In the German edition of the book, he wrote: "From a devoted admirer to Charles Darwin"

in every ideology that perceives differences among people as a 'reason for conflict'. That includes the terrorists of the present day who claim to uphold religion, yet commit one of the greatest sins by murdering innocent people.

The theory of evolution, or Darwinism, comes in handy at this point by completing the jigsaw puzzle. It provides the myth that materialism is a scientific idea. That is why, Karl Marx, the founder of communism and dialectical materialism, wrote that Darwinism was "the basis in natural history" for his worldview.[1]

However, that basis is rotten. Modern scientific discoveries reveal over and over again that the popular belief associating Darwinism with science is false. Scientific evidence refutes Darwinism comprehensively and reveals that the origin of our existence is not evolution but creation. God has created the universe, all living things and man.

This book has been written to make this fact known to people. Since its first publication, originally in Turkey and then in many other countries, millions of people have read and appreciated the book. In addition to Turkish, it has been printed in English, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Bosnian, Arabic, Albanian, Urdu, Malay and Indonesian. (The text of the book is freely available in all these languages at www.evolutiondeceit.com.)

The impact of *The Evolution Deceit* has been acknowledged by standard-bearers of the opposing view. Harun Yahya was the subject of a *New Scientist* article called "Burning Darwin". This leading popular Darwinist periodical noted in its 22 April 2000 issue that Harun Yahya "is an international hero" sharing its concern that his books "have spread everywhere in the Islamic world."

Science, the leading periodical of the general scientific community, emphasized the impact and sophistication of Harun Yahya's works. The *Science* article "Creationism Takes Root Where Europe, Asia Meet", dated 18 May 2001, observed that in Turkey "sophisticated books such as *The Evolution Deceit and The Dark Face of Darwinism*... have become more influential than textbooks in certain parts of the country". The reporter then goes on to assess Harun Yahya's work, which has initiated "one of the world's strongest anti-evolution movements outside of North America".

Although such evolutionist periodicals note the impact of *The Evolution Deceit*, they do not offer any scientific replies to its arguments. The reason is, of course, that it is simply not possible. The theory of evolution is in complete deadlock, a fact you will discover as you read the following chapters. The book will help you realise that Darwinism is not a scientific theory but a pseudo-scientific dogma upheld in the name of materialist philosophy, despite counter evidence and outright refutation.

It is our hope that *The Evolution Deceit* will for a long time continue its contribution towards the refutation of materialist-Darwinist dogma which has been misleading humanity since the 19th century. And it will remind people of the crucial facts of our lives, such as how we came into being and what our duties to our Creator are.

INTELLIGENT DESIGN, in other words CREATION

It's important that the word "design" be properly understood. That God has created a flawless design does not mean that He first made a plan and then followed it. God, the Lord of the Earth and the heavens, needs no "designs" in order to create. God is exalted above all such deficiencies. His planning and creation take place at the same instant.

Whenever God wills a thing to come about, it is enough for Him just to say, "Be!"

As verses of the Qur'an tell us:

His command when He desires a thing is just to say to it, "Be!" and it is. (Surah Ya Sin: 82)

[God is] the Originator of the heavens and Earth. When He decides on something, He just says to it, "Be!" and it is. (Surat al-Baqara: 117)

FOREWORD

THE GREATEST MIRACLE OF OUR TIMES: BELIEF IN THE EVOLUTION DECEIT

All the millions of living species on the earth possess miraculous features, unique behavioural patterns and flawless physical structures. Every one of these living things has been created with its own unique detail and beauty. Plants, animals, and man above all, were all created with great knowledge and art, from their external appearances down to their cells, invisible to the naked eye. Today there are a great many branches of science, and tens of thousands of scientists working in those branches, that research every detail of those living things, uncover the miraculous aspects of those details and try to provide an answer to the question of how they came into being.

Some of these scientists are astonished as they discover the miraculous aspects of these structures they study and the intelligence behind that coming into existence, and they witness the infinite knowledge and wisdom involved. Others, however, surprisingly claim that all these miraculous features are the product of blind chance. These scientists believe in the theory of evolution. In their view, the proteins, cells and organs that make up these living things all came about by a string of coincidences. It is quite amazing that such people, who have studied for long years, carried out lengthy studies and written books about the miraculous functioning of just one organelle within the cell, itself too small to be seen with the naked eye, can think that these extraordinary structures came about by chance.

The chain of coincidences such eminent professors believe in so flies in the face of reason that their doing so leaves outside observers utterly amazed. According to these professors, a number of simple chemical substances first came together and formed a protein - which is no more possible than a randomly scattered collection of letters coming together to form a poem. Then, other coincidences led to the emergence of other proteins. These then also combined by chance in an organised manner. Not just proteins, but DNA, RNA, enzymes, hormones and cell organelles, all of which are very complex structures within the cell, coincidentally happened to emerge and come together. As a result of these billions of coincidences, the first cell came into being. The miraculous ability of blind chance did not stop there, as these cells then just happened to begin to multiply. According to the claim in question, another coincidence then organised these cells and produced the first living thing from them.

Billions of impossible events had to take place together for just one eye in a living thing to form. Here too the blind process known as coincidence entered the equation: It first opened two holes of the requisite size and in the best possible place in the skull, and then cells that happened by chance to find themselves in those places coincidentally began to construct the eye.

As we have seen, coincidences acted in the knowledge of what they wanted to produce. Right from the very start, "chance" knew what seeing, hearing and breathing were, even though there was not one example of such things anywhere in the world at that time. It displayed great intelligence and awareness, exhibited con-

siderable forward planning, and constructed life step by step. This is the totally irrational scenario to which these professors, scientists and researchers whose names are greatly respected and whose ideas are so influential have devoted themselves. Even now, with a childish stubbornness, they exclude anyone who refuses to believe in such fairy tales, accusing them of being unscientific and bigoted. There is really no difference between this and the bigoted, fanatical and ignorant medieval mentality that punished those who claimed the earth was not flat.

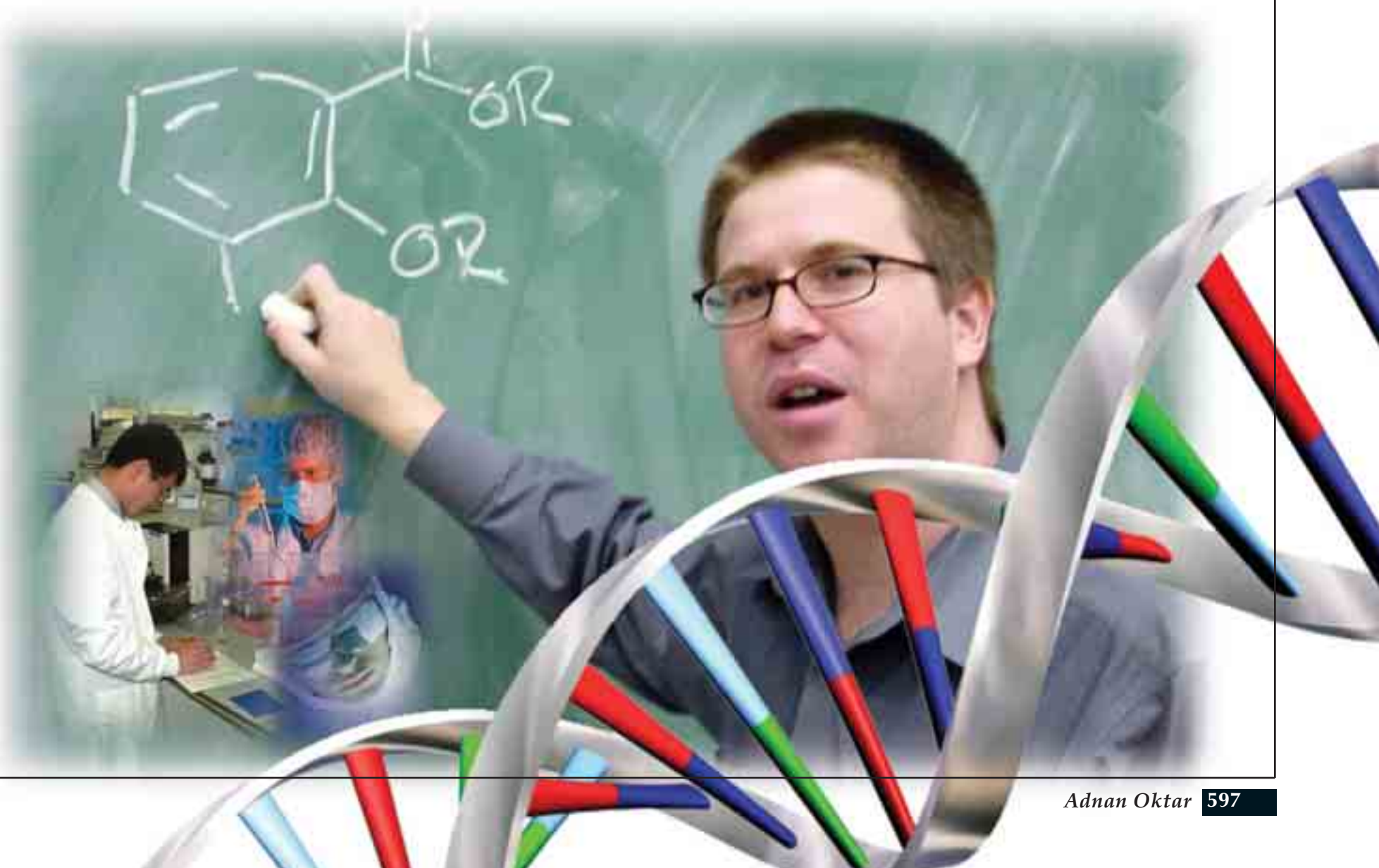
What is more, some of these people claim to be Muslims and believe in God. Such people find saying, "God created all of life" unscientific, and yet are quite able to believe instead that saying, "It came about in an unconscious process consisting of billions of miraculous coincidences" is scientific.

If you put a carved stone or wooden idol in front of these people and told them, "Look, this idol created this room and everything in it" they would say that was utterly stupid and refuse to believe it. Yet despite that they declare the nonsense that "The unconscious process known as chance gradually brought this world and all the billions of wonderful living things in it into being with enormous planning" to be the greatest scientific explanation.

In short, these people regard chance as a god, and claim that it is intelligent, conscious and powerful enough to create living things and all the sensitive balances in the universe. When told that it was God, the possessor of infinite wisdom, who created all living things, these evolutionist professors refuse to accept the fact, and maintain that unconscious, unintelligent, powerless billions of coincidences with no will of their own are actually a creative force.

The fact that educated, intelligent and knowledgeable people can as a group believe in the most irrational and illogical claim in history, as if under a spell, is really a great miracle. In the same way that God miraculously creates something like the cell, with its extraordinary organization and properties, this people are just as miraculously so blind and devoid of understanding as to be unable to see what is under their very noses. It is one of God's miracles that evolutionists are unable to see facts that even tiny children can, and fail to grasp them no matter how many times they are told.

You will frequently come across that miracle as you read this book. And you will also see that as well as being a theory that has totally collapsed in the face of the scientific facts, Darwinism is a great deceit that is utterly incompatible with reason and logic, and which belittles those who defend it.



CHAPTER 1

TO BE FREED FROM PREJUDICE

Most people accept everything they hear from scientists as strictly true. It does not even occur to them that scientists may also have various philosophical or ideological prejudices. The fact of the matter is that evolutionist scientists impose their own prejudices and philosophical views on the public under the guise of science. For instance, although they are aware that random events do not cause anything other than irregularity and confusion, they still claim that the marvellous order, plan, and design seen both in the universe and in living organisms arose by chance.

For instance, such a biologist easily grasps that there is an awe-inspiring harmony in a protein molecule, the building block of life, and that there is no probability that this might have come about by chance. Nevertheless, he alleges that this protein came into existence under primitive earth conditions by chance billions of years ago. He does not stop there; he also claims, without hesitation, that not only one, but millions of proteins formed by chance and then amazingly came together to create the first living cell. Moreover, he defends his view with a blind stubbornness. This person is an "evolutionist" scientist.

If the same scientist were to find three bricks resting on top of one another while walking along a flat road, he would never suppose that these bricks had come together by chance and then climbed up on top of each other, again by chance. Indeed, anyone who did make such an assertion would be considered insane.

How then can it be possible that people who are able to assess ordinary events rationally can adopt such an irrational attitude when it comes to thinking about their own existence?

It is not possible to claim that this attitude is adopted in the name of science: scientific approach requires taking both alternatives into consideration wherever there are two alternatives equally possible concerning a certain case. And if the likelihood of one of the two alternatives is much lower, for example if it is only one percent, then the rational and scientific thing to do is to consider the other alternative, whose likelihood is 99 percent, to be the valid one.

Let us continue, keeping this scientific basis in mind. There are two views that are set forth regarding how living beings came into being on earth. The first is that God creates all living beings in their present complex structure. The second is that life was formed by unconscious, random coincidences. The latter is the claim of the theory of evolution.

When we look at the scientific data, that of molecular biology for instance, we can see that there is no chance whatsoever that a single living cell-or even one of the millions of proteins present in this cell-could have come into existence by chance as the evolutionists claim. As we will illustrate in the following chapters, probabilistic calculations also confirm this many times over. So the evolutionist view on the emergence of living beings has zero probability of being true.

This means that the first view has a "one hundred percent" probability of being true. That is, life has been

consciously brought into being. To put it in another way, it was "created". All living beings have come into existence by the design of a Creator exalted in superior power, wisdom, and knowledge. This reality is not simply a matter of conviction; it is the normal conclusion that wisdom, logic and science take one to.

Under these circumstances, our "evolutionist" scientist ought to withdraw his claim and adhere to a fact that is both obvious and proven. To do otherwise is to demonstrate that he is actually someone who is exploiting science for his philosophy, ideology, and dogma rather than being a true scientist.

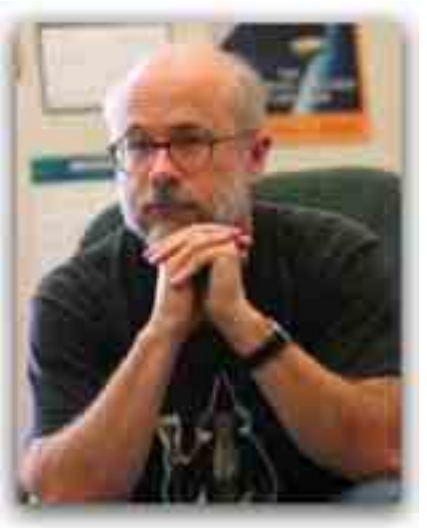
The anger, stubbornness, and prejudices of our "scientist" increase more and more every time he confronts reality. His attitude can be explained with a single word: "faith". Yet it is a blind superstitious faith, since there can be no other explanation for one's disregard of all the facts or for a lifelong devotion to the preposterous scenario that he has constructed in his imagination.

Blind Materialism

The false faith that we are talking about is the **materialistic philosophy**, which argues that matter has existed for all eternity and there is nothing other than matter. The theory of evolution is the so-called "scientific foundation" for this materialistic philosophy and that theory is blindly defended in order to uphold this philosophy. When science invalidates the claims of evolution-and that is the very point that has been reached here at the end of the 20th century-it then is sought to be distorted and brought into a position where it supports evolution for the sake of keeping materialism alive.

A few lines written by one of the prominent evolutionist biologists of Turkey is a good example that enables us to see the disordered judgement and discretion that this blind devotion leads to. This scientist discusses the probability of the coincidental formation of Cytochrome-C, which is one of the most essential enzymes for life, as follows:

> The probability of the formation of a Cytochrome-C sequence is as likely as zero. That is, if life requires a certain sequence, it can be said that this has a probability likely to be realised once in the whole universe. Otherwise, some metaphysical powers beyond our definition should have acted in its formation. To accept the latter is not appropriate to the goals of science. We therefore have to look into the first hypothesis.[2]



Michael Behe: "An embarrased silence surrounds the stark complexity of the cell"

This scientist finds it "more scientific" to accept a possibility "as likely as zero" rather than creation. However according to the rules of science, if there are two alternative explanations concerning an event and if one of them has "as likely as zero" a possibility of realisation, then the other one is the correct alternative. However the **dogmatic materialistic approach forbids the admittance of a superior Creator.** This prohibition drives this scientist-and many others who believe in the same materialist dogma-to accept claims that are completely contrary to reason.

People who believe and trust these scientists also become enthralled and blinded by the same materialistic spell and they adopt the same indifference when reading their books and articles.

This dogmatic materialistic point of view is the reason why many prominent names in the scientific community are atheists. Those who free themselves from the thrall of this spell and think with an open mind do not hesitate to accept the existence of a Creator. American biochemist Dr Michael J. Behe, one of those prominent names who support the movement to defend the fact of creation that has lately become very accepted, describes the scientists who resist believing in the creation of living organisms thus:

> Over the past four decades, modern biochemistry has uncovered the secrets of the cell. It has required tens of thousands of people to dedicate the better parts of their lives to the tedious work of the laboratory… The result of these cumulative efforts to investigate the cell- to investigate life at the molecular level-is a loud, clear, piercing cry of "design!". The result is so unambiguous and so significant that it must be ranked as one of the greatest achievements in the history of science… Instead a curious, embarrassed silence surrounds the stark complexity of the cell. Why does the scientific community not greedily embrace its startling discovery? Why is

the observation of design handled with intellectual gloves? The dilemma is that while one side of the [issue] is labelled intelligent design, the other side must be labelled God.[3]

This is the predicament of the atheist evolutionist scientists you see in magazines and on television and whose books you may be reading. All the scientific research carried out by these people demonstrates to them the existence of a Creator. Yet they have become so insensitised and blinded by the dogmatic materialist education they have absorbed that they still persist in their denial.

People who steadily neglect the clear signs and evidences of the Creator become totally insensitive. Caught up in an ignorant self-confidence caused by their insensitivity, they may even end up supporting an absurdity as a virtue. A good case in point is the prominent evolutionist Richard Dawkins who calls upon Christians not to assume that they have witnessed a miracle even if they see the statue of the Virgin Mary wave to them. According to Dawkins, "Perhaps all the atoms of the statue's arm just happened to move in the same direction at once-a low probability event to be sure, but possible." [4]



Richard Dawkins, busy with propagating evolution

The psychology of the unbeliever has existed throughout history. In the Qur'an it is described thus:

Even if We did send unto them angels, and the dead did speak unto them, and We gathered together all things before their very eyes, they are not the ones to believe, unless it is in God's plan. But most of them ignore [the truth]. (Surat al-An'am: 111)

As this verse makes clear, the dogmatic thinking of the evolutionists is not an original way of thinking, nor is it even peculiar to them. In fact, what the evolutionist scientist maintains is not a modern scientific thought but an ignorance that has persevered since the most uncivilised pagan communities.

The same psychology is defined in another verse of the Qur'an:

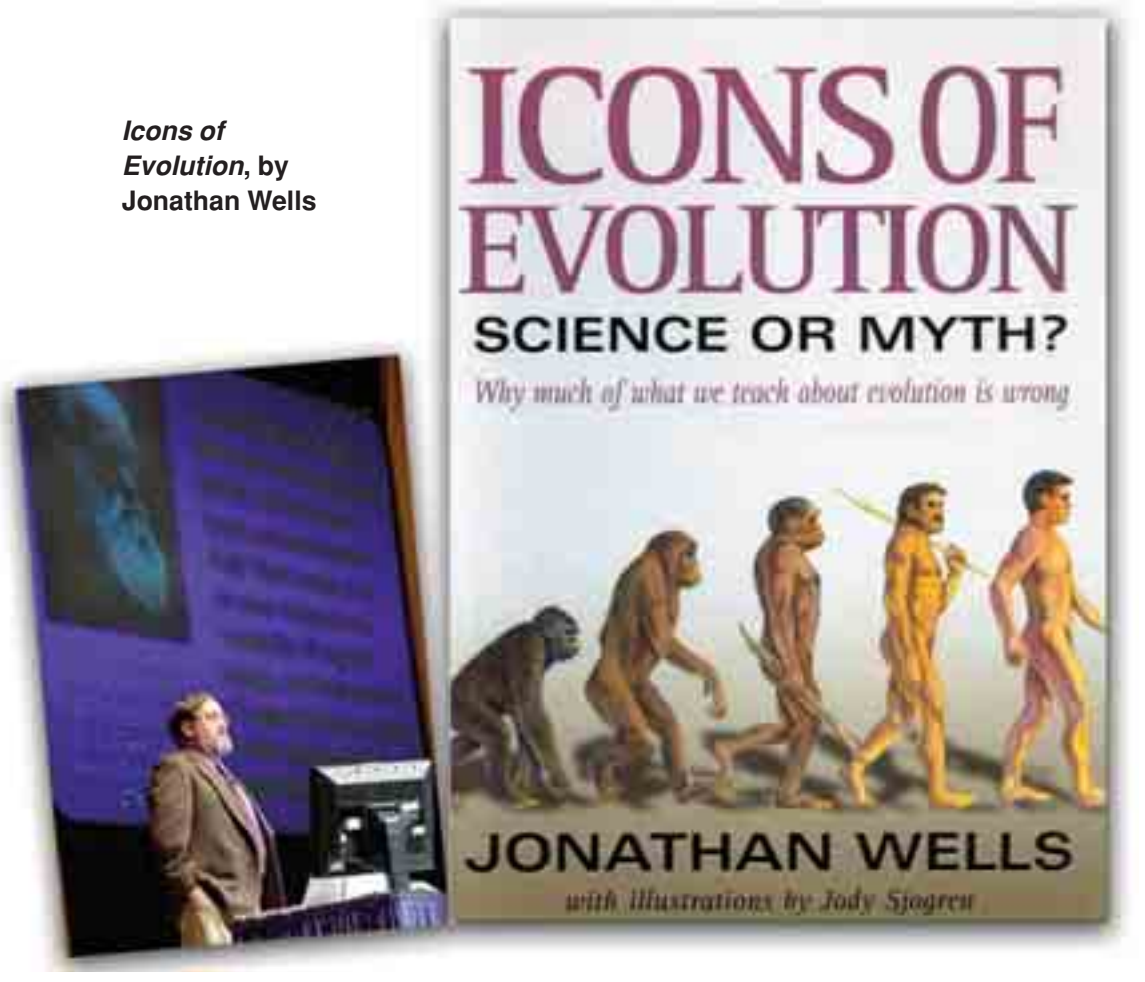
Even if We opened out to them a gate from heaven and they were to continue [all day] ascending therein, they would only say: "Our eyesight is befuddled! Or rather we have been put under a spell!" (Surat al-Hijr: 14-15)

Mass Evolutionist Indoctrination

As indicated in the verses cited above, one of the reasons why people cannot see the realities of their existence is a kind of "spell" impeding their reasoning. It is the same "spell" that underlies the world-wide acceptance of the theory of evolution. What we mean by spell is a conditioning acquired by indoctrination. People are exposed to such an intense indoctrination about the correctness of the theory of evolution that they often do not even realise the distortion that exists.

This indoctrination creates a negative effect on the brain and disables the faculty of judgement and comprehension. Eventually, the brain, being under a continuous indoctrination, starts to perceive the realities not as they are but as they have been indoctrinated. This phenomenon can be observed in other examples. For instance, if someone is hypnotised and indoctrinated that the bed he is lying on is a car, he perceives the bed as a car after the hypnosis session. He thinks that this is very logical and rational because he really sees it that way and has no doubt that he is right. Such examples as the one above, which show the efficiency and the power of the mechanism of indoctrination, are scientific realities that have been verified by countless experiments that have been reported in the scientific literature and are the everyday fare of psychology and psychiatry textbooks.

The theory of evolution and the materialistic world view that relies on it are imposed on the masses by such indoctrination methods. People who continuously encounter the indoctrination of evolution in the media, academic sources, and "scientific" platforms, fail to realise that accepting this theory is in fact contrary to the most basic principles of reason. The same indoctrination captures scientists as well. Young names stepping up in



***Icons of Evolution*, by Jonathan Wells**

their scientific careers adopt the materialist world view more and more as time passes. Enchanted by this spell, many evolutionist scientists go on searching for scientific confirmation of 19th century's irrational and outdated evolutionist claims that have long since been refuted by scientific evidence.

There are also additional mechanisms that force scientists to be evolutionist and materialist. In Western countries, a scientist has to observe some standards in order to be promoted, to receive academic recognition, or to have his articles published in scientific journals. A straightforward acceptance of evolution is the number-one criterion. This system drives these scientists so far as to spend their whole lives and scientific careers for the sake of a dogmatic belief. American molecular biologist Jonathan Wells refers to these pressure mechanisms in his book *Icons of Evolution* published in 2000:

> ...Dogmatic Darwinists begin by imposing a narrow interpretation on the evidence and declaring it the only way to do science. Critics are then labeled unscientific; their articles are rejected by mainstream journals, whose editorial boards are dominated by the dogmatists; the critics are denied funding by government agencies, who send grant proposals to the dogmatists for "peer" review; and eventually the critics are hounded out of scientific community altogether. In the process, evidence against the Darwinian view simply disappears, like witnesses against the Mob. Or the evidence is buried in specialized publications, where only a dedicated researcher can find. Once critics have been silenced and counter-evidence has been buried, the dogmatists announce that there is scientific debate about their theory, and no evidence against it.[5]

This is the reality that continues to lie behind the assertion "evolution is still accepted by the world of science". Evolution is kept alive not because it has a scientific worth but because it is an ideological obligation. Very few of the scientists who are aware of this fact can risk pointing out that the king isn't wearing any clothes.

In the rest of this book, we will be reviewing the findings of modern science against evolution which are either disregarded by evolutionists or "buried in specialized publications", and display of the clear evidence of God's existence. The reader will witness that evolution theory is in fact a deceit-a deceit that is belied by science at every step but is upheld to veil the fact of creation. What is to be hoped of the reader is that he will wake up from the spell that blinds people's minds and disrupts their ability to judge and he will reflect seriously on what is related in this book.

If he rids himself of this spell and thinks clearly, freely, and without any prejudice, he will soon discover the crystal-clear truth. This inevitable truth, also demonstrated by modern science in all its aspects, is that living organisms came into existence not by chance but as a result of creation. Man can easily see the fact of creation when he considers how he himself exists, how he has come into being from a drop of water, or the perfection of every other living thing.

CHAPTER 2

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE THEORY

The roots of evolutionist thought go back as far as antiquity as a dogmatic belief attempting to deny the fact of creation. Most of the pagan philosophers in ancient Greece defended the idea of evolution. When we take a look at the history of philosophy we see that the idea of evolution constitutes the backbone of many pagan philosophies.

However, it is not this ancient pagan philosophy, but faith in God which has played a stimulating role in the birth and development of modern science. Most of the people who pioneered modern science believed in the existence of God; and while studying science, they sought to discover the universe God has created and to perceive His laws and the details in His creation. Astronomers such as **Copernicus, Keppler,** and **Galileo**; the father of paleontology, **Cuvier**; the pioneer of botany and zoology, **Linnaeus**; and **Isaac Newton**, who is referred to as the "greatest scientist who ever lived", all studied science believing not only in the existence of God but also that the whole universe came into being as a result of His creation.[6] **Albert Einstein**, considered to be the greatest genius of our age, was another devout scientist who believed in God and stated thus; "I cannot conceive of a genuine scientist without that profound faith. The situation may be expressed by an image: science without religion is lame." [7]

One of the founders of modern physics, German physician **Max Planck** said: "Anybody who has been seriously engaged in scientific work of any kind realizes that over the entrance to the gates of the temple of science are written the words: Ye must have faith. It is a quality which the scientist cannot dispense with." [8]

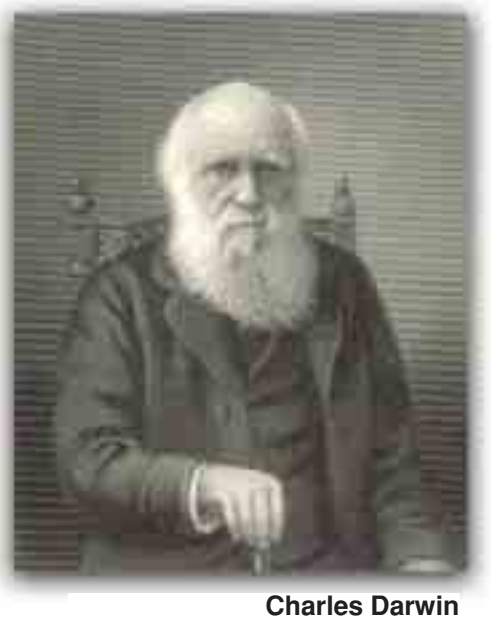
The theory of evolution is the outcome of the materialist philosophy that surfaced with the reawakening of ancient materialistic philosophies and became widespread in the 19th century. As we have indicated before, materialism seeks to explain nature through purely material factors. Since it denies creation right from the start, it asserts that every thing, whether animate or inanimate, has appeared without an act of creation but rather as a result of a coincidence that then acquired a condition of order. The human mind however is so structured as to comprehend the existence of an organising will wherever it sees order. Materialistic philosophy, which is contrary to this very basic characteristic of the human mind, produced "the theory of evolution" in the middle of the 19th century.

Darwin's Imagination

The person who put forward the theory of evolution the way it is defended today, was an amateur English naturalist, Charles Robert Darwin.

Darwin had never undergone a formal education in biology. He took only an amateur interest in the subject of nature and living things. His interest spurred him to voluntarily join an expedition on board a ship named H.M.S. Beagle that set out from England in 1832 and travelled around different regions of the world for five

years. Young Darwin was greatly impressed by various living species, especially by certain finches that he saw in the Galapagos Islands. He thought that the variations in their beaks were caused by their adaptation to their habitat. With this idea in mind, he supposed that the origin of life and species lay in the concept of "adaptation to the environment". Darwin opposed the fact that God created different living species separately, suggesting that they rather came from a common ancestor and became differentiated from each other as a result of natural conditions.


Charles Darwin

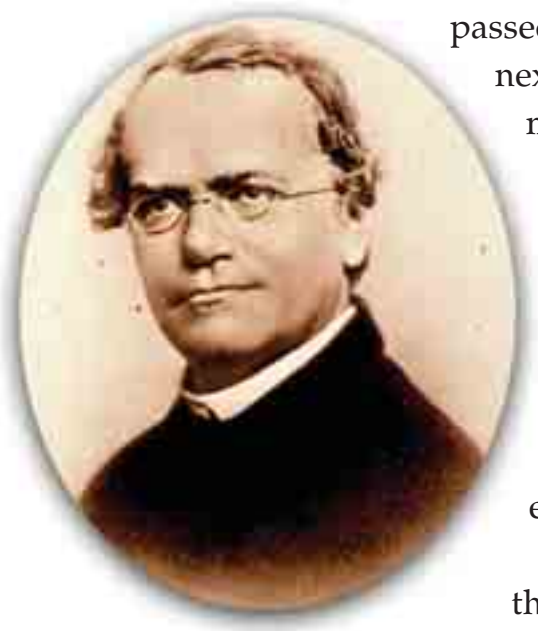
Darwin's hypothesis was not based on any scientific discovery or experiment; in time however he turned it into a pretentious theory with the support and encouragement he received from the famous materialist biologists of his time. The idea was that the individuals that adapted to the habitat in the best way transferred their qualities to subsequent generations; these advantageous qualities accumulated in time and transformed the individual into a species totally different from its ancestors. (The origin of these "advantageous qualities" was unknown at the time.) According to Darwin, man was the most developed outcome of this imaginary mechanism.

Darwin called this process **"evolution by natural selection"**. He thought he had found the "origin of species": the origin of one species was another species. He published these views in his book titled *The Origin of Species, By Means of Natural Selection* in 1859.

Darwin was well aware that his theory faced lots of problems. He confessed these in his book in the chapter **"Difficulties on Theory"**. These difficulties primarily consisted of the fossil record, complex organs of living things that could not possibly be explained by coincidence (e.g. the eye), and the instincts of living beings. Darwin hoped that these difficulties would be overcome by new discoveries; yet this did not stop him from coming up with a number of very inadequate explanations for some. The American physicist Lipson made the following comment on the "difficulties" of Darwin:

> **On reading *The Origin of Species*, Ifound that Darwin was much less sure himself than he is often represented to be; the chapter entitled "Difficulties of the Theory" for example, shows considerable self-doubt. As a physicist, I was particularly intrigued by his comments on how the eye would have arisen.**[9]

While developing his theory, Darwin was impressed by many evolutionist biologists preceding him, and primarily by the French biologist, **Lamarck**.[10] According to Lamarck, living creatures passed the traits they acquired during their lifetime from one generation to the next and thus evolved. For instance, giraffes evolved from antelope-like animals by extending their necks further and further from generation to generation as they tried to reach higher and higher branches for food. Darwin thus employed the thesis of "passing the acquired traits" proposed by Lamarck as the factor that made living beings evolve.


The genetic laws discovered by the monk Gregor Mendel placed the theory of evolution in an impasse.

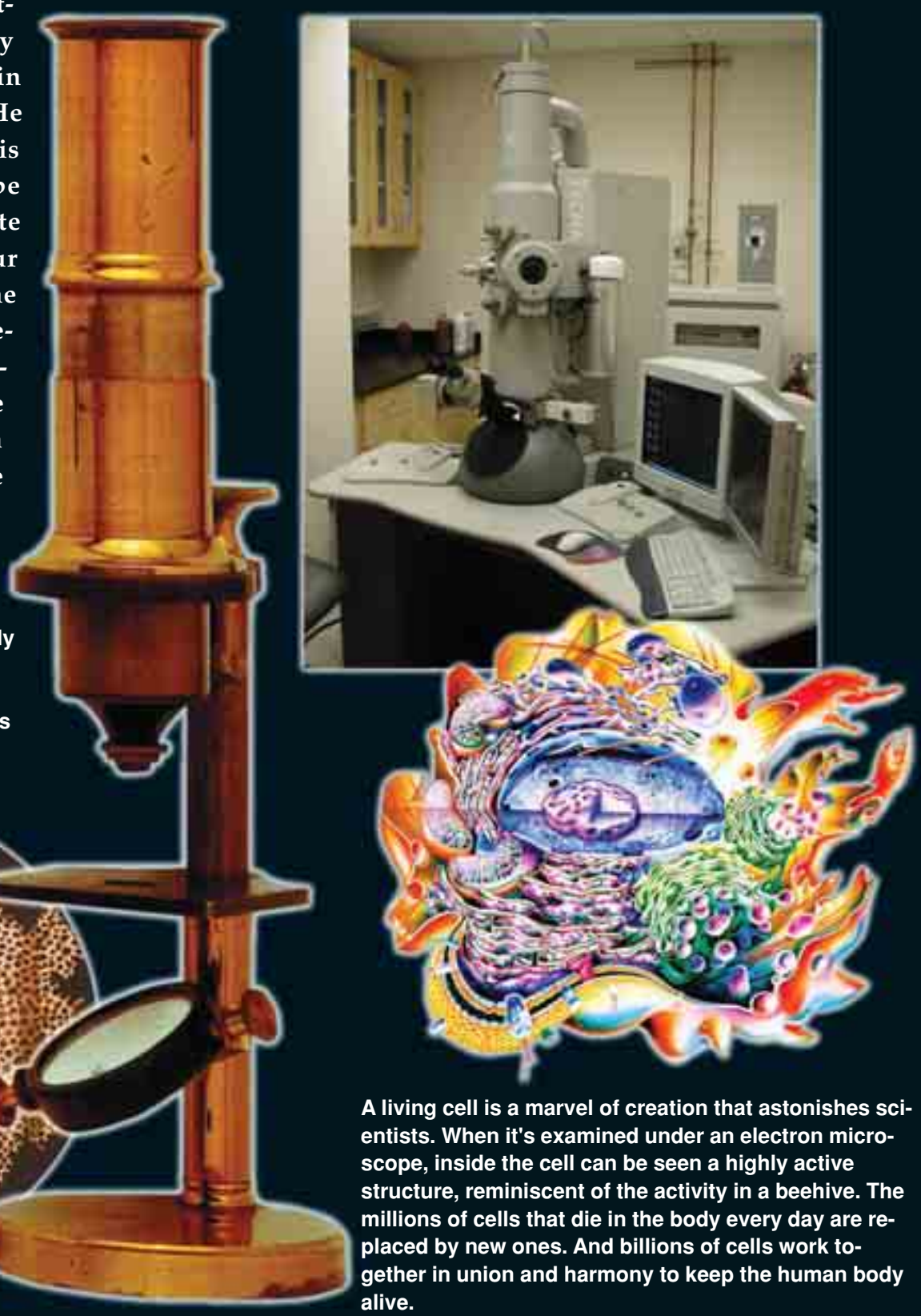
But both Darwin and Lamarck were mistaken because in their day, life could only be studied with very primitive technology and at a very inadequate level. Scientific fields such as genetics and biochemistry did not exist even in name. Their theories therefore had to depend entirely on their powers of imagination.

While the echoes of Darwin's book reverberated, an Austrian botanist by the name of **Gregor Mendel** discovered the laws of inheritance in 1865. Not much heard of until the end of the century, Mendel's discovery gained great importance in the early 1900s. This was the birth of the science of genetics. Somewhat later, the structure of the genes and the chromosomes was discovered. The discovery, in the 1950s, of the structure of the DNA molecule that incorporates **genetic** information threw the theory of evolution into a great crisis. The reason was the

The Primitive Level of Science and Technology in Darwin's Time

When Darwin put forward his assumptions, the disciplines of genetics, microbiology, and biochemistry did not yet exist. If they had been discovered before Darwin put forward his theory, Darwin might easily have recognised that his theory was totally unscientific and might not have attempted to advance such meaningless claims. The information determining the species already exists in the genes and it is impossible for natural selection to produce new species through alterations in the genes.

Similarly, the world of science in those days had a very shallow and crude understanding of the structure and functions of the cell. If Darwin had had the chance to view the cell with an electron microscope, he would have witnessed the great complexity and extraordinary structure in the organelles of the cell. He would have beheld with his own eyes that it would not be possible for such an intricate and complex system to occur through minor variations. If he had known about bio-mathematics, then he would have realised that not even a single protein molecule, let alone a whole cell, could not have come into existence by chance.



Detailed studies of the cell were only possible after the discovery of the electron microscope. In Darwin's time, with the primitive microscopes seen here, it was only possible to view the outside surface of the cell.



A living cell is a marvel of creation that astonishes scientists. When it's examined under an electron microscope, inside the cell can be seen a highly active structure, reminiscent of the activity in a beehive. The millions of cells that die in the body every day are replaced by new ones. And billions of cells work together in union and harmony to keep the human body alive.

It would be logically nonsensical to regard the cells as having adopted such organized activity on their own. It is God Who created the perfection and order in cells, whose interiors cannot be seen without the help of an electron microscope. In every detail of life, our Lord's incomparable creation and infinite knowledge are too evident for anyone to conceal.

incredible complexity of life and the invalidity of the evolutionary mechanisms proposed by Darwin.

These developments ought to have resulted in Darwin's theory being banished to the dustbin of history. However, it was not, because certain circles insisted on revising, renewing, and elevating the theory to a scientific platform. These efforts gain meaning only if we realise that behind the theory lay ideological intentions rather than scientific concerns.

The Desperate Efforts of Neo-Darwinism

Darwin's theory entered into a deep crisis because of the laws of genetics discovered in the first quarter of the 20th century. Nevertheless, a group of scientists who were determined to remain loyal to Darwin endeavoured to come up with solutions. They came together in a meeting organised by the Geological Society of America in 1941. Geneticists such as G. Ledyard Stebbins and Theodosius Dobzhansky, zoologists such as Ernst Mayr and Julian Huxley, paleontologists such as George Gaylord Simpson and Glenn L. Jepsen, and mathematical geneticists such as Ronald Fisher and Sewall Right, after long discussions, finally agreed on ways to "patch up" Darwinism.

This cadre focused on the question of the **origin of the advantageous variations that supposedly caused living organisms to evolve**-an issue that Darwin himself was unable to explain but simply tried to side-step by depending on Lamarck. The idea was now **"random mutations"**. They named this new theory **"The Modern Synthetic Evolution Theory"**, which was formulated by adding the concept of mutation to Darwin's natural selection thesis. In a short time, this theory came to be known as **"neo-Darwinism"** and those who put forward the theory were called "neo-Darwinists".

The following decades were to become an era of desperate attempts to prove neo-Darwinism. It was already known that **mutations**-or "accidents" -that took place in the genes of living organisms were always harmful. Neo-Darwinists tried to establish a case for "advantageous mutation" by carrying out thousands of mutation experiments. All their attempts ended in complete failure.

They also tried to prove that the first living organisms could have originated by chance under primitive terrestrial conditions that the theory posited but the same failure attended these experiments too. Every experiment that sought to prove that life could be generated by chance failed. Probability calculations prove that not even a single protein, the building-blocks of life, could have originated by chance. And the cell-which supposedly emerged by chance under primitive and uncontrolled terrestrial conditions according to the evolutionists-could not be synthesised by even the most sophisticated laboratories of the 20th century.

Neo-Darwinist theory is also defeated by **the fossil record**. No "transitional forms", which were supposed to show the gradual evolution of living organisms from primitive to advanced species as the neo-Darwinist theory claimed, have ever been found anywhere in the world. At the same time, comparative anatomy revealed that species that were supposed to have evolved from one another had in fact very different anatomical features and that they could never have been ancestors or descendants of each other.

But neo-Darwinism was never a scientific theory anyway, but was an ideological dogma if not to say some sort of "false religion". The Canadian philosopher of science Michael Ruse, a staunch evolutionist himself, confesses this in a speech he gave at a 1993 meeting:

> And certainly, there's no doubt about it, that in the past, and I think also in the present, for many evolutionists, evolution has functioned as something with elements which are, let us say, akin to being a secular religion ... And it seems to me very clear that at some very basic level, evolution as a scientific theory makes a commitment to a kind of naturalism...[11]

This is why the champions of the theory of evolution still go on defending it in spite of all the evidence to the contrary. One thing they cannot agree on however is which of the different models proposed for the realisation of evolution is the "right" one. One of the most important of these models is the fantastic scenario known as "punctuated equilibrium".

Trial and Error: Punctuated Equilibrium

Most of the scientists who believe in evolution accept the neo-Darwinist theory of slow, gradual evolution. In recent decades, however, a different model has been proposed. Called "punctuated equilibrium", this model maintains that living species came about not through a series of small changes, as Darwin had maintained, but by sudden, large ones.

The first vociferous defenders of this notion appeared at the beginning of the 1970s. Two American paleontologists, **Niles Eldredge** and **Stephen Jay Gould,** were well aware that the claims of the neo-Darwinist theory were absolutely refuted by the fossil record. Fossils proved that living organisms did not originate by gradual evolution, but appeared suddenly and fully-formed. Neo-Darwinists were living with the fond hope-they still do-that the lost transitional forms would one day be found. Realising that this hope was groundless, Eldredge and Gould were nevertheless unable to abandon their evolutionary dogma, so they put forward a new model: punctuated equilibrium. This is the claim that evolution did not take place as a result of minor variations but rather in sudden and great changes.

This model was nothing but a model for fantasies. For instance, European paleontologist O.H. Shindewolf, who led the way for Eldredge and Gould, claimed that the first bird came out of a reptile egg, as a "gross mutation", that is, as a result of a huge "accident" that took place in the genetic structure.[12] According to the same theory, some land-dwelling animals could have turned into giant whales having undergone a sudden and comprehensive transformation. These claims, totally contradicting all the rules of genetics, biophysics, and biochemistry are as scientific as the fairy tales about frogs turning into princes! Nevertheless, being distressed by the crisis that the neo-Darwinist assertion was in, some evolutionist paleontologists embraced this theory, which had the distinction of being even more bizarre than neo-Darwinism itself.

The only purpose of this model was to provide an explanation of the gaps in the fossil-record that the neo-Darwinist model could not explain. However, it is hardly rational to attempt to explain the fossil gap in the evolution of birds with a claim that **"a bird popped all of a sudden out of a reptile egg"**, because by the evolutionists' own admission, the evolution of a species to another species requires a great and advantageous change in genetic information. However, no mutation whatsoever improves the genetic information or adds new information to it. Mutations only derange genetic information. Thus the "gross mutations" imagined by the punctuated equilibrium model would only cause "gross", that is "great", reductions and impairments in the genetic information.

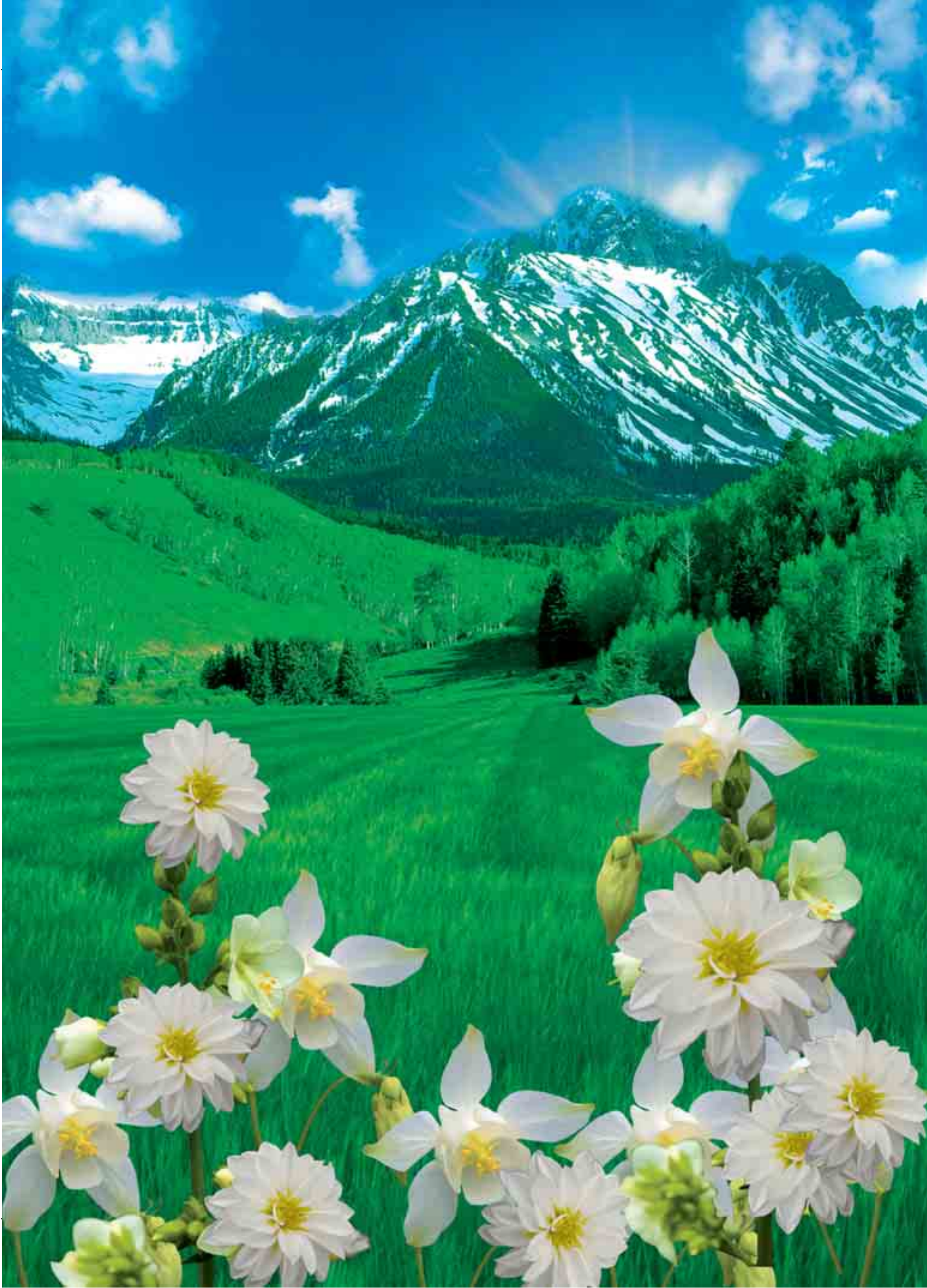
Moreover, the model of "punctuated equilibrium" collapses from the very first step by its inability to address the question of the origin of life, which is also the question that refutes the neo-Darwinist model from the outset. Since not even a single protein can have originated by chance, the debate over whether organisms made up of trillions of those proteins have undergone a "punctuated" or "gradual" evolution is senseless.

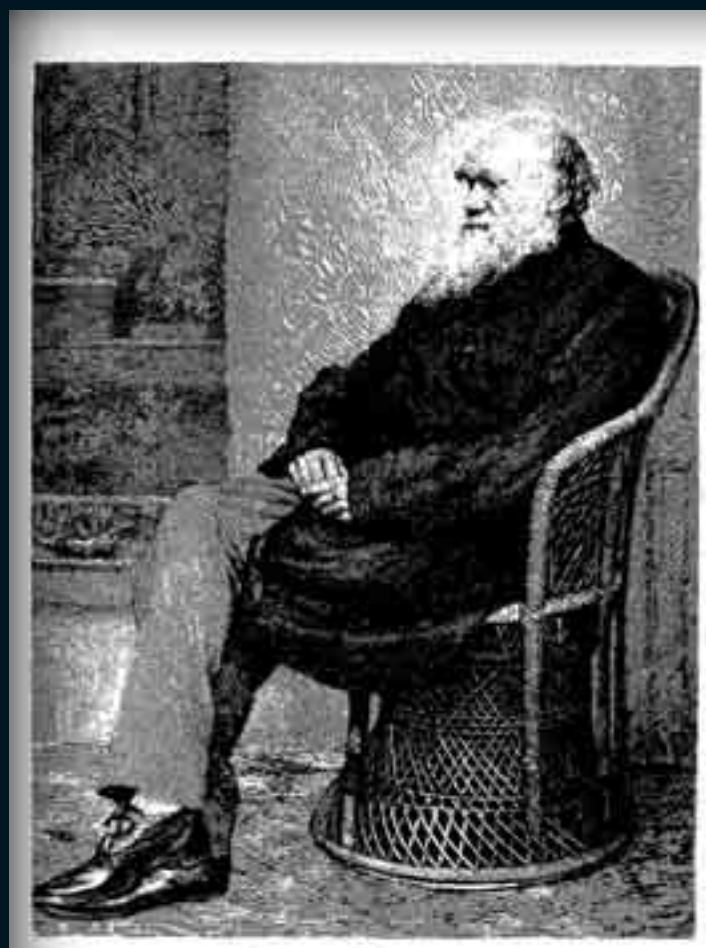
In spite of this, the model that comes to mind when "evolution" is at issue today is still neo-Darwinism. In the chapters that follow, we will first examine two imaginary mechanisms of the neo-Darwinist model and then look at the fossil record to test this model. After that, we will dwell upon the question of the origin of life, which invalidates both the neo-Darwinist model and all other evolutionist models such as "evolution by leaps".

Before doing so, it may be useful to remind the reader that the reality we will be confronting at every stage is that the evolutionary scenario is a fairy-tale, a great deceit that is totally at variance with the real world. It is a scenario that has been used to deceive the world for 140 years. Thanks to the latest scientific discoveries, its continued defence has at last become impossible.



Today, tens of thousands of scientists around the world, particularly in the USA and Europe, defy the theory of evolution and have published many books on the invalidity of the theory. Above are a few examples.





Ch. Darwin

THE
LIFE AND LETTERS OF
CHARLES DARWIN

Including an Autobiographical Chapter

EDITED BY HIS SON
FRANCIS DARWIN

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IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I

NEW YORK
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
1888

DARWIN'S RACISM

One of the most important yet least-known aspects of Darwin is his racism: Darwin regarded white Europeans as more "advanced" than other human races. While Darwin presumed that man evolved from ape-like creatures, he surmised that some races developed more than others and that the latter still bore simian features. In his book, The Descent of Man, which he published after The Origin of Species, he boldly commented on "the greater differences between men of distinct races".[1] In his book, Darwin held blacks and Australian Aborigines to be equal to gorillas and then inferred that these would be "done away with" by the "civilised races" in time. He said:

At some future period, not very distant as measured by centuries, the civilized races of man will almost certainly exterminate and replace the savage races throughout the world. At the same time the anthropomorphous apes... will no doubt be exterminated. The break between man and his nearest allies will then be wider, for it will intervene in a more civilised state, as we may hope, even than the Caucasian, and some ape as low as baboon, instead of as now between the negro or Australian and the gorilla.[2]

Darwin's nonsensical ideas were not only theorised, but also brought into a position where they provided the most important "scientific ground" for racism. Supposing that living beings evolved in the struggle for life, Darwinism was even adapted to the social sciences, and turned into a conception that came to be called "Social Darwinism".

Social Darwinism contends that existing human races are located at different rungs of the "evolutionary ladder", that the European races were the most "advanced" of all, and that many other races still bear "simian" features.

1- Benjamin Farrington, *What Darwin Really Said*. London: Sphere Books, 1971, pp. 54-56
2- Charles Darwin, *The Descent of Man*, 2nd ed., New York: A.L. Burt Co., 1874, p. 178

amusement, he does not know what to answer; and if he, or any one, admits [that] these variations are accidental, as far as purpose is concerned (of course not accidental as to their cause or origin); then I can see no reason why he should rank the accumulated variations by which the beautifully adapted woodpecker has been formed, as providentially designed. For it would be easy to imagine the enlarged crop of the pouter, or tail of the fantail, as of some use to birds, in a state of nature, having peculiar habits of life. These are the considerations which perplex me about design; but whether you will care to hear them, I know not.

* * * * *

[On the subject of design, he wrote (July 1860) to Dr. Gray:

"One word more on 'designed laws' and 'undesigned results.' I see a bird which I want for food, take my gun and kill it, I do this *designedly*. An innocent and good man stands under a tree and is killed by a flash of lightning. Do you believe (and I really should like to hear) that God *designedly* killed this man? Many or most persons do believe this; I can't and don't. If you believe so, do you believe that when a swallow snaps up a gnat that God designed that that particular swallow should snap up that particular gnat at that particular instant? I believe that the man and the gnat are in the same predicament. If the death of neither man nor gnat are designed, I see no good reason to believe that their *first* birth or production should be necessarily designed."]

C. Darwin to W. Graham.

Down, July 3rd, 1881.

DEAR SIR,

I hope that you will not think it intrusive on my part to thank you heartily for the pleasure which I have derived from reading your admirably written 'Creed of Science,' though I have not yet quite finished it, as now that I am old I read very slowly. It is a very long time since any other book has interested me so much. The work must have cost you several years and much hard labour with full leisure for

work. You would not probably expect any one fully to agree with you on so many abstruse subjects; and there are some points in your book which I cannot digest. The chief one is that the existence of so-called natural laws implies purpose. I cannot see this. Not to mention that many expect that the several great laws will some day be found to follow inevitably from some one single law, yet taking the laws as we now know them, and look at the moon, where the law of gravitation—and no doubt of the conservation of energy—of the atomic theory, &c. &c., hold good, and I cannot see that there is then necessarily any purpose. Would there be purpose if the lowest organisms alone, destitute of consciousness existed in the moon? But I have had no practice in abstract reasoning, and I may be all astray. Nevertheless you have expressed my inward conviction, though far more vividly and clearly than I could have done, that the Universe is not the result of chance.* But then with me the horrid doubt always arises whether the convictions of man's mind, which has been developed from the mind of the lower animals, are of any value or at all trustworthy. Would any one trust in the convictions of a monkey's mind, if there are any convictions in such a mind? Secondly, I think that I could make somewhat of a case against the enormous importance which you attribute to our greatest men; I have been accustomed to think, second, third, and fourth rate men of very high importance, at least in the case of Science. Lastly, I could show fight on natural selection having done and doing more

* The Duke of Argyll ('Good Words,' Ap. 1884, p. 244) has recorded a few words on this subject, spoken by my father in the last year of his life. "... in the course of that conversation I said to Mr. Darwin, with reference to some of his own remarkable works on the 'Fertilization of Orchids,' and upon 'The Earthworms,' and various other observations he made of the wonderful contrivances for certain purposes in nature—I said it was impossible to look at these without seeing that they were the effect and the expression of mind. I shall never forget Mr. Darwin's answer. He looked at me very hard and said, 'Well, that often comes over me with overwhelming force; but at other times,' and he shook his head vaguely, adding, 'it seems to go away.'"

for the progress of civilization than you seem inclined to admit. Remember what risk the nations of Europe ran, not so many centuries ago of being overwhelmed by the Turks, and how ridiculous such an idea now is! The more civilised so-called Caucasian races have beaten the Turkish hollow in the struggle for existence. Looking to the world at no very distant date, what an endless number of the lower races will have been eliminated by the higher civilised races throughout the world. But I will write no more, and not even mention the many points in your work which have much interested me. I have indeed cause to apologise for troubling you with my impressions, and my sole excuse is the excitement in my mind which your book has aroused.

I beg leave to remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully and obliged,
CHARLES DARWIN.

[My father spoke little on these subjects, and I can contribute nothing from my own recollection of his conversation which can add to the impression here given of his attitude towards Religion. Some further idea of his views may, however, be gathered from occasional remarks in his letters.]*

* Dr. Aveling has published an account of a conversation with my father. I think that the readers of this pamphlet ('The Religious Views of Charles Darwin,' Free Thought Publishing Company, 1883) may be misled into seeing more resemblance than really existed between the positions of my father and Dr. Aveling; and I say this in spite of my conviction that Dr. Aveling gives quite fairly his impressions of my father's views. Dr. Aveling tried to show that the terms "Agnostic" and "Atheist" were practically equivalent—that an atheist is one who, without denying the existence of God, is without God, inasmuch as he is unconvinced of the existence of a Deity. My father's replies implied his preference for the exaggressive attitude of an Agnostic. Dr. Aveling seems (p. 5) to regard the absence of aggressiveness in my father's views as distinguishing them in an unessential manner from his own. But, in my judgment, it is precisely differences of this kind which distinguish him so completely from the class of thinkers to which Dr. Aveling belongs.

CHAPTER IX.

LIFE AT DOWN.

1842–1854.

"My life goes on like clockwork, and I am fixed on the spot where I shall end it."

Letter to Captain FitzRoy, October, 1846.

[With the view of giving in the following chapters a connected account of the growth of the 'Origin of Species,' I have taken the more important letters bearing on that subject out of their proper chronological position here, and placed them with the rest of the correspondence bearing on the same subject; so that in the present group of letters we only get occasional hints of the growth of my father's views, and we may suppose ourselves to be looking at his life, as it might have been looked at by those who had no knowledge of the quiet development of his theory of evolution during this period.

On Sept. 14, 1842, my father left London with his family and settled at Down.* In the Autobiographical chapter, his motives for taking this step in the country are briefly given. He speaks of the attendance at scientific societies, and ordinary social duties, as suiting his health so "badly that we

* I must not omit to mention a member of the household who accompanied him. This was his butler, Joseph Parslow, who remained in the family, a valued friend and servant, for forty years, and became, as Sir Joseph Hooker once remarked to me, "an integral part of the family, and felt to be such by all visitors at the house."

CHAPTER 3

IMAGINARY MECHANISMS OF EVOLUTION

The neo-Darwinist model, which we shall take as the mainstream theory of evolution today, argues that life has evolved through two natural mechanisms: "natural selection" and "mutation". The theory basically asserts that natural selection and mutation are two complementary mechanisms. The origin of evolutionary modifications lies in random mutations that take place in the genetic structures of living things. The traits brought about by mutations are selected by the mechanism of natural selection, and by this means living things evolve.

When we look further into this theory, we find that there is no such evolutionary mechanism. Neither natural selection nor mutations make any contribution at all to the transformation of different species into one another, and the claim that they do is completely unfounded.

Natural Selection

As process of nature, natural selection was familiar to biologists before Darwin, who defined it as a "mechanism that keeps species unchanging without being corrupted". Darwin was the first person to put forward the assertion that this process had evolutionary power and he then erected his entire theory on the foundation of this assertion. The name he gave to his book indicates that natural selection was the basis of Darwin's theory: *The Origin of Species, by means of Natural Selection...*

However since Darwin's time, there has not been a single shred of evidence put forward to show that natural selection causes living things to evolve. Colin Patterson, the senior paleontologist of the British Museum of Natural History in London and a prominent evolutionist, stresses that natural selection has never been observed to have the ability to cause things to evolve:

> **No one has ever produced a species by mechanisms of natural selection.** No one has ever got near it and most of the current argument in neo-Darwinism is about this question.[13]

Natural selection holds that those living things that are more suited to the natural conditions of their habitats will prevail by having offspring that will survive, whereas those that are unfit will disappear. For example, in a deer herd under the threat of wild animals, naturally those that can run faster will survive. That is true. But no matter how long this process goes on, it will not transform those deer into another living species. The deer will always remain deer.

When we look at the few incidents the evolutionists have put forth as observed examples of natural selection, we see that these are nothing but a simple attempt to hoodwink.

"Industrial Melanism"

In 1986 Douglas Futuyma published a book, *The Biology of Evolution*, which is accepted as one of the sources



Industrial Melanism is certainly not an evidence for evolution because the process did not produce any new species of moths. The selection was only among already existing varieties. Moreover, the classical story of melanism is deceptive. The textbook pictures to the side (portrayed as genuine photos) are in fact of dead specimens glued or pinned to tree trunks by evolutionists.

explaining the theory of evolution by natural selection in the most explicit way. The most famous of his examples on this subject is about the colour of the moth population, which appeared to darken during the Industrial Revolution in England. It is possible to find the story of the Industrial Melanism in almost all evolutionist biology books, not just in Futuyma's book. The story is based on a series of experiments conducted by the British physicist and biologist Bernard Kettlewell in the 1950s, and can be summarised as follows:

According to the account, around the onset of the Industrial Revolution in England, the colour of the tree barks around Manchester was quite light. Because of this, dark-coloured (melanic) moths resting on those trees could easily be noticed by the birds that fed on them and therefore they had very little chance of survival. Fifty years later, in woodlands where industrial pollution has killed the lichens, the barks of the trees had darkened, and now the light-colored moths became the most hunted, since they were the most easily noticed. As a result, the proportion of light-coloured moths to dark-coloured moths decreased. Evolutionists believe this to be a great piece of evidence for their theory. They take refuge and solace in window-dressing, showing how light-coloured moths "evolved" into dark-coloured ones.

However, even if we assume these to be correct, it should be quite clear that they can in no way be used as evidence for the theory of evolution, since no new form arose that had not existed before. Dark colored moths had existed in the moth population before the Industrial Revolution. Only the relative proportions of the existing moth varieties in the population changed. The moths had not acquired a new trait or organ, which would cause "speciation". In order for one moth species to turn into another living species, a bird for example, new additions would have had to be made to its genes. That is, an entirely separate genetic program would have had to be loaded so as to include information about the physical traits of the bird.

This is the answer to be given to the evolutionist story of Industrial Melanism. However, there is a more interesting side to the story: Not just its interpretation, but the story itself is flawed. As molecular biologist Jonathan Wells explains in his book *Icons of Evolution*, the story of the peppered moths, which is included in every evolutionist biology book and has therefore, become an "icon" in this sense, does not reflect the truth. Wells discusses in his book how Bernard Kettlewell's experiment, which is known as the "experimental proof" of the story, is actually a scientific scandal. Some basic elements of this scandal are:

• Many experiments conducted after Kettlewell's revealed that only one type of these moths rested on tree trunks, and all other types preferred to rest beneath small, horizontal branches. Since 1980 it has become clear that peppered moths do not normally rest on tree trunks. In 25 years of fieldwork, many scientists such as Cyril Clarke and Rory Howlett, Michael Majerus, Tony Liebert, and Paul Brakefield concluded that "in Kettlewell's experiment, moths were forced to act atypically, therefore, the test results could not be accepted as scientific".

• Scientists who tested Kettlewell's conclusions came up with an even more interesting result: Although the number of light moths would be expected to be larger in the less polluted regions of England, the dark moths there numbered four times as many as the light ones. This meant that there was no correlation between the moth population and the tree trunks as claimed by Kettlewell and repeated by almost all evolutionist sources.

• As the research deepened, the scandal changed dimension: "The moths on tree trunks" photographed by Kettlewell, were actually dead moths. Kettlewell used dead specimens glued or pinned to tree trunks and then photographed them. In truth, there was little chance of taking such a picture as the moths rested not on tree trunks but underneath the leaves.[14]

These facts were uncovered by the scientific community only in the late 1990s. The collapse of the myth of Industrial Melanism, which had been one of the most treasured subjects in "Introduction to Evolution" courses in universities for decades, greatly disappointed evolutionists. One of them, Jerry Coyne, remarked:

> My own reaction resembles the dismay attending my discovery, at the age of six, that it was my father and not Santa who brought the presents on Christmas Eve.[15]

Thus, "the most famous example of natural selection" was relegated to the trash-heap of history as a scientific scandal which was inevitable, because natural selection is not an "evolutionary mechanism," contrary to what evolutionists claim. It is capable neither of adding a new organ to a living organism, nor of removing one, nor of changing an organism of one species into that of another.

Why Cannot Natural Selection Explain Complexity?

There is nothing that natural selection contributes to the theory of evolution, because this mechanism can **never increase or improve the genetic information of a species.** Neither can it transform one species into another: a starfish into a fish, a fish into a frog, a frog into a crocodile, or a crocodile into a bird. The biggest defender of punctuated equilibrium, Stephen Jay Gould, refers to this impasse of natural selection as follows;

> The essence of Darwinism lies in a single phrase: natural selection is the creative force of evolutionary change. No one denies that selection will play a negative role in eliminating the unfit. Darwinian theories require that it create the fit as well.[16]



Natural selection serves as a mechanism of eliminating weak individuals within a species. It is a conservative force which preserves the existing species from degeneration. Beyond that, it has no capability of transforming one species to another.

Another of the misleading methods that evolutionists employ on the issue of natural selection is their effort to present this mechanism as conscious. However, **natural selection has no consciousness**. It does not possess a will that can decide what is good and what is bad for living things. As a result, one cannot explain biological systems and organs that possess the feature of **"irreducible complexity"** by natural selection. These systems and organs are composed of a great number of parts cooperating together, and are of no use if even one of these parts is missing or defective. (For example, the human eye does not function unless it exists with all its components intact). Therefore, the will that brings all these parts together should be able to foresee the future and aim directly at the advantage that is to be acquired at the final stage. Since natural selection has no consciousness or will, it can do no such thing. This fact, which demolishes the foundations of the theory of evolution, also worried Darwin, who wrote: **"If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down."** [17]

Through natural selection, only the disfigured, weak, or unfit individuals of a species are selected out. New species, new genetic information, or new organs cannot be produced. That is, living things cannot evolve through natural selection. Darwin accepted this reality by saying: **"Natural selection can do nothing until favourable variations chance to occur".**[18] This is why neo-Darwinism has had to elevate mutations next to natural selection as the "cause of beneficial changes". However as we shall see, mutations can only be "the cause for harmful changes".

Mutations

Mutations are defined as breaks or replacements taking place in the DNA molecule, which is found in the nuclei of the cells of a living organism and which contains all its genetic information. These breaks or replacements are the result of external effects such as radiation or chemical action. Every mutation is an "accident" and either damages the nucleotides making up the DNA or changes their locations. Most of the time, they cause so much damage and modification that the cell cannot repair them.

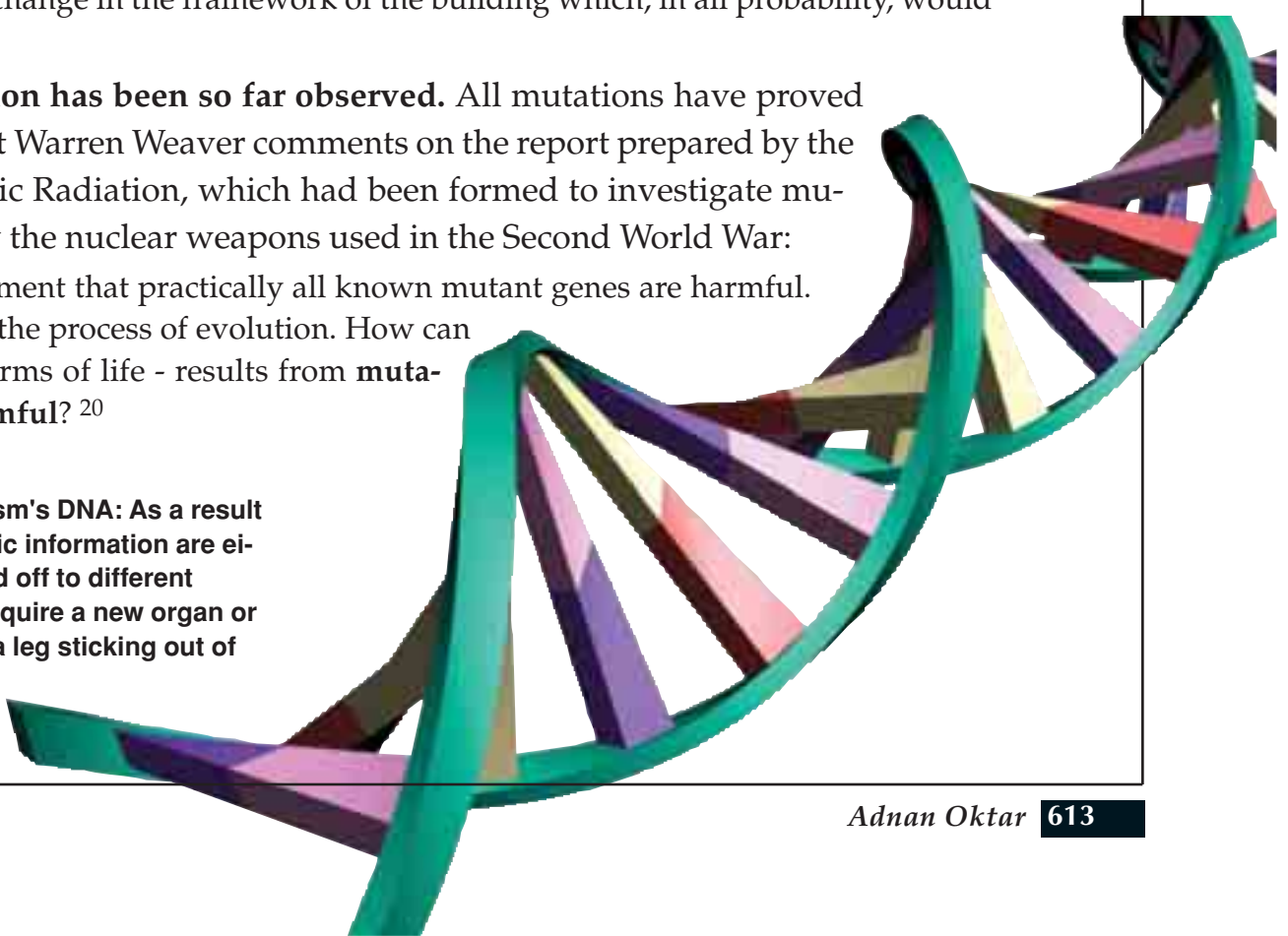
Mutation, which evolutionists frequently hide behind, is not a magic wand that transforms living organisms into a more advanced and perfect form. The direct effect of mutations is harmful. The changes effected by mutations can only be like those experienced by people in Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Chernobyl: that is, death, disability, and sickness…

The reason for this is very simple: DNA has a very complex structure, and random effects can only damage the organism. B.G. Ranganathan states:

> First, genuine mutations are very rare in nature. Secondly, most mutations are harmful since they are random, rather than orderly changes in the structure of genes; any random change in a highly ordered system will be for the worse, not for the better. For example, if an earthquake were to shake a highly ordered structure such as a building, there would be a random change in the framework of the building which, in all probability, would not be an improvement. [19]

Not surprisingly, **no useful mutation has been so far observed.** All mutations have proved to be harmful. The evolutionist scientist Warren Weaver comments on the report prepared by the Committee on Genetic Effects of Atomic Radiation, which had been formed to investigate mutations that might have been caused by the nuclear weapons used in the Second World War:

> Many will be puzzled about the statement that practically all known mutant genes are harmful. For mutations are a necessary part of the process of evolution. How can a good effect - evolution to higher forms of life - results from **mutations practically all of which are harmful**? [20]



Mutations add no new information to an organism's DNA: As a result of mutations, the particles making up the genetic information are either torn from their places, destroyed, or carried off to different places. Mutations cannot make a living thing acquire a new organ or a new trait. They only cause abnormalities like a leg sticking out of the back, or an ear from the abdomen.

Every effort put into "generating a useful mutation" has resulted in failure. For decades, evolutionists carried out many experiments to produce mutations in **fruit flies** as these insects reproduce very rapidly and so mutations would show up quickly. Generation upon generation of these flies were mutated, yet no useful mutation was ever observed. The evolutionist geneticist Gordon Taylor writes thus:

> **It is a striking, but not much mentioned fact that, though geneticists have been breeding fruit-flies for sixty years or more in labs all around the world-flies which produce a new generation every eleven days-they have never yet seen the emergence of a new species or even a new enzyme.**[21]

Another researcher, Michael Pitman, comments on the failure of the experiments carried out on fruit flies:

> Morgan, Goldschmidt, Muller, and other geneticists have subjected generations of fruit flies to extreme conditions of heat, cold, light, dark, and treatment by chemicals and radiation. All sorts of mutations, practically all trivial or positively deleterious, have been produced. Man-made evolution? Not really: Few of the geneticists' monsters could have survived outside the bottles they were bred in. In practice **mutants die, are sterile, or tend to revert to the wild type**.[22]

The same holds true for man. All mutations that have been observed in human beings have had deleterious results. On this issue, evolutionists throw up a smokescreen and try to enlist examples of even such deleterious mutations as "evidence for evolution". All mutations that take place in humans result in physical deformities, in infirmities such as **mongolism, Down syndrome, albinism, dwarfism or cancer.** These mutations are presented in evolutionist textbooks as examples of "the evolutionary mechanism at work". Needless to say, a process that leaves people disabled or sick cannot be "an evolutionary mechanism"-evolution is supposed to produce forms that are better fitted to survive.

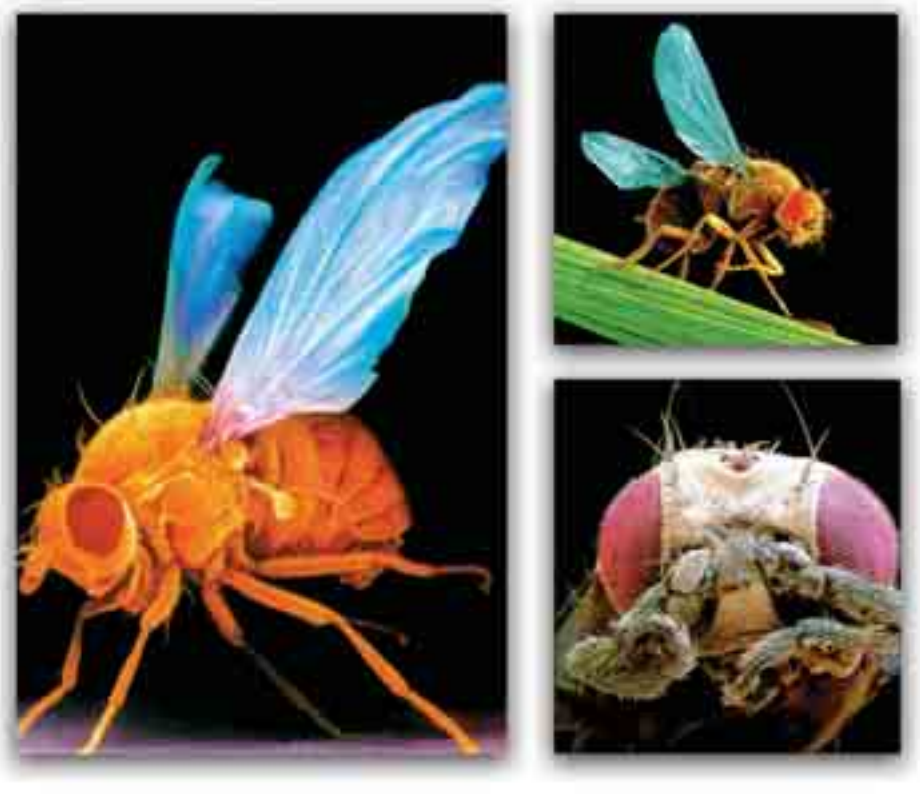
To summarise, there are three main reasons why mutations cannot be pressed into the service of supporting evolutionists' assertions:

l) The direct effect of mutations is harmful: Since they occur randomly, they almost always damage the living organism that undergoes them. Reason tells us that unconscious intervention in a perfect and complex structure will not improve that structure, but will rather impair it. Indeed, no "useful mutation" has ever been observed.

2) Mutations add no new information to an organism's DNA: As a result of mutations, the particles making up the genetic information are either torn from their places, destroyed, or carried off to different places. Mutations cannot make a living thing acquire a new organ or a new trait. They only cause abnormalities like a leg sticking out of the back, or an ear from the abdomen.

3) In order for a mutation to be transferred to the subsequent generation, it has to have taken place in the reproductive cells of the organism: A random change that occurs in a cell or organ of the body cannot be transferred to the next generation. For example, a human eye altered by the effects of radiation or by other causes will not be passed on to subsequent generations.

It is impossible for living beings to have evolved, because there exists no mechanism in nature that can cause evolution. Furthermore, this conclusion agrees with the evidence of the fossil record, which does not demonstrate the existence of a process of evolution, but rather just the contrary.



Since the beginning of the twentieth century, evolutionary biologists have sought examples of beneficial mutations by creating mutant flies. But these efforts have always resulted in sick and deformed creatures. The top left picture shows the head of a normal fruit fly, and the picture below right shows the head of a fruit fly with legs coming out of it. The top right picture shows a fruit fly with deformed wings, all the result of mutation.

CHAPTER 4

THE FOSSIL RECORD REFUTES EVOLUTION

According to the theory of evolution, every living species has emerged from a predecessor. One species which existed previously turned into something else over time and all species have come into being in this way. According to the theory, this transformation proceeds gradually over millions of years.

If this were the case, then innumerable intermediate species should have lived during the immense period of time when these transformations were supposedly occurring. For instance, there should have lived in the past some half-fish/half-reptile creatures which had acquired some reptilian traits in addition to the fish traits they already had. Or there should have existed some reptile/bird creatures, which had acquired some avian traits in addition to the reptilian traits they already possessed. Evolutionists refer to these imaginary creatures, which they believe to have lived in the past, as "transitional forms".

If such animals had really existed, there would have been millions, even billions, of them. More importantly, the remains of these creatures should be present in the fossil record. The number of these transitional forms should have been even greater than that of present animal species, and their remains should be found all over the world. In *The Origin of Species*, Darwin accepted this fact and explained:

> If my theory be true, numberless intermediate varieties, linking most closely all of the species of the same group together must assuredly have existed... Consequently evidence of their former existence could be found only amongst fossil remains.[23]

Even Darwin himself was aware of the absence of such transitional forms. He hoped that they would be found in the future. Despite his optimism, he realised that these missing intermediate forms were the biggest stumbling-block for his theory. That is why he wrote the following in the chapter of the *The Origin of Species* entitled "Difficulties on Theory":

> …Why, if species have descended from other species by insensibly fine gradations, **do we not everywhere see innumerable transitional forms?** Why is not all nature in confusion instead of the species being, as we see them, well defined?… But, as by this theory innumerable transitional forms must have existed, why do we not find them embedded in countless numbers in the crust of the earth?… Why then is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain; and this, perhaps, is the most obvious and gravest objection which can be urged against my theory. [24]

The only explanation Darwin could come up with to counter this objection was the argument that the fossil record uncovered so far was inadequate. He asserted that when the fossil record had been studied in detail, the missing links would be found.

Believing in Darwin's prophecy, evolutionist paleontologists have been digging up fossils and searching for missing links all over the world since the middle of the 19th century. Despite their best efforts, **no transi-**

tional forms have yet been uncovered. All the fossils unearthed in excavations have shown that, contrary to the beliefs of evolutionists, life appeared on earth all of a sudden and fully-formed. Trying to prove their theory, evolutionists have instead unwittingly caused it to collapse.

A famous British paleontologist, Derek V. Ager, admits this fact even though he is an evolutionist:

> The point emerges that if we examine the fossil record in detail, whether at the level of orders or of species, we find-over and over again-**not gradual evolution, but the sudden explosion of one group at the expense of another.**[25]

Another evolutionist paleontologist Mark Czarnecki comments as follows:

> A major problem in proving the theory has been the fossil record; the imprints of vanished species preserved in the Earth's geological formations. This record has never revealed traces of Darwin's hypothetical intermediate variants - **instead species appear and disappear abruptly**, and this anomaly has fueled the creationist argument that each species was created by God.[26]

These gaps in the fossil record cannot be explained by saying that sufficient fossils have not yet been found, but that they one day will be. Another American scholar, Robert Wesson, states in his 1991 book *Beyond Natural Selection*, that "the gaps in the fossil record are real and meaningful". He elaborates this claim in this way:

> The gaps in the record are real, however. The absence of a record of any important branching is quite phenomenal. Species are usually static, or nearly so, for long periods, species seldom and genera never show evolution into new species or genera but replacement of one by another, and change is more or less abrupt.[27]

Life Emerged on Earth Suddenly and in Complex Forms

When terrestrial strata and the fossil record are examined, it is to be seen that all living organisms appeared simultaneously. The oldest stratum of the earth in which fossils of living creatures have been found is that of the Cambrian, which has an estimated age of 500-550 million years.

The living creatures found in the strata belonging to the Cambrian period emerged all of a sudden in the fossil record-there are no pre-existing ancestors. The fossils found in Cambrian rocks belonged to snails, trilobites, sponges, earthworms, jellyfish, sea hedgehogs, and other complex invertebrates. This wide mosaic of living organisms made up of such a great number of complex creatures emerged so suddenly that this miraculous event is referred to as the "Cambrian Explosion" in geological literature.

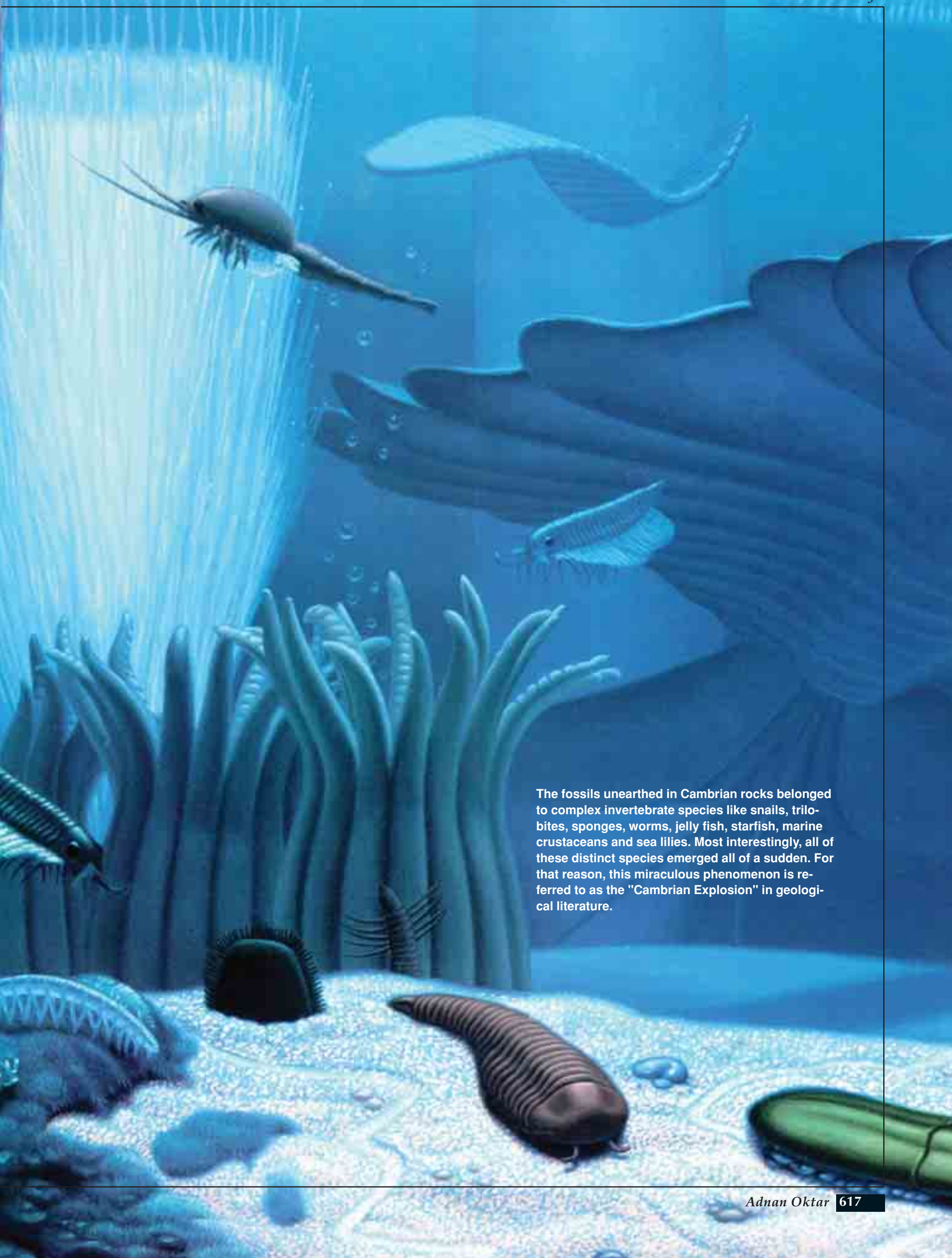
Most of the creatures in this layer have complex systems have complex systems and advanced structures, such as eyes, gills, and circulatory systems, exactly the same as those in present-day specimens. For instance, the double-lensed, combed eye structure of trilobites is a wonder of creation. David Raup, a professor of geology in Harvard, Rochester, and Chicago Universities, says: **"the trilobites 450 million years ago used an optimal design which would require a well trained and imaginative optical engineer to develop today"**.[28]

These complex invertebrates emerged suddenly and completely without having any link or any transitional form between them and the unicellular organisms, which were the only life forms on earth prior to them.

Richard Monastersky, a science journalist at *Science News*, one of the popular publications of evolutionist literature, states the following about the "Cambrian Explosion", which is a deathtrap for evolutionary theory:

> A half-billion years ago, the remarkably complex forms of animals we see today suddenly appeared. This moment, right at the start of Earth's Cambrian Period, some 550 million years ago, marks the evolutionary explosion that filled the seas with the earth's first complex creatures. ...the large animal phyla of today were present already in the early Cambrian ...and they were as distinct from each other as they are today.[29]

Deeper investigation into the Cambrian Explosion shows what a great dilemma it creates for the theory of evolution. Recent findings indicate that almost all phyla, the most basic animal divisions, emerged abruptly in the Cambrian period. An article published in *Science* magazine in 2001 says: "The beginning of the Cambrian period, some 545 million years ago, saw the sudden appearance in the fossil record of almost



The fossils unearthed in Cambrian rocks belonged to complex invertebrate species like snails, trilobites, sponges, worms, jelly fish, starfish, marine crustaceans and sea lilies. Most interestingly, all of these distinct species emerged all of a sudden. For that reason, this miraculous phenomenon is referred to as the "Cambrian Explosion" in geological literature.

The Miracle of Creation That Confounds Evolution



THE EYE OF THE TRILOBITE



The trilobites that appeared in the Cambrian period all of a sudden have an extremely complex eye structure. Consisting of millions of honeycomb-shaped tiny particles and a double-lens system, this eye "has an optimal design which would require a well-trained and imaginative optical engineer to develop today" in the words of David Raup, a professor of geology.
This eye emerged 530 million years ago in a perfect state. No doubt, the sudden appearance of such a wondrous design cannot be explained by evolution and it proves the actuality of creation.
Moreover, the honeycomb eye structure of the trilobite has survived to our own day without a single change. Some insects such as bees and dragon flies have the same eye structure as did the trilobite.* This situation disproves the evolutionary thesis that living things evolved progressively from the primitive to the complex.

(*) R.L.Gregory, *Eye and Brain: The Physiology of Seeing*, Oxford University Press, 1995, p.31

all the main types of animals (phyla) that still dominate the biota today".[30] The same article notes that for such complex and distinct living groups to be explained according to the theory of evolution, very rich fossil beds showing a gradual developmental process should have been found, but this has not yet proved possible:

> This differential evolution and dispersal, too, must have required a previous history of the group for which there is no fossil record.[31]

How the earth came to overflow with such a great number of animal species all of a sudden, and how these distinct types of species with no common ancestors could have emerged, is a question that remains unanswered by evolutionists. The Oxford University zoologist Richard Dawkins, one of the foremost advocates of evolutionist thought in the world, comments on this reality that undermines the very foundation of all the arguments he has been defending:

> For example the Cambrian strata of rocks... are the oldest ones in which we find most of the major invertebrate groups. And we find many of them already in an advanced state of evolution, the very first time they appear. **It is as though they were just planted there, without any evolutionary history.**[32]

As Dawkins is forced to acknowledge, the Cambrian Explosion is strong evidence for creation, because creation is the only way to explain the fully-formed emergence of life on earth. Douglas Futuyma, a prominent

evolutionist biologist admits this fact: "Organisms either appeared on the earth fully developed or they did not. If they did not, they must have developed from pre-existing species by some process of modification. If **they did appear in a fully developed state, they must indeed have been created by some omnipotent intelligence."** [33] Darwin himself recognised the possibility of this when he wrote: "If numerous species, belonging to the same genera or families, have really started into life all at once, **the fact would be fatal to the theory of descent with slow modification through natural selection."**[34] The Cambrian Period is nothing more or less than Darwin's "fatal stroke". This is why the Swiss evolutionist paleoanthropologist Stefan Bengtson, who confesses the lack of transitional links while describing the Cambrian Age, makes the following comment: "Baffling (and embarrasing) to Darwin, this event still dazzles us".[35]

Obviously, the fossil record indicates that living things did not evolve from primitive to the advanced forms, but instead emerged all of a sudden and in a perfect state. In short, living beings did not come into existence by evolution, they were created.

Molecular Comparisons Deepen Evolution's Cambrian Impasse

Another fact that puts evolutionists into a deep quandary about the Cambrian Explosion is the comparisons between different living taxa. The results of these comparisons reveal that animal taxa considered to be "close relatives" by evolutionists until quite recently, are genetically very different, which puts the "intermediate form" hypothesis, that only exists theoretically, into an even greater quandary. An article published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences in 2000 reports that DNA analyses have displaced taxa that used to be considered "intermediate forms" in the past:

> DNA sequence analysis dictates new interpretation of phylogenic trees. Taxa that were once thought to represent successive grades of complexity at the base of the metazoan tree are being displaced to much higher positions inside the tree. This leaves no evolutionary "intermediates" and forces us to rethink the genesis of bilaterian complexity...[36]

In the same article, evolutionist writers note that some taxa which were considered "intermediate" between groups such as sponges, cnidarians and ctenophores can no longer be considered as such because of new genetic findings, and that they have "lost hope" of constructing such evolutionary family trees:

> The new molecular based phylogeny has several important implications. Foremost among them is the disappearance of "intermediate" taxa between sponges, cnidarians, ctenophores, and the last common ancestor of bilaterians or "Urbilateria." ...A corollary is that we have a major gap in the stem leading to the Urbilataria. We have lost the hope, so common in older evolutionary reasoning, of reconstructing the morphology of the "coelomate ancestor" through a scenario involving successive grades of increasing complexity based on the anatomy of extant "primitive"lineages.[37]





INTERESTING SPINES: One of the creatures that suddenly emerged in the Cambrian Age is Hallucigenia (above, left). This and many other Cambrian fossils have hard, sharp spines to protect them from attack. One thing that evolutionists cannot account for is how these creatures should have such an effective defense system when there were no predators around. The lack of predators makes it impossible to explain these spines in terms of natural selection.

CHAPTER 5

TALE OF TRANSITION FROM WATER TO LAND

Evolutionists assume that the sea invertebrates that appear in the Cambrian stratum somehow evolved into fish in tens of million years. However, just as Cambrian invertebrates have no ancestors, there are no transitional links indicating that an evolution occurred between these invertebrates and fish. It should be noted that invertebrates and fish have enormous structural differences. Invertebrates have their hard tissues outside their bodies, whereas fish are vertebrates that have theirs on the inside. Such an enormous "evolution" would have taken billions of steps to be completed and there should be billions of transitional forms displaying them.

Evolutionists have been digging fossil strata for about 140 years looking for these hypothetical forms. They have found millions of invertebrate fossils and millions of fish fossils; yet nobody has ever found even one that is midway between them.

An evolutionist paleontologist, Gerald T. Todd, admits a similar fact in an article titled "Evolution of the Lung and the Origin of Bony Fishes":

> All three subdivisions of bony fishes first appear in the fossil record at approximately the same time. They are already widely divergent morphologically, and are heavily armored. How did they originate? What allowed them to diverge so widely? How did they all come to have heavy armour? And why is there no trace of earlier, intermediate forms?[38]

The evolutionary scenario goes one step further and argues that fish, who evolved from invertebrates then transformed into amphibians. But this scenario also lacks evidence. There is not even a single fossil verifying that a half-fish/half-amphibian creature has ever existed. Robert L. Carroll, an evolutionary palaeontologist and authority on vertebrate palaeontology, is obliged to accept this. He has written in his classic work, *Vertebrate Paleontology and Evolution*, that "The early reptiles were very different from amphibians and their ancestors have not been found yet." In his newer book, *Patterns and Processes of Vertebrate Evolution*, published in 1997, he admits that "We have no intermediate fossils between rhipidistian fish and early amphibians."[39] Two evolutionist paleontologists, Colbert and Morales, comment on the three basic classes of amphibians-frogs, salamanders, and caecilians:

> **There is no evidence of any Paleozoic amphibians combining the characteristics that would be expected in a single common ancestor.** The oldest known frogs, salamanders, and caecilians are very similar to their living descendants.[40]

Until about fifty years ago, evolutionists thought that such a creature indeed existed. This fish, called a coelacanth, which was estimated to be 410 million years of age, was put forward as a transitional form with a primitive lung, a developed brain, a digestive and a circulatory system ready to function on land, and even a primitive walking mechanism. These anatomical interpretations were accepted as undisputed truth among sci-

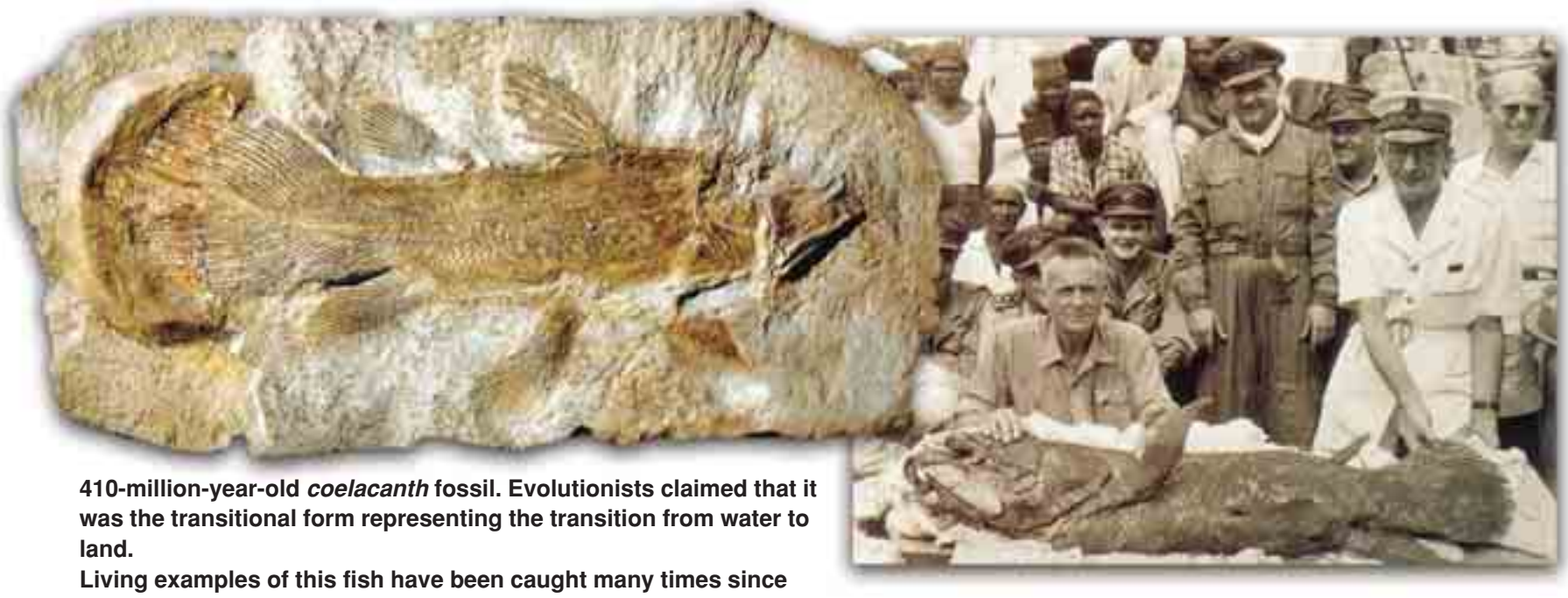
entific circles until the end of the 1930's. The coelacanth was presented as a genuine transitional form that proved the evolutionary transition from water to land.

However on December 22, 1938, a very interesting discovery was made in the Indian Ocean. A living member of the coelacanth family, previously presented as a transitional form that had become extinct seventy million years ago, was caught! The discovery of a "living" prototype of the coelacanth undoubtedly gave evolutionists a severe shock. The evolutionist paleontologist J.L.B. Smith said that "If I'd met a dinosaur in the street I wouldn't have been more astonished".[41] In the years to come, 200 coelacanths were caught many times in different parts of the world.

Living coelacanths revealed how far the evolutionists could go in making up their imaginary scenarios. Contrary to what had been claimed, coelacanths had neither a primitive lung nor a large brain. The organ that evolutionist researchers had proposed as a primitive lung turned out to be nothing but a lipid pouch.[42] Furthermore, the coelacanth, which was introduced as "a reptile candidate getting prepared to pass from sea to land", was in reality a fish that lived in the depths of the oceans and never approached nearer than 180 metres from the surface.[43]

According to the hypothetical scenario of "from sea to land", some fish felt the need to pass from sea to land because of feeding problems. This claim is "supported" by such speculative drawings.

FALSE



410-million-year-old *coelacanth* fossil. Evolutionists claimed that it was the transitional form representing the transition from water to land.
Living examples of this fish have been caught many times since 1938, providing a good example of the extent of the speculations that evolutionists engage in.



An Example Invalidating Evolution

TURTLES



Turtle fossil aged 100 million years: No different from its counterpart living today. (*The Dawn of Life*, Orbis Pub., London 1972)



To the side can be seen a 45-million-year-old freshwater turtle fossil found in Germany. To the left are the remains of the oldest known sea turtle, found in Brazil: This 110-million-year-old fossil is identical to specimens living today.

Just as the evolutionary theory cannot explain basic classes of living things such as fish and reptiles, neither can it explain the origin of the orders within these classes. For example, turtles, which is a reptilian order, appear in the fossil record all of a sudden with their unique shells. To quote from an evolutionary source: "… the origin of this highly successful order is obscured by the lack of early fossils, although turtles leave more and better fossil remains than do other vertebrates. … Intermediates between turtles and cotylosaurs, … reptiles from which turtles [supposedly] sprang, are entirely lacking." (*Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*, "Turtle")
There is no difference between the fossils of earlier turtles and the living members of this species today. Simply put, turtles have not "evolved"; they have always been turtles since they were created that way.

Why Transition from Water to Land Is Impossible

Evolutionists claim that one day, a species dwelling in water somehow stepped onto land and was transformed into a land-dwelling species.

There are a number of obvious facts that render such a transition impossible:

1. Weight-bearing: Sea-dwelling creatures have no problem in bearing their own weight in the sea.

However, most land-dwelling creatures consume 40% of their energy just in carrying their bodies around. Creatures making the transition from water to land would at the same time have had to develop new muscular and skeletal systems (!) to meet this energy need, and this could not have come about by chance mutations.

2. Heat Retention: On land, the temperature can change quickly, and fluctuates over a wide range. Land-dwelling creatures possess a physical mechanism that can withstand such great temperature changes. However, in the sea, the temperature changes slowly and within a narrower range. A living organism with a body system regulated according to the constant temperature of the sea would need to acquire a protective system to ensure minimum harm from the temperature changes on land. It is preposterous to claim that fish acquired such a system by random mutations as soon as they stepped onto land.

3. Water: Essential to metabolism, water needs to be used economically due to its relative scarcity on land. For instance, the skin has to be able to permit a certain amount of water loss, while also preventing excessive evaporation. That is why land-dwelling creatures experience thirst, something the land-dwelling creatures do not do. For this reason, the skin of sea-dwelling animals is not suitable for a nonaquatic habitat.

4. Kidneys: Sea-dwelling organisms discharge waste materials, especially ammonia, by means of their aquatic environment. On land, water has to be used economically. This is why these living beings have a kidney system. Thanks to the kidneys, ammonia is stored by being converted into urea and the minimum amount of water is used during its excretion. In addition, new systems are needed to provide the kidney's functioning. In short, in order for the passage from water to land to have occurred, living things without a kidney would have had to develop a kidney system all at once.

5. Respiratory system: Fish "breathe" by taking in oxygen dissolved in water that they pass through their gills. They canot live more than a few minutes out of water. In order to survive on land, they would have to acquire a perfect lung system all of a sudden.

It is most certainly impossible that all these dramatic physiological changes could have happened in the same organism at the same time, and all by chance.

CHAPTER 6

THE IMAGINARY EVOLUTION OF BIRDS AND MAMMALS

According to the theory of evolution, life originated and evolved in the sea and then was transported onto land by amphibians. This evolutionary scenario also suggests that amphibians evolved into reptiles, creatures living only on land. This scenario is again implausible, due to the enormous structural differences between these two classes of animals. For instance, the amphibian egg is designed for developing in water whereas the amniotic egg is designed for developing on land. A "step by step" evolution of an amphibian is out of the question, because without a perfect and fully-designed egg, it is not possible for a species to survive. Moreover, as usual, there is no evidence of transitional forms that were supposed to link amphibians with reptiles. Evolutionist paleontologist and an authority on vertebrate paleontology, Robert L. Carroll has to accept that **"the early reptiles were very different from amphibians and that their ancestors could not be found yet."**[44]

Yet the hopelessly doomed scenarios of the evolutionists are not over yet. There still remains the problem of making these creatures fly! Since evolutionists believe that birds must somehow have been evolved, they assert that they were transformed from reptiles. However, none of the distinct mechanisms of birds, which have a completely different structure from land-dwelling animals, can be explained by gradual evolution. First of all, the wings, which are the exceptional traits of birds, are a great impasse for the evolutionists. One of the Turkish evolutionists, Engin Korur, confesses the impossibility of the evolution of wings:

> The common trait of the eyes and the wings is that they can only function if they are fully developed. In other words, **a halfway-developed eye cannot see; a bird with half-formed wings cannot fly.** How these organs came into being has remained one of the mysteries of nature that needs to be enlightened.[45]

The question of how the perfect structure of wings came into being as a result of consecutive haphazard mutations remains completely unanswered. There is no way to explain how the front arms of a reptile could have changed into perfectly functioning wings as a result of a distortion in its genes (mutation).

Moreover, just having wings is not sufficient for a land organism to fly. Land-dwelling organisms are devoid of many other structural mechanisms that birds use for flying. For example, the bones of birds are much lighter than those of land-dwelling organisms. Their lungs function in a very different way. They have a different muscular and skeletal system and a very specialised heart-circulatory system. These features are pre-requisites of flying needed at least as much as wings. All these mechanisms had to exist at the same time and altogether; they could not have formed gradually by being "accumulated". This is why the theory asserting that land organisms evolved into aerial organisms is completely fallacious.

All of these bring another question to the mind: even if we suppose this impossible story to be true, then why are the evolutionists unable to find any "half-winged" or "single-winged" fossils to back up their story?

Special Lungs for Birds

The anatomy of birds is very different from that of reptiles, their supposed ancestors. Bird lungs function in a totally different way from those of land-dwelling animals. Land-dwelling animals breathe in and out from the same air vessel. In birds, while the air enters into the lung from the front, it goes out from the back. God created this distinct system specially for birds, which need great amounts of oxygen during flight. It is impossible for such a structure to evolve from the reptile lung.







Bird Feathers: The Design That Evolution Fails to Explain

The theory of evolution, which claims that birds evolved from reptiles, is unable to explain the huge differences between these two different living classes. In terms of such features as their skeleton structure, lung systems, and warm-blooded metabolism, birds are very different from reptiles. Another trait that poses an insurmountable gap between birds and reptiles is the feathers of birds which have a form entirely peculiar to them.

The bodies of reptiles are covered with scales, whereas the bodies of birds are covered with feathers. Since evolutionists consider reptiles the ancestor of birds, they are obliged to claim that bird feathers have evolved from reptile scales. However, there is no similarity between scales and feathers.

A professor of physiology and neurobiology from the University of Connecticut, A.H. Brush, accepts this reality although he is an evolutionist: "Every feature from gene structure and organization, to development, morphogenesis and tissue organization is different (in feathers and scales)."[1] Moreover, Prof. Brush examines the protein structure of bird feathers and argues that it is "unique among vertebrates".[2]

There is no fossil evidence to prove that bird feathers evolved from reptile scales. On the contrary, "feathers appear suddenly in the fossil record, as an'undeniably unique' character distinguishing birds" as Prof. Brush states.[3] Besides, in reptiles, no epidermal structure has yet been detected that provides an origin for bird feathers.[4]

In 1996, paleontologists made abuzz about fossils of a so-called feathered dinosaur, called *Sinosauropteryx*. However, in 1997, it was revealed that these fossils had nothing to do with birds and that they were not feathers of today's birds.[5]

On the other hand, when we examine bird feathers closely, we come across a very complex design that cannot be explained by any evolutionary process. The famous ornithologist Alan Feduccia states that "every feature of them has aerodynamic functions. They are extremely light, have the ability to lift up which increases in lower speeds, and may return to their previous position very easily". Then he continues, "I cannot really understand how an organ perfectly designed for flight may have emerged for another need at the beginning".[6]

The design of feathers also compelled Charles Darwin ponder them. Moreover, the perfect aesthetics of the peafowl's feathers had made him "sick" (his own words). In a letter he wrote to Asa Gray on April 3, 1860, he said "I remember well the time when the thought of the eye made me cold all over, but I have got over this stage of complaint..."And then continued: "...and now trifling particulars of structure often make me very uncomfortable. The sight of a feather in a peacock's tail, whenever I gaze at it, makes me sick!" [7]



When bird feathers are examined in detail, it is seen that they are made up of thousands of tiny tendrils attached to one another with hooks. This unique design results in superior aerodynamic performance.

1- A. H. Brush, "On the Origin of Feathers". *Journal of Evolutionary Biology*, Vol. 9, 1996, p.132
2- A. H. Brush, *On the Origin of Feathers*, p. 131
3- *Ibid.*
4- *Ibid.*
5- "Plucking the Feathered Dinosaur", *Science*, Vol. 278, 14 November 1997, p. 1229
6- Douglas Palmer, "Learning to Fly" (Review of *The Origin of and Evolution of Birds* by Alan Feduccia, Yale University Press, 1996), *New Scientist*, Vol. 153, March, 1 1997, p. 44
7- Norman Macbeth, *Darwin Retried: An Appeal to Reason*, Boston, Gambit, 1971, p. 101



Another Alleged Transitional Form: *Archæopteryx*

Evolutionists pronounce the name of one single creature in response. This is the fossil of a bird called Archæopteryx, one of the most widely-known so-called transitional forms among the very few that evolutionists still defend. *Archæopteryx*, the so-called ancestor of present-day birds according to evolutionists, lived approximately 150 million years ago. The theory holds that some small dinosaurs, such as *Velociraptors* or *Dromeosaurs*, evolved by acquiring wings and then starting to fly. Thus, *Archæopteryx* is assumed to be a transitional form that branched off from its dinosaur ancestors and started to fly for the first time.

However, the latest studies of *Archæopteryx* fossils indicate that this creature is absolutely not a transitional form, but an extinct species of bird, having some insignificant differences from today's birds.

The thesis that *Archæopteryx* was a "half-bird" that could not fly perfectly was popular among evolutionist circles until not long ago. The absence of a sternum (breastbone) in this creature was held up as the most important evidence that this bird could not fly properly. (The sternum is a bone found under the thorax to which the muscles required for flight are attached. In our day, this breastbone is observed in all flying and non-flying birds, and even in bats, a flying mammal which belongs to a very different family.)

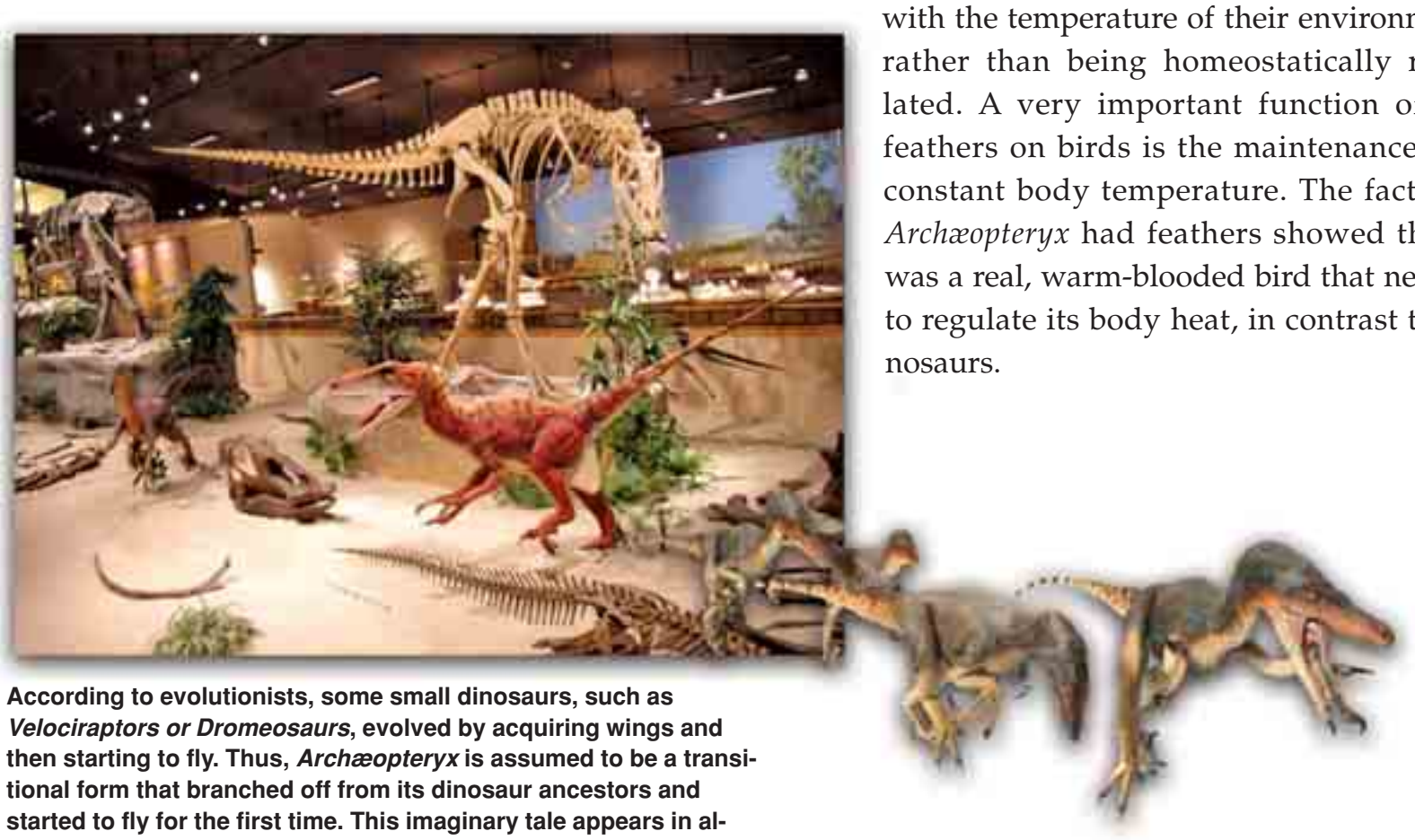
However, **the seventh *Archæopteryx* fossil, which was found in 1992,** caused great astonishment among evolutionists. The reason was that in this recently discovered fossil, the breastbone that was long assumed by evolutionists to be missing was discovered to have existed after all. This fossil was described in *Nature* magazine as follows:

> The recently discovered seventh specimen of the Archæopteryx preserves a partial, rectangular sternum, long suspected but never previously documented. **This attests to its strong flight muscles.**[46]

This discovery invalidated the mainstay of the claims that *Archæopteryx* was a half-bird that could not fly properly.

Moreover, the structure of the bird's feathers became one of the most important pieces of evidence confirming that *Archæopteryx* was a flying bird in the real sense. The asymmetric feather structure of *Archæopteryx* is indistinguishable from that of birds living today, and indicates that it could fly perfectly well. As the eminent paleontologist Carl O. Dunbar states, "because of its feathers [*Archæopteryx* is] distinctly to be classed as a bird." [47]

Another fact that was revealed by the structure of *Archæopteryx*'s feathers was its warm-blooded metabolism. As was discussed above, reptiles and dinosaurs are cold-blooded animals whose body heat fluctuates with the temperature of their environment, rather than being homeostatically regulated. A very important function of the feathers on birds is the maintenance of a constant body temperature. The fact that *Archæopteryx* had feathers showed that it was a real, warm-blooded bird that needed to regulate its body heat, in contrast to dinosaurs.



According to evolutionists, some small dinosaurs, such as *Velociraptors or Dromeosaurs*, evolved by acquiring wings and then starting to fly. Thus, *Archæopteryx* is assumed to be a transitional form that branched off from its dinosaur ancestors and started to fly for the first time. This imaginary tale appears in almost all evolutionist publications.

Speculations of Evolutionists: The Teeth and Claws of *Archæopteryx*

Two important points evolutionist biologists rely on when claiming *Archæopteryx* was a transitional form, are the claws on its wings and its teeth.

It is true that *Archæopteryx* had claws on its wings and teeth in its mouth, but these traits do not imply that the creature bore any kind of relationship to reptiles. Besides, two bird species living today, Taouraco and Hoatzin, have claws which allow them to hold onto branches. These creatures are fully birds, with no reptilian characteristics. That is why it is completely groundless to assert that *Archæopteryx* is a transitional form just because of the claws on its wings.

Neither do the teeth in *Archæopteryx*'s beak imply that it is a transitional form. Evolutionists make a purposeful trickery by saying that these teeth are reptile characteristics, since teeth are not a typical feature of reptiles. Today, some reptiles have teeth while others do not. Moreover, *Archæopteryx* is not the only bird species to possess teeth. It is true that there are no toothed birds in existence today, but when we look at the fossil record, we see that both during the time of *Archæopteryx* and afterwards, and even until fairly recently, a distinct bird genus existed that could be categorised as "birds with teeth".

The most important point is that the **tooth structure of *Archæopteryx* and other birds with teeth is totally different from that of their alleged ancestors, the dinosaurs**. The well-known ornithologists L. D. Martin, J. D. Steward, and K. N. Whetstone observed that *Archæopteryx* and other similar birds have teeth with flat-topped surfaces and large roots. Yet the teeth of theropod dinosaurs, the alleged ancestors of these birds, are protuberant like saws and have narrow roots.[48]

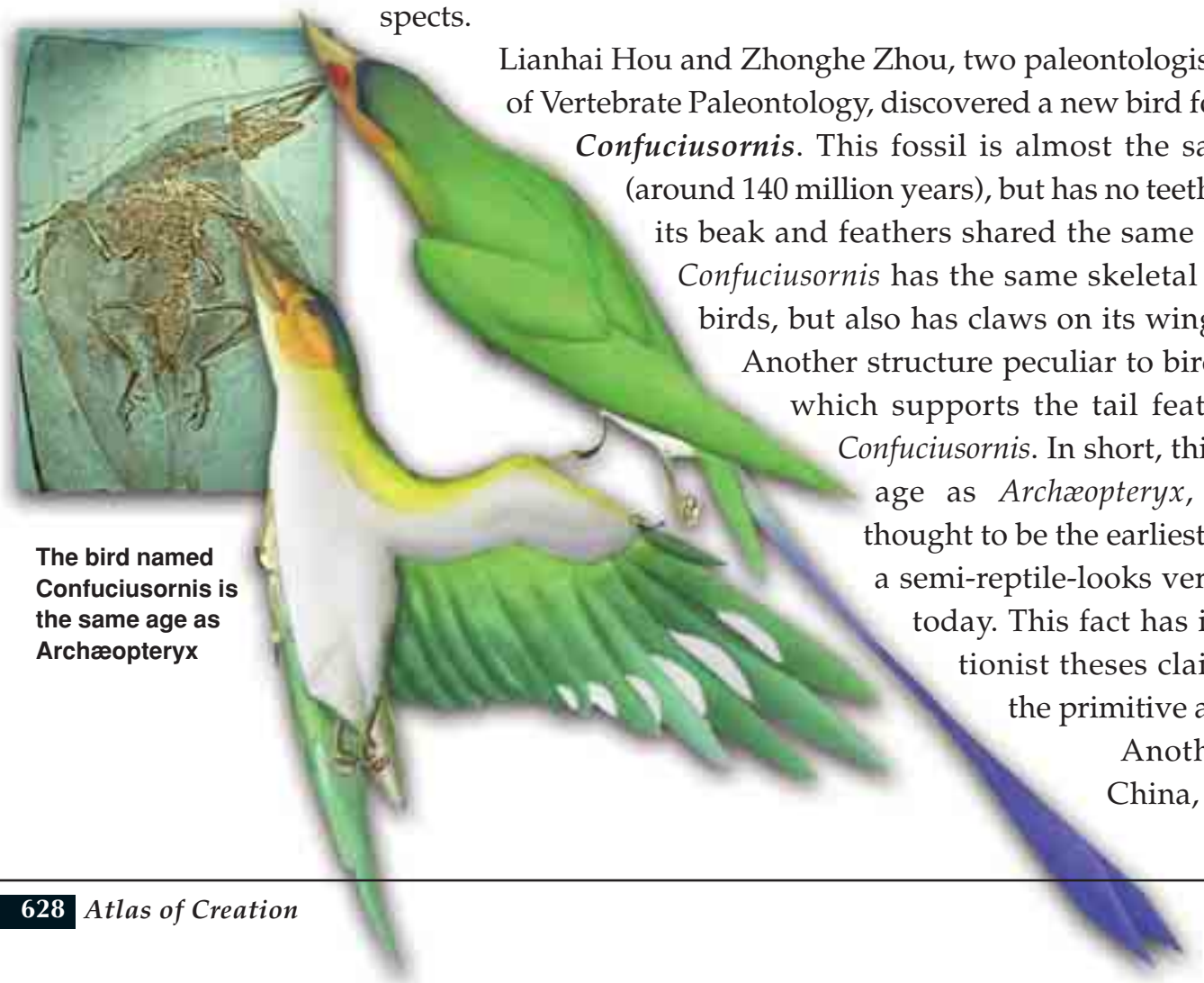
These researchers also compared the wrist bones of *Archæopteryx* and their alleged ancestors, the dinosaurs, and observed no similarity between them.[49]

Studies by anatomists like S. Tarsitano, M. K. Hecht, and A.D. Walker have revealed that some of the similarities that John Ostrom and other have seen between *Archæopteryx* and dinosaurs were in reality misinterpretations.[50]

All these findings indicate that *Archæopteryx* was not a transitional link but only a bird that fell into a category that can be called "toothed birds".

Archæopteryx and Other Bird Fossils

While evolutionists have for decades been proclaiming *Archæopteryx* to be the greatest evidence for their scenario concerning the evolution of birds, some recently-found fossils invalidate that scenario in other respects.



The bird named Confuciusornis is the same age as Archæopteryx

Lianhai Hou and Zhonghe Zhou, two paleontologists at the Chinese Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology, discovered a new bird fossil in 1995, and named it ***Confuciusornis***. This fossil is almost the same age as *Archæopteryx* (around 140 million years), but has no teeth in its mouth. In addition, its beak and feathers shared the same features as today's birds. *Confuciusornis* has the same skeletal structure as present-day birds, but also has claws on its wings, just like *Archæopteryx*. Another structure peculiar to birds called the "pygostyle", which supports the tail feathers, was also found in *Confuciusornis*. In short, this fossil-which is the same age as *Archæopteryx*, which was previously thought to be the earliest bird and was accepted as a semi-reptile-looks very much like a bird living today. This fact has invalidated all the evolutionist theses claiming *Archæopteryx* to be the primitive ancestor of all birds.[51]

Another fossil unearthed in China, caused even greater con-

Archæopteryx exhibits the features of a full-fledged bird:



1. Its feathers show that it was a warm-blooded creature able to fly.
2. Its bones are hollow, like those of birds living today.
3. Its teeth represent no evidence that it evolved from reptiles. Many toothed bird species lived in the past.
4. There are bird species living today that possess similar claws on their wings.
5. The breastbone was observed in the seventh Archæopteryx fossil found recently. The presence of this bone shows that just like present-day birds, it possessed powerful flight muscles.



fusion. In November 1996, the existence of a 130-million-year-old bird named ***Liaoningornis*** was announced in *Science* by L. Hou, L. D. Martin, and Alan Feduccia. *Liaoningornis* had a breastbone to which the muscles for flight were attached, just as in today's birds. This bird was indistinguishable from contemporary birds also in other respects, too. The only difference was the teeth in its mouth. This showed that birds with teeth did not possess the primitive structure alleged by evolutionists.[52] This was stated in an article in *Discover* "Whence came the birds? This fossil suggests that it was not from dinosaur stock".[53]

Another fossil that refuted the evolutionist claims regarding *Archæopteryx* was *Eoalulavis*. The wing structure of ***Eoalulavis***, which was said to be some 25 to 30 million years younger than *Archæopteryx*, was also observed in today's slow-flying birds. This proved that 120 million years ago, there were birds indistinguishable from birds of today in many respects flying in the skies.[54]

These facts once more indicate for certain that neither *Archæopteryx* nor other earlier birds similar to it were transitional forms. The fossils do not indicate that different bird species evolved from each other. On the contrary, the fossil record proves that today's birds and some archaic birds such as *Archæopteryx* actually lived together at the same time. Some of these bird species, such as *Archæopteryx* and *Confuciusornis*, have become extinct, and only some of the species that once existed have been able to survive down to the present day.

In brief, several features of *Archæopteryx* indicate that this creature was not a transitional form. The overall anatomy of *Archæopteryx* imply stasis, not evolution. Paleontologist Robert Carroll has to admit that:

> The geometry of the flight feathers of Archæopteryx is identical with that of modern flying birds, whereas non-flying birds have symmetrical feathers. The way in which the feathers are arranged on the wing also falls within the range of modern birds… According to Van Tyne and Berger, the relative size and shape of the wing of Archæopteryx are similar to that of birds that move through restricted openings in vegetation, such as gallinaceous birds, doves, woodcocks, woodpeckers, and most passerine birds… The flight feathers have been in stasis for at least 150 million years…[55]

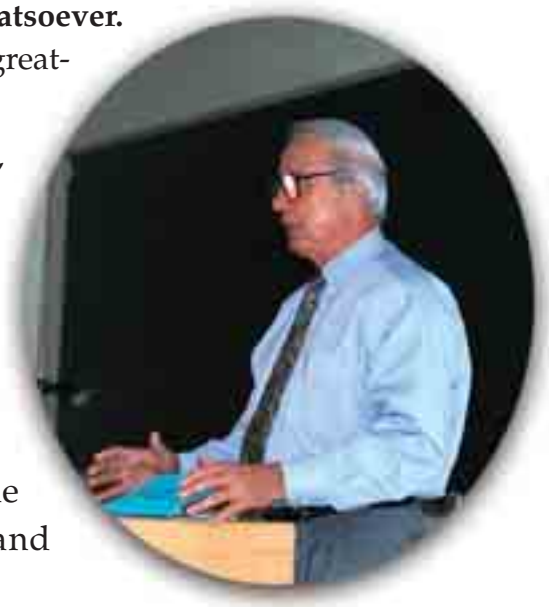
On the other hand, the "temporal paradox" is one of the facts that deal the fatal blow to the evolutionist allegations about Archæopteryx. In his book *Icons of Evolution*, Jonathan Wells remarks that Archæopteryx has been turned into an "icon" of the theory of evolution, whereas evidence clearly shows that this creature is not the primitive ancestor of birds. According to Wells, one of the indications of this is that theropod dinosaurs—the alleged ancestors of Archæopteryx—are actually younger than Archæopteryx:

> Two-legged reptiles that ran along the ground, and had other features one might expect in an ancestor of Archæopteryx, appear later.[56]

The Imaginary Bird-Dinosaur Link

The claim of evolutionists trying to present *Archæopteryx* as a transitional form is that birds have evolved from dinosaurs. However, one of the most famous ornithologists in the world, Alan Feduccia from the University of North Carolina, opposes the theory that birds are related to dinosaurs, despite the fact that he is an evolutionist himself. Feduccia has this to say regarding the thesis of reptile-bird evolution:

> **Well, I've studied bird skulls for 25 years and I don't see any similarities whatsoever. I just don't see it... The theropod origins of birds, in my opinion, will be th**e greatest embarrassment of paleontology of the 20th century.[57]



Prof. Alan Feduccia

Larry Martin, a specialist on earlier birds from the University of Kansas, also opposes the theory that birds are descended from dinosaurs. Discussing the contradiction that evolution falls into on the subject, he states:

> To tell you the truth, if I had to support the dinosaur origin of birds with those characters, I'd be embarrassed every time I had to get up and talk about it.[58]

To sum up, the scenario of the "evolution of birds" erected solely on the basis of *Archæopteryx*, is nothing more than a product of the prejudices and wishful thinking of evolutionists.



What Is the Origin of Flies?

Claiming that dinosaurs transformed into birds, evolutionists support their assertion by saying that some dinosaurs who flapped their front legs to hunt flies "took wing and flew" as seen in the picture. Having no scientific basis whatsoever and being nothing but a figment of the imagination, this theory also entails a very simple logical contradiction: the example given by evolutionists to explain the origin of flying, that is, the fly, already has a perfect ability to fly. Whereas a human cannot open and close his eyes 10 times a second, an average fly flutters its wings 500 times a second. Moreover, it moves both its wings simultaneously. The slightest dissonance in the vibration of wings would cause the fly lose its balance but this never happens.

Evolutionists should first come up with an explanation as to how the fly acquired this perfect ability to fly. Instead, they fabricate imaginary scenarios about how much more clumsy creatures like reptiles came to fly.

Even the perfect creation of the housefly invalidates the claim of evolution. English biologist Robin Wootton wrote in an article titled "The Mechanical Design of Fly Wings":

The better we understand the functioning of insect wings, the more subtle and beautiful their designs appear. Structures are traditionally designed to deform as little as possible; mechanisms are designed to move component parts in predictable ways. Insect wings combine both in one, using components with a wide range of elastic properties, elegantly assembled to allow appropriate deformations in response to appropriate forces and to make the best possible use of the air. They have few if any technological parallels-yet.[1]

On the other hand, there is not a single fossil that can be evidence for the imaginary evolution of flies. This is what the distinguished French zoologist Pierre Grassé meant when he said "We are in the dark concerning the origin of insects." [2]

1- Robin J. Wootton, "The Mechanical Design of Insect Wings", *Scientific American*, v. 263, November 1990, p.120
2- Pierre-P Grassé, *Evolution of Living Organisms*, New York, Academic Press, 1977, p.30



An example from evolutionist scenarios:
Dinosaurs that suddenly took wing while trying to catch flies!

The Origin of Mammals

As we have stated before, the theory of evolution proposes that some imaginary creatures that came out of the sea turned into reptiles, and that birds evolved from reptiles. According to the same scenario, reptiles are the ancestors not only of birds but also of mammals. However, there are great differences between these two classes. Mammals are warm-blooded animals (this means they can generate their own heat and maintain it at a steady level), they give live birth, they suckle their young, and their bodies are covered in fur or hair. Reptiles, on the other hand, are cold-blooded (i.e., they cannot generate heat, and their body temperature changes according to the external temperature), they lay eggs, they do not suckle their young, and their bodies are covered in scales.

One example of the structural barriers between reptiles and mammals is their **jaw structure**. Mammal jaws consist of only one mandibular bone containing the teeth. In reptiles, there are three little bones on both sides of the mandible. Another basic difference is that all mammals have three bones in their middle ear (hammer, anvil, and stirrup). Reptiles have but a single bone in the middle ear. Evolutionists claim that the reptile jaw and middle ear gradually evolved into the mammal jaw and ear. The question of how an ear with a single bone evolved into one with three bones, and how the sense of hearing kept on functioning in the meantime can never be explained. Not surprisingly, not one single fossil linking reptiles and mammals has been found. This is why evolutionist science writer Roger Lewin was forced to say, **"The transition to the first mammal, which probably happened in just one or, at most, two lineages, is still an enigma"**.[59]

George Gaylord Simpson, one of the most popular evolutionary authorities and a founder of the neo-Darwinist theory, makes the following comment regarding this perplexing difficulty for evolutionists:

> The most puzzling event in the history of life on earth is **the change from the Mesozoic, the Age of Reptiles, to the Age of Mammals.** It is as if the curtain were rung down suddenly on the stage where all the leading roles were taken by reptiles, especially dinosaurs, in great numbers and bewildering variety, and rose again immediately to reveal the same setting but an entirely new cast, a cast in which the dinosaurs do not appear at all, other reptiles are supernumeraries, and **all the leading parts are played by mammals of sorts barely hinted at in the preceding acts**.[60]

Furthermore, when mammals suddenly made their appearance, they were already very different from each other. Such dissimilar animals as **bats, horses, mice, and whales** are all mammals, and they all emerged during the same geological period. Establishing an evolutionary relationship among them is impossible even by the broadest stretch of the imagination. The evolutionist zoologist R. Eric Lombard makes this point in an article that appeared in the leading journal *Evolution*:

> **Those searching for specific information useful in constructing phylogenies of mammalian taxa will be disappointed.**[61]

All of these demonstrate that all living beings appeared on earth suddenly and fully formed, without any evolutionary process. This is concrete evidence of the fact that they were created. Evolutionists, however, try to interpret the fact that living species came into existence in a particular order as an indication of evolution. Yet the sequence by which living things emerged is the **"order of creation"**, since it is not possible to speak of an evolutionary process. With a superior and flawless creation, oceans and then lands were filled with living things and finally man was created.

Contrary to the "ape man" story that is imposed on the masses with intense media propaganda, man also emerged on earth suddenly and fully formed.

Bats

Evolutionists propose that all mammal species evolved from a common ancestor. However, there are great differences between various mammal species such as bears, whales, mice, and bats. Each of these living beings possesses specific systems. For example, bats are created with a very sensitive sonar system that helps them find their way in darkness. These complex systems, which modern technology can only imitate, could not possibly have emerged as a result of chance coincidence. The fossil record also demonstrates that bats came into being in their present perfect state all of a sudden and that they have not undergone any "evolutionary process".



A bat fossil aged 50 million years: no different from its modern counterpart. (*Science*, vol. 154)

The Myth of Horse Evolution

Until recently, an imaginary sequence supposedly showing the evolution of the horse was advanced as the principal fossil evidence for the theory of evolution. Today, however, many evolutionists themselves frankly admit that the scenario of horse evolution is bankrupt. In 1980, a four-day symposium was held at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, with 150 evolutionists in attendance, to discuss the problems with gradualistic evolutionary theory. In addressing the meeting, evolutionist Boyce Rensberger noted that the scenario of the evolution of the horse has no foundation in the fossil record, and that no evolutionary proccess has been observed that would account for the gradual evolution of horses:

The popularly told example of horse evolution, suggesting a gradual sequence of changes from four-toed fox-sized creatures living nearly 50 million years ago to today's much larger one-toed horse, has long been known to be wrong. Instead of gradual change, fossils of each intermediate species appear fully distinct, persist unchanged, and then become extinct. Transitional forms are unknown.[1]

Dr. Niles Eldredge said the following about the "evolution of the horse" diagrams:

There have been an awful lot of stories, some more imaginative than others, about what the nature of that history [of life] really is. The most famous example, still on exhibit downstairs, is the exhibit on horse evolution prepared perhaps fifty years ago. That has been presented as the literal truth in textbook after textbook. Now I think that is lamentable, particularly when the people who propose those kinds of stories may themselves be aware of the speculative nature of some of that stuff.[2]

Then what is the basis for the scenario of the evolution of the horse? This scenario was formulated by means of the deceitful charts devised by the sequential arrangement of fossils of distinct species that lived at vastly different periods in India, South Africa, North America, and Europe solely in accordance with the rich power of evolutionists' imaginations. More than 20 charts of the evolution of the horse, which by the way are totally different from each other, have been proposed by various researchers. Thus, it is obvious that evolutionists have reached no common agreement on these family trees. The only common feature in these arrangements is the belief that a dog-sized creature called "Eohippus", which lived in the Eocene Period 55 million years ago, was the ancestor of the horse (Equus). But, the supposed evolutionary lines from Eohippus to Equus are totally inconsistent.

The evolutionist science writer Gordon R. Taylor explains this little-acknowledged truth in his book The Great Evolution Mystery:

But perhaps the most serious weakness of Darwinism is the failure of paleontologists to find convincing phylogenies or sequences of organisms demonstrating major evolutionary change... The horse is often cited as the only fully worked-out example. But the fact is that the line from Eohippus to Equus is very erratic. It is alleged to show a continual increase in size, but the truth is that some variants were smaller than Eohippus, not larger. Specimens from different sources can be brought together in a convincing-looking sequence, but there is no evidence that they were actually ranged in this order in time.[3]

All these facts are strong evidence that the charts of horse evolution, which are presented as one of the most solid pieces of evidence for Darwinism, are nothing but fantastic and implausible tales.



This horse series in a museum display is comprised of various animals that lived at different times, and in different geographical locations. Here they have been arranged arbitrarily, one after the other, to suggest a linear sequence, according to a biased perspective. This scenario of equine "evolution" has no support in the fossil record.

1- Boyce Rensberger, *Houston Chronicle*, November 5, 1980, p.15
2- Niles Eldredge, quoted in *Darwin's Enigma* by Luther D. Sunderland, Santee, CA, Master Books, 1988, p. 78
3- Gordon Rattray Taylor, *The Great Evolution Mystery*, Abacus, Sphere Books, London, 1984, p. 230

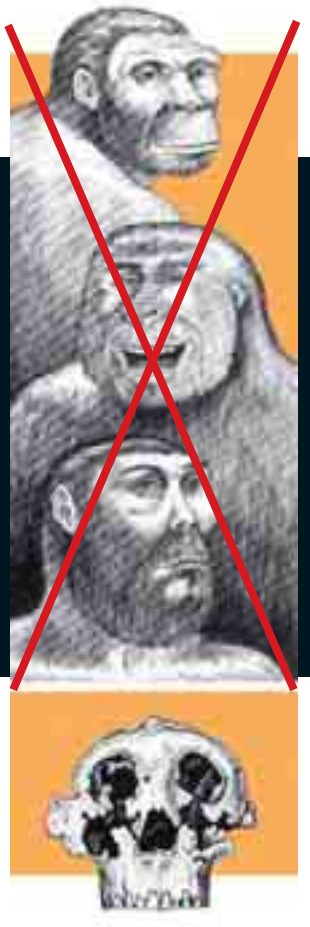
CHAPTER 7

EVOLUTIONISTS' BIASED, DECEPTIVE INTERPRETATIONS OF FOSSILS

Before going into the details of the myth of human evolution, we need to mention the propaganda method that has convinced the general public of the idea that half-man half-ape creatures once lived in the past. This propaganda method makes use of "reconstructions" made in reference to fossils. Reconstruction can be explained as drawing a picture or constructing a model of a living thing based on a single bone-sometimes only a fragment-that has been unearthed. The "ape-men" we see in newspapers, magazines, or films are all reconstructions.



Since fossils are usually fragmented and incomplete, any conjecture based on them is likely to be completely speculative. As a matter of fact, the reconstructions (drawings or models) made by the evolutionists based on fossil remains are prepared speculatively precisely to validate the evolutionary thesis. David R. Pilbeam, an eminent anthropologist from Harvard, stresses this fact when he says: "At least in paleoanthropology, data are still so sparse that theory heavily influences interpretations. **Theories have, in the past, clearly reflected our current ideologies instead of the actual data".**[62] Since people are highly affected by visual information, these reconstructions best serve the purpose of evolutionists, which



Three Different Reconstructions Based on the Same Skull

Evolutionists invent such "preposterous stories" that they even ascribe different faces to the same skull. For example, the three different reconstructed drawings made for the fossil named Australopithecus robustus (Zinjanthropus), are a famous example of such forgery. *From top to bottom:* Maurice Wilson's illustration; an illustration in the 5 April, 1964, edition of the *Sunday Times*; N. Parker's illustration in the September, 1960, edition of *National Geographic*.

is to convince people that these reconstructed creatures really existed in the past.

At this point, we have to highlight one particular point: Reconstructions based on bone remains can only reveal the most general characteristics of the creature, since the really distinctive morphological features of any animal are soft tissues which quickly vanish after death. Therefore, due to the speculative nature of the interpretation of the soft tissues, the reconstructed drawings or models become totally dependent on the imagination of the person producing them. Earnst A. Hooten from Harvard University explains the situation like this:

> **To attempt to restore the soft parts is an even more hazardous undertaking. The lips, the eyes, the ears, and the nasal tip leave no clues on the underlying bony parts.** You can with equal facility model on a Neanderthaloid skull the features of a chimpanzee or the lineaments of a philosopher. These alleged restorations of ancient types of man have very little if any scientific value and **are likely only to mislead the public… So put not your trust in reconstructions.**63

As a matter of fact, evolutionists invent such "preposterous stories" that they even ascribe different faces to the same skull. For example, the three different reconstructed drawings made for the fossil named ***Australopithecus robustus (Zinjanthropus)***, are a famous example of such forgery.

The biased interpretation of fossils and outright fabrication of many imaginary reconstructions are an indication of how frequently evolutionists have recourse to tricks. Yet these seem innocent when compared to the deliberate forgeries that have been perpetrated in the history of evolution.



Two drawings of Java Man, which are totally different from each other, provide a good example of how fantastically fossils are interpreted by evolutionists.

Left: Maurice Wilson's drawing (From Ape to Adam: The Search for the Ancestry of Man, Herbert Wendth)
Right: Steven Stanley's drawing (Human Origins)

CHAPTER 8

EVOLUTION FORGERIES

There is no concrete fossil evidence to support the "ape-man" image, which is unceasingly promulgated by the media and evolutionist academic circles. With brushes in their hands, evolutionists produce imaginary creatures, nevertheless, the fact that these drawings correspond to no matching fossils constitutes a serious problem for them. One of the interesting methods they employ to overcome this problem is to **"produce" the fossils they cannot find**. Piltdown Man, which may be the biggest scandal in the history of science, is a typical example of this method.

Piltdown Man: An Orang-utan Jaw and a Human Skull!

In 1912, a well-known doctor and amateur paleoanthropologist named Charles Dawson came out with the assertion that he had found a jawbone and a cranial fragment in a pit in Piltdown, England. Even though the jawbone was more ape-like, the teeth and the skull were like a man's. These specimens were labelled the "Piltdown man". Alleged to be 500,000 years old, they were displayed as an absolute proof of human evolution in several museums. For more than 40 years, many scientific articles were written on "Piltdown man", many interpretations and drawings were made, and the fossil was presented as important evidence for human evolution. No fewer than 500 doctoral theses were written on the subject.[64] While visiting the British Museum in 1921, leading American paleoanthropologist Henry Fairfield Osborn said "We have to be reminded over and over again that Nature is full of paradoxes" and proclaimed Piltdown "a discovery of transcendant importance to the prehistory of man".[65]

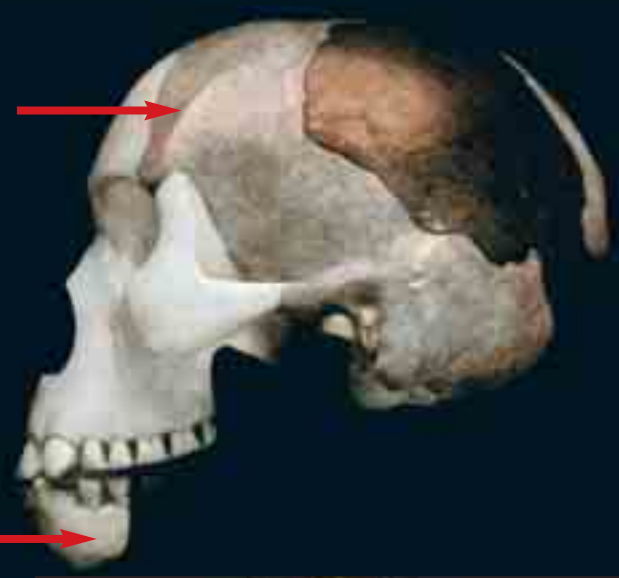
In 1949, Kenneth Oakley from the British Museum's Paleontology Department, attempted to use "fluorine testing", a new test used for determining the date of fossils. A trial was made on the fossil of the Piltdown man. The result was astonishing. During the test, it was realised that the jawbone of Piltdown Man did not contain any fluorine. This indicated that it had remained buried no more than a few years. The skull, which contained only a small amount of fluorine, showed that it was not older than a few thousand years old.

It was determined that the teeth in the jawbone belonging to an orangutan, had been worn down artificially and that the "primitive" tools discovered with the fossils were simple imitations that had been sharpened with steel implements.[66] In the detailed analysis completed by Joseph Weiner, this forgery was revealed to the public in 1953. **The skull belonged to a 500-year-old man, and the jaw bone belonged to a recently deceased ape!** The teeth had been specially arranged in a particular way and added to the jaw, and the molar surfaces were filed in order to resemble those of a man. Then all these pieces were stained with potassium dichromate to give them an old appearance. These stains began to disappear when dipped in acid. Sir Wilfred Le Gros Clark, who was in the team that uncovered the forgery, could not hide his astonishment at this situation and said: "**The evidences of artificial abrasion immediately sprang to the eye**. Indeed so obvious did they seem it may well be asked-how was it that they had escaped notice before?"[67] In the wake of all this, "Piltdown man"

The Story of a Hoax



1 The fossils are unearthed by Charles Dawson and given to Sir Arthur Smith Woodward.



2 Pieces are reconstructed to form the famous skull.



3 Based on the reconstructed skull, various drawings and skulptures are made, numerous articles and commentaries are written. The original skull is demonstrated in the British Museum.



4 After 40 years of its discovery, the Piltdown fossil is shown to be a hoax by a group of researchers.

was hurriedly removed from the British Museum where it had been displayed for more than 40 years.



The picture above was drawn on the basis of a single tooth and it was published in the Illustrated London News magazine on July 24, 1922. However, the evolutionists were extremely disappointed when it was revealed that this tooth belonged neither to an ape-like creature nor to a man, but rather to an extinct pig species.

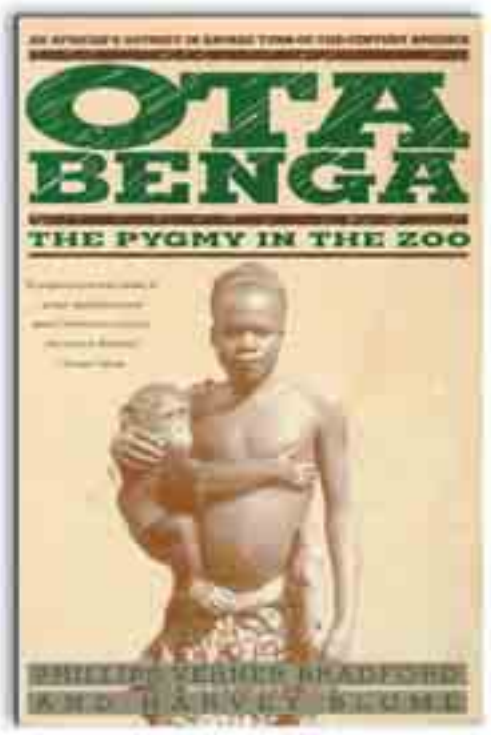
Nebraska Man: A Pig's Tooth

In 1922, Henry Fairfield Osborn, the director of the American Museum of Natural History, declared that he had found a fossil molar tooth belonging to the Pliocene period in western Nebraska near Snake Brook. This tooth allegedly bore common characteristics of both man and ape. An extensive scientific debate began surrounding this fossil, which came to be called "Nebraska man", in which some interpreted this tooth as belonging to *Pithecanthropus erectus*, while others claimed it was closer to human beings. Nebraska man was also immediately given a "scientific name", *Hesperopithecus haroldcooki*.

Many authorities gave Osborn their support. **Based on this single tooth, reconstructions of the Nebraska man's head and body were drawn.** Moreover, Nebraska man was even pictured along with his wife and children, as a whole family in a natural setting.

All of these scenarios were developed from just one tooth. Evolutionist circles placed such faith in this "ghost man" that when a researcher named William Bryan opposed these biased conclusions relying on a single tooth, he was harshly criticised.

In 1927, other parts of the skeleton were also found. According to these newly discovered pieces, the tooth belonged neither to a man nor to an ape. It was realised that it belonged to an extinct species of wild American pig called *Prosthennops*. William Gregory entitled the article published in Science in which he announced the truth, "*Hesperopithecus:* Apparently Not an ape Nor a man".[68] Then all the drawings of *Hesperopithecus haroldcooki* and his "family" were hurriedly removed from evolutionary literature.



Ota Benga: The African in the Cage

After Darwin advanced the claim with his book *The Descent of Man* that man evolved from ape-like living beings, he started to seek fossils to support this contention. However, some evolutionists believed that **"half-man half-ape"** creatures were to be found not only in the fossil record, but also alive in various parts of the world. In the early 20th century, these pursuits for "living transitional links" led to unfortunate incidents, one of the cruellest of which is the story of a Pygmy by the name of Ota Benga.

Ota Benga was captured in 1904 by an evolutionist researcher in the Congo. In his own tongue, his name meant "friend". He had a wife and two children. Chained and caged like an animal, he was taken to the USA where evolutionist scientists displayed him to the public in the St Louis World Fair along with other ape species and introduced him as **"the closest transitional link to man"**. Two years later, they took him to the Bronx Zoo in New York and there they exhibited him under the denomination of "ancient ancestors of man" along with a few chimpanzees, a gorilla named Dinah, and an orang-utan called Dohung. Dr William T. Hornaday, the zoo's evolutionist director gave long speeches on how proud he was to have this exceptional "transitional form" in his zoo and treated caged Ota Benga as if he were an ordinary animal. Unable to bear the treatment he was subjected to, Ota Benga eventually committed suicide.[69]

Piltdown Man, Nebraska Man, Ota Benga... These scandals demonstrate that evolutionist scientists do not hesitate to employ any kind of unscientific method to prove their theory. Bearing this point in mind, when we look at the other so-called evidence of the "human evolution" myth, we confront a similar situation. Here there are a fictional story and an army of volunteers ready to try everything to verify this story.

CHAPTER 9

THE SCENARIO OF HUMAN EVOLUTION

In previous chapters, we saw that there are no mechanisms in nature to lead the living beings to evolve and that living species came into existence not as the result of an evolutionary process, but rather emerged all of a sudden in their present perfect structure. That is, they were created individually. Therefore, it is obvious that "human evolution", too, is a story that has never taken place.

What, then, do the evolutionists propose as the basis for this story?

This basis is the existence of plenty of fossils on which the evolutionists are able to build up imaginary interpretations. Throughout history, more than **6,000** ape species have lived and most of them have become extinct. Today, only **120** ape species live on the earth. These approximately 6,000 ape species, most of which are extinct, constitute a rich resource for the evolutionists.

The evolutionists wrote the scenario of human evolution by arranging some of the skulls that suited their purpose in an order from the smallest to the biggest and scattering the skulls of some extinct human races among them. According to this scenario, men and today's apes have common ancestors. These creatures evolved in time and some of them became the apes of today while another group that followed another branch of evolution became the men of today.

However, all the paleontological, anatomical and biological findings have demonstrated that this claim of evolution is as fictitious and invalid as all the others. No sound or real evidence has been put forward to prove that there is a relationship between man and ape, except forgeries, distortions, and misleading drawings and comments.

The fossil record indicates to us that throughout history, men have been men and apes have been apes. Some of the fossils the evolutionists claim to be the ancestors of man, belong to human races that lived until very recently-about 10,000 years ago-and then disappeared. Moreover, many human communities currently living have the same physical appearance and characteristics as these extinct human races, which the evolutionists claim to be the ancestors of men. All these are clear proof that man has never gone through an evolutionary process at any period in history.

The most important of all is that there are numerous anatomical differences between apes and men and none of them are of the kind to come into existence through an evolutionary process. **"Bipedality"** is one of them. As we will describe later on in detail, bipedality is peculiar to man and it is one of the most important traits that distinguishes man from other animals.

The Imaginary Family Tree of Man

The Darwinist claim holds that today’s man evolved from some kind of ape-like creature. During this alleged evolutionary process, which is supposed to have started from 4 to 5 million years ago, it is claimed that

there existed some "transitional forms" between today's man and his ancestors. According to this completely imaginary scenario, the following four basic "categories" are listed:

1. Australopithecines (any of the various forms belonging to the genus ***Australopithecus***)
2. *Homo habilis*
3. *Homo erectus*
4. *Homo sapiens*

Evolutionists call the genus to which the alleged ape-like ancestors of man belonged ***"Australopithecus"***, which means "southern ape". *Australopithecus*, which is nothing but an old type of ape that has become extinct, is found in various different forms. Some of them are larger and strongly built (robust), while others are smaller and delicate (gracile).

Evolutionists classify the next stage of human evolution as the genus ***Homo***, that is "man". According to the evolutionist claim, the living things in the Homo series are more developed than *Australopithecus*, and not very much different from today's man. The man of our day, that is, the species *Homo sapiens*, is said to have formed at the latest stage of the evolution of this genus Homo.

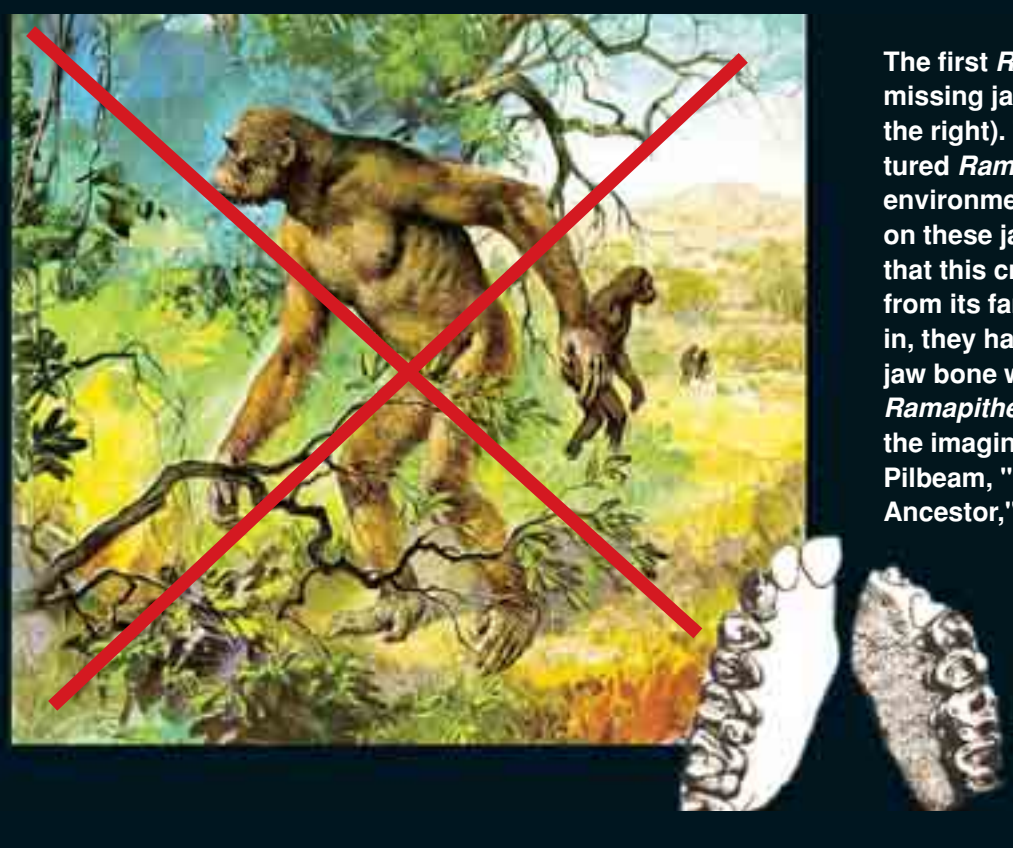
Fossils like **"Java Man", "Pekin Man",** and **"Lucy"**, which appear in the media from time to time and are to be found in evolutionist publications and textbooks, are included in one of the four groups listed above. Each of these groupings is also assumed to branch into species and sub-species, as the case may be.

Some suggested transitional forms of the past, such as ***Ramapithecus***, had to be excluded from the imaginary human family tree after it was realised that they were ordinary apes.[70]

By outlining the links in the chain as "australopithecines > *Homo habilis* > *Homo erectus* > *Homo sapiens*", the evolutionists imply that each of these types is the ancestor of the next. However, recent findings by paleoanthropologists have revealed that australopithecines, *Homo habilis* and *Homo erectus* existed in different parts of the world at the same time. Moreover, some of those humans classified as *Homo erectus* probably lived up until very recent times. In an article titled "Latest *Homo erectus* of Java: Potential Contemporaneity with *Homo sapiens* in Southeast Asia", it was reported in the journal Science that *Homo erectus* fossils found in Java had "mean ages of 27 ± 2 to 53.3 ± 4 thousand years ago" and this "raise[s] the possibility that *H. erectus* overlapped in time with anatomically modern humans (*H. sapiens*) in Southeast Asia"[71]

Furthermore, *Homo sapiens neandarthalensis* and *Homo sapiens sapiens* (today's man) also clearly co-existed. This situation apparently indicates the invalidity of the claim that one is the ancestor of the other.

A Single Jawbone as a Spark of Inspiration



The first *Ramapithecus* fossil found: a missing jaw composed of two parts (on the right). The evolutionists daringly pictured *Ramapithecus*, his family and the environment they lived in, by relying only on these jawbones. When it was realised that this creature, every detail of which, from its family to the environment it lived in, they had illustrated on the basis of a jaw bone was actually an ordinary ape, *Ramapithecus* was quietly removed from the imaginary human family tree. (David Pilbeam, "Humans Lose an Early Ancestor," *Science*, April 1982, pp. 6-7)



A. afarensis **can be seen in the two illustrations to the left. The picture below depicts *A. boisei*. These conjectures are entirely imaginary. Australopithecines are in fact an extinct species of ape.**

Intrinsically, all findings and scientific research have revealed that the fossil record does not suggest an evolutionary process as evolutionists propose. The fossils, which evolutionists claim to be the ancestors of humans, in fact belong either to different human races, or else to species of ape.

Then which fossils are human and which ones are apes? Is it ever possible for any one of them to be considered a transitional form? In order to find the answers, let us have a closer look at each category.

Australopithecus: An Ape Species

The first category, the genus *Australopithecus*, means "southern ape", as we have said. It is assumed that these creatures first appeared in Africa about 4 million years ago, and lived until 1 million years ago. There are a number of different species among the astralopithecines. Evolutionists assume that the oldest *Australopithecus species* is *A. Afarensis.* After that comes *A. Africanus*, and then *A. Robustus*, which has relatively bigger bones. As for *A. Boisei*, some researchers accept it as a different species, and others as a subspecies of *A. Robustus*.

All of the *Australopithecus* species are extinct apes that resemble the apes of today. Their cranial capacities are the same or smaller than the chimpanzees of our day. There are projecting parts in their hands and feet which they used to climb trees, just like today's chimpanzees, and their feet are built for grasping to hold onto branches. They are short (maximum 130 cm. (51 in.)) and just like today's chimpanzees, male *Australopithecus* is larger than the female. Many other characteristics-such as the details in their skulls, the closeness of their eyes, their sharp molar teeth, their mandibular structure, their long arms, and their short legs-constitute evidence that these creatures were no different from today's ape.

However, evolutionists claim that, although australopithecines have the anatomy of apes, unlike apes, they walked upright like humans.

This claim that australopithecines **walked upright** is a view that has been held by paleoanthropologists such as Richard Leakey and Donald C. Johanson for decades. Yet many scientists who have carried out a great deal of research on the skeletal structures of australopithecines have proved the invalidity of that argument. Extensive research done on various *Australopithecus* specimens by two world-renowned anatomists from England and the USA, Lord Solly Zuckerman and Prof. Charles Oxnard, showed that these creatures did not walk upright in human manner. Having studied the bones of these fossils for a period of 15 years thanks to grants from the British government, Lord Zuckerman and his team of five specialists reached the conclusion that australopithecines were only an **ordinary ape genus** and **were definitely not bipedal**, although Zuckerman is an evolutionist himself.[72] Correspondingly, Charles E. Oxnard, who is another evolutionist famous for his research on the subject, also likened the skeletal structure of australopithecines to that of today's orang-utans.[73]

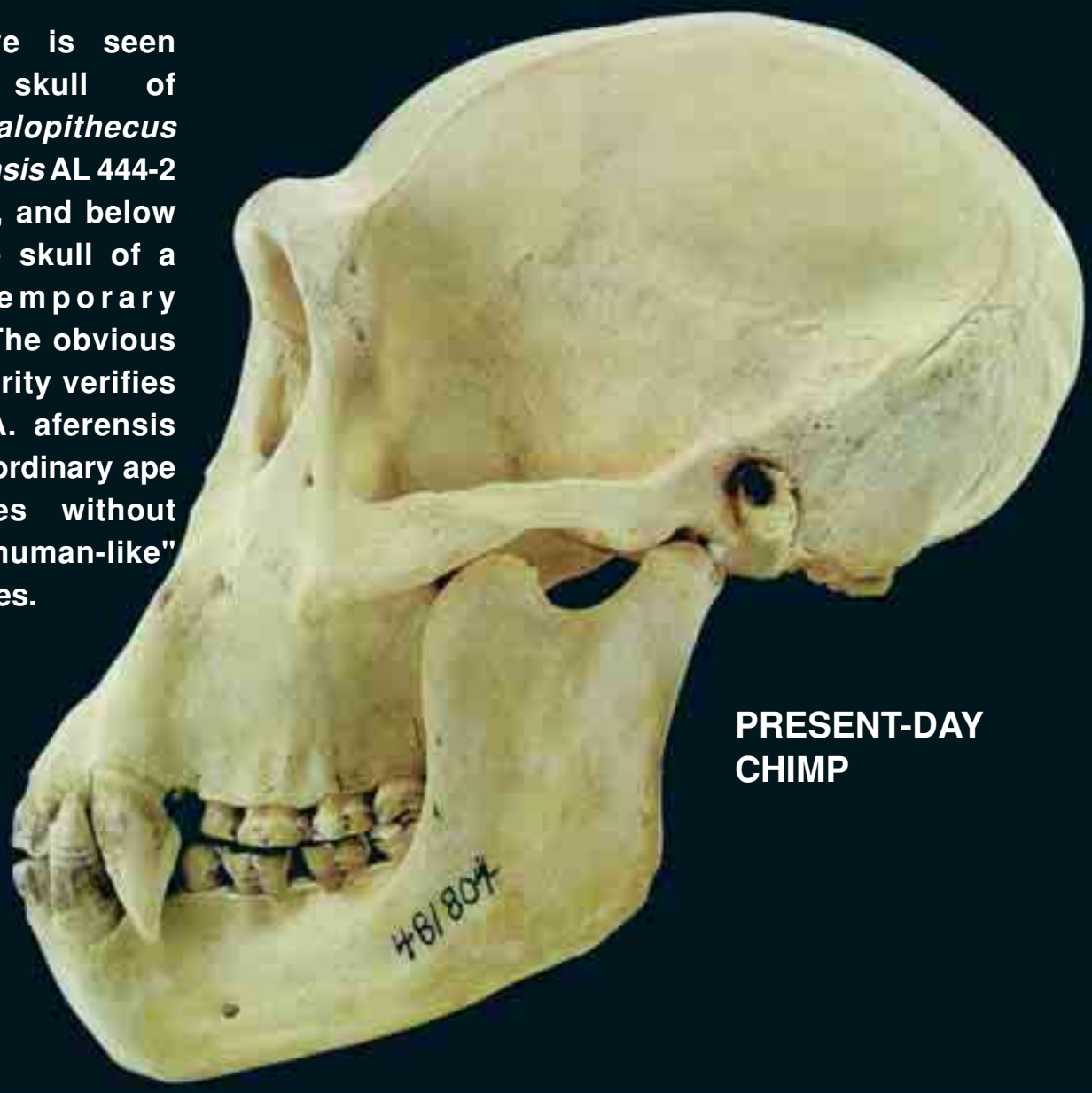
Briefly, Australopithecines have no link with humans and they are merely an extinct ape species.

Australopithecus Aferensis: An Extinct Ape



AUSTRALOPITHECUS

Above is seen the skull of *Australopithecus aferensis* AL 444-2 fossil, and below is the skull of a contemporary ape. The obvious similarity verifies that A. aferensis is an ordinary ape species without any "human-like" features.



PRESENT-DAY CHIMP

Australopithecus Aferensis: An Extinct Ape



The first fossil found in Ethiopia, Hadar, which is to be supposed to belong to *Australopithecus aferensis* species: AL 288-1 or "Lucy". For a long time, evolutionists struggled to prove that Lucy could walk upright; but the latest research has definitely established that this animal was an ordinary ape with a bent stride.

The Australopithecus aferensis **AL 333-105 fossil seen below belongs to a young member of this species. This is why the protrusion has not yet formed on his skull.**



Homo Habilis: The Ape that was Presented as Human

The great similarity between the skeletal and cranial structures of australopithecines and chimpanzees, and the refutation of the claim that these creatures walked upright, have caused great difficulty for evolutionist paleoanthropologists. The reason is that, according to the imaginary evolution scheme, *Homo erectus* comes after *Australopithecus*. As the genus name *Homo* (meaning "man") implies, ***Homo erectus*** is a human species and its skeleton is straight. Its cranial capacity is twice as large as that of *Australopithecus*. A direct transition from *Australopithecus*, which is a chimpanzee-like ape, to *Homo erectus*, which has a skeleton no different from today's man's, is out of the question even according to evolutionist theory. Therefore, "links"-that is, "transitional forms"-are needed. The concept of ***Homo habilis*** arose from this necessity.

The classification of *Homo habilis* was put forward in the 1960s by the Leakeys, a family of "fossil hunters". According to the Leakeys, this new species, which they classified as *Homo habilis*, had a relatively large cranial capacity, the ability to walk upright and to use stone and wooden tools. Therefore, it could have been the ancestor of man.

New fossils of the same species unearthed in the late 1980s, were to completely change this view. Some researchers, such as Bernard Wood and C. Loring Brace, who relied on those newly-found fossils, stated that *Homo habilis* (which means "skillful man", that is, man capable of using tools) should be classified as *Australopithecus habilis*, or "skillful southern ape", because *Homo habilis* had a lot of characteristics in common with the australopithecine apes. It had long arms, short legs and an ape-like skeletal structure just like *Australopithecus*. Its fingers and toes were suitable for climbing. Their jaw was very similar to that of today's apes. Their 600 cc average cranial capacity is also an indication of the fact that they were apes. In short, *Homo habilis*, which was presented as a different species by some evolutionists, was in reality an ape species just like all the other australopithecines.

Research carried out in the years since Wood and Brace's work has demonstrated that *Homo habilis* was indeed no different from *Australopithecus*. The skull and skeletal fossil OH62 found by Tim White showed that this species had a **small cranial capacity**, as well as **long arms** and **short legs** which enabled them to climb trees just like apes of our day do.

The detailed analyses conducted by American anthropologist Holly Smith in 1994 indicated that *Homo habilis* was not *Homo*, in other words, "human", at all, but rather unequivocally an "ape". Speaking of the analyses she made on the teeth of *Australopithecus*, *Homo habilis*, *Homo erectus* and *Homo neanderthalensis*, Smith stated the following;

> **Restricting analysis of fossils to specimens satisfying these criteria**, patterns of dental development of gracile australopithecines and *Homo Habilis* remain classified with African apes. **Those of Homo erectus and Neanderthals are classified with humans.**[74]

Within the same year, Fred Spoor, Bernard Wood and Frans Zonneveld, all specialists on anatomy, reached a similar conclusion through a totally different method. This method was based on the comparative analysis of the semi-circular canals in the inner ear of humans and apes which provided for sustaining balance. Spoor, Wood and Zonneveld concluded that:

> Among the fossil hominids the earliest species to demonstrate the modern human morphology is *Homo erectus.* In contrast, the semi-circular canal dimensions in crania from southern Africa attributed to *Australopithecus* and Paranthropus resemble those of the extant great apes. [75]

Spoor, Wood and Zonneveld also studied a *Homo habilis* specimen, namely Stw 53, and found out that "Stw 53 relied less on bipedal behavior than the australopithecines." This meant that the *H. habilis* specimen was even more ape-like than the *Australopithecus* species. Thus they concluded that "Stw 53 represents an unlikely intermediate between the morphologies seen in the australopithecines and *H. erectus*."

This finding yielded two important results:

1. Fossils referred to as *Homo habilis* did not actually belong to the genus *Homo*, i.e. humans, but to that of *Australopithecus*, i.e. apes.

2. Both *Homo habilis* and *Australopithecus* were creatures that walked stooped forward-that is to say, they had the skeleton of an ape. They have no relation whatsoever to man.

Homo Habilis: Another Extinct Ape



For a long time, evolutionists argued that the creatures they called *Homo habilis* could walk upright. They thought that they had found a link stretching from ape to man. Yet, the new *Homo habilis* fossils Tim White unearthed in 1986 and named as OH 62 disproved this assertion. These fossil fragments showed that Homo habilis had long arms and short legs just like contemporary apes. This fossil put an end to the assertion proposing that *Homo habilis* was a bipedal being able to walk upright. In truth, *Homo habilis* was nothing but another ape species.



"OH 7 *Homo habilis"* seen to the right has been the fossil which best defined the mandibular features of the Homo habilis species. This mandible fossil has big incisory teeth. Its molar teeth are small. The shape of the mandible is square. All these qualities make this mandible look very similar to that of today's apes. In other words, *Homo habilis'* mandible once more confirms that this being is actually an ape.

Homo Rudolfensis: The Face Wrongly Joined

The term *Homo rudolfensis* is the name given to a few fossil fragments unearthed in 1972. The species supposedly represented by this fossil was designated *Homo rudolfensis* because these fossil fragments were found in the vicinity of Lake Rudolf in Kenya. Most of the paleoanthropologists accept that these fossils do not belong to a distinct species, but that the creature called Homo rudolfensis is in fact indistinguishable from *Homo habilis*.

Richard Leakey, who unearthed the fossils, presented the skull designated "KNM-ER 1470", which he said was 2.8 million years old, as the greatest discovery in the history of anthropology. According to Leakey, this creature, which had a small cranial capacity like that of *Australopithecus* together with a face similar to that of present-day humans, was the missing link between *Australopithecus* and humans. Yet, after a short while, it was realised that the human-like face of the KNM-ER 1470 skull, which frequently appeared on the covers of scientific journals and popular science magazines was the result of the incorrect assembly of the skull fragments, which may have been deliberate. Professor Tim Bromage, who conducts studies on human facial anatomy, brought this to light by the help of computer simulations in 1992:

> **When it [KNM-ER 1470] was first reconstructed, the face was fitted to the cranium in an almost vertical position, much like the flat faces of modern humans. But recent studies of anatomical relationships show that in life the face must have jutted out considerably, creating an ape-like aspect, rather like the faces of *Australopithecus*.**[76]

The evolutionist paleoanthropologist J. E. Cronin states the following on the matter:

> **... its relatively robustly constructed face, flattish naso-alveolar clivus, (recalling australopithecine dished faces), low maximum cranial width (on the temporals), strong canine juga and large molars (as indicated by remaining roots) are all relatively primitive traits which ally the specimen with members of the taxon *A. africanus*.**[77]

C. Loring Brace from Michigan University came to the same conclusion. As a result of the analyses he conducted on the jaw and tooth structure of skull 1470, he reported that "from the size of the palate and the expansion of the area allotted to molar roots, it would appear that ER 1470 retained a fully *Australopithecus*-sized face and dentition".[78]

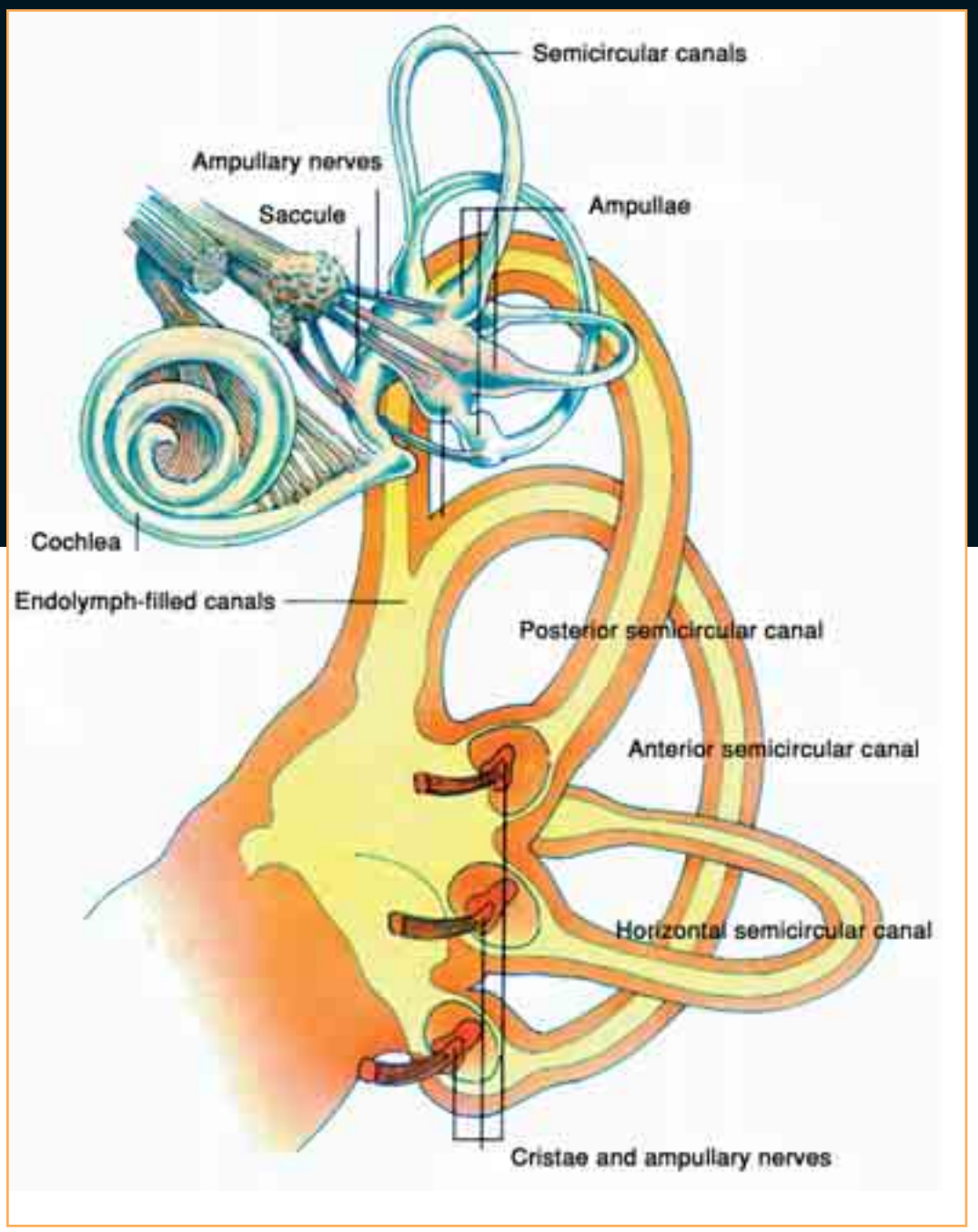
Professor Alan Walker, a paleoanthropologist from Johns Hopkins University who has done as much research on KNM-ER 1470 as Leakey, maintains that this creature should not be classified as a member of *Homo*- i.e., as a human species-but rather should be placed in the *Australopithecus* genus.[79]

In summary, classifications like ***Homo habilis or Homo rudolfensis*** which are presented as transitional links between the australopithecines and *Homo erectus* are entirely imaginary. It has been confirmed by many researchers today that these creatures **are members of the *Australopithecus* series**. All of their anatomical features reveal that they are species of ape.

This fact has been further established by two evolutionist anthropologists, Bernard Wood and Mark Collard, whose research was published in 1999 in *Science* magazine. Wood and Collard explained that the *Homo habilis* and *Homo rudolfensis* (Skull 1470) taxa are imaginary, and that the fossils assigned to these categories should be attributed to the genus *Australopithecus*:

> More recently, fossil species have been assigned to *Homo* on the basis of absolute brain size, inferences about language ability and hand function, and retrodictions about their ability to fashion stone tools. With only a few exceptions , the definition and use of the genus within human evolution, and the demarcation of *Homo*, have been treated as if they are unproblematic. But ... recent data, fresh interpretations of the existing evidence, and the limitations of the paleoanthropological record invalidate existing criteria for attributing taxa to *Homo*.
>
> ...in practice fossil hominin species are assigned to *Homo* on the basis of one or more out of four criteria. ... It is now evident, however, that none of these criteria is satisfactory. The Cerebral Rubicon is problematic because absolute cranial capacity is of questionable biological significance. Likewise, there is compelling evidence that language function cannot be reliably inferred from the gross appearance of the brain, and that the language-related parts of the brain are not as well localized as earlier studies had implied...
>
> ...In other words, with the hypodigms of *H. habilis* and *H. rudolfensis* assigned to it, the genus *Homo* is not a good genus. Thus, *H. habilis* and *H. rudolfensis* (or *Homo habilis* sensu lato for those who do not subscribe to the taxo-

The Result of the Analysis of the Inner Ear: THERE WAS NO TRANSITION FROM APE TO MAN



A comparative analysis of the semi-circular canals in the inner ear in both humans and apes shows that the fossils long portrayed as the forerunners of human beings were all in fact ordinary apes. The species *Australopithecus* and *Homo habilis* had the inner ear canals of an ape, while *Homo erectus* had human ones.

nomic subdivision of "early Homo") **should be removed** from *Homo*. The obvious taxonomic alternative, which is to transfer one or both of the taxa to one of the existing early hominin genera, is not without problems, but **we recommend that, for the time being, both *H. Habilis* and *H. Rudolfensis* should be transferred to the genus *Australopithecus*.**[80]

The conclusion of Wood and Collard corroborates the conclusion we have maintained here:"Primitive human ancestors" do not exist in history. Creatures that are alleged to be so are actually apes that ought to be assigned to the genus *Australopithecus*. The fossil record shows that there is no evolutionary link between these extinct apes and *Homo*, i.e., human species that suddenly appears in the fossil record.

Homo Erectus and Thereafter: Human Beings

According to the fanciful scheme suggested by evolutionists, the internal evolution of the *Homo* genus is as follows: First *Homo erectus*, then so-called "archaic" *Homo sapiens* and *Neanderthal* man (*Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*), and finally, Cro-Magnon man (*Homo sapiens sapiens*). However all these classifications are really only variations and unique races in the human family. The difference between them is no greater than the difference between an Inuit and an African or a pygmy and a European.

Let us first examine *Homo erectus*, which is referred to as the most primitive human species. As the name implies, "*Homo erectus*" means "man who walks upright". Evolutionists have had to separate these fossils from earlier ones by adding the qualification of "erectness", because all the available *Homo erectus* fossils are straight to an extent not observed in any of the australopithecines or so-called *Homo habilis* specimens. **There is no difference between the postcranial skeleton of today's man and that of *Homo erectus*.**

The primary reason for evolutionists' defining *Homo erectus* as "primitive", is the cranial capacity of its skull (900-1,100 cc), which is smaller than the average today's man, and its thick eyebrow projections. However, **there are many people living today in the world who have the same cranial capacity as *Homo erectus*** (pygmies, for instance) and other races have protruding eyebrows (Native Australians, for instance).

It is a commonly agreed-upon fact that differences in cranial capacity do not necessarily denote differences in intelligence or abilities. Intelligence depends on the internal organisation of the brain, rather than on its volume.[81]

The fossils that have made *Homo erectus* known to the entire world are those of **Peking man** and **Java man** in Asia. However, in time it was realised that these two fossils are not reliable. Peking Man consists of some elements made of plaster whose originals have been lost, and Java Man is "composed" of a skull fragment plus a pelvic bone that was found metres away from it with no indication that these belonged to the same creature. This is why the *Homo erectus* fossils found in Africa have gained such increasing importance. (It should also be noted that some of the fossils said to be *Homo erectus* were included under a second species named "*Homo ergaster*" by some evolutionists. There is disagreement among the experts on this issue. We will treat all these fossils under the classification of *Homo erectus*)

The most famous of the *Homo erectus* specimens found in Africa is the fossil of "*Narikotome Homo erectus*" or the "**Turkana Boy**" which was found near Lake Turkana in Kenya. It is confirmed that the fossil was that of a 12-year-old boy, who would have been 1.83 meters tall in adolescence. The upright skeletal structure of the fossil is no different from that of contemporary man. The American paleoanthropologist Alan Walker said that he doubted that "the average pathologist could tell the difference between the fossil skeleton and that of a modern human."[82] Concerning the skull, Walker wrote that he laughed when he saw it because "it looked so much like a Neanderthal."[83] As we will see in the next chapter, Neanderthals are a human race. Therefore, *Homo erectus* is also a human race.

Even the evolutionist Richard Leakey states that the differences between *Homo erectus* and contemporary man are no more than racial variance:

> One would also see differences in the shape of the skull, in the degree of protrusion of the face, the robustness of the brows and so on. **These differences are probably no more pronounced than we see today between the separate geographical races of modern humans.** Such biological variation arises when populations are geographically separated from each other for significant lengths of time.[84]

700 Thousand Year Old Mariners



THIS WEEK

Ancient mariners

Early humans were much smarter than we suspected

OUR ancestors made organised sea journeys more than 700 000 years earlier than previously thought—and they probably used language to coordinate their efforts.

This surprising new theory comes from palaeoanthropologist Mike Morwood and his colleagues at the University of New England in northern New South Wales. It is the result of an intriguing find during their exploration of an ancient lake bed at Mata Menge on the island of

ash surrounding the tools were between 800 000 and 880 000 years old. Fossil plants and animals found near the tools dated from the same period.

The researchers believe the tools were used by the ancestral human species *Homo*

"Early humans were much smarter than we suspected..."
News published in New Scientist on March 14th 1998 tells us that the humans called Homo Erectus by evolutionists were practicing seamanship 700 thousand years ago. These humans, who had enough knowledge and technology to build a vessel and possess a culture that made use of sea transport, can hardly be called "primitive".

Homo Erectus: A Real Human Race



Homo erectus means "upright man". All the fossils included in this species belong to particular human races. Since most of the Homo erectus fossils do not have a common characteristic, it is quite hard to define these men according to their skulls. This is the reason why different evolutionist researchers have made various classifications and designations. Above left is seen a skull which was found in Koobi Fora, Africa in 1975 which may generally define Homo erectus. Above right is a skull, Homo ergaster KNM-ER 3733, which has the obscurities in question.
The cranial capacities of all these diverse Homo erectus fossils surge between 900-1100 cc. These figures are within the limits of the contemporary human cranial capacity.



KNM-WT 15000 or Turkana Child skeleton on the right, is probably the oldest and the most complete human fossil ever found. Research made on this fossil which is said to be 1.6 million year old shows that this belongs to a 12 year old child who would become around 1.80 m. tall if he reached adolescence. This fossil which very much resembled to the Neanderthal race, is one of the most remarkable evidence invalidating the story of human's evolution.
The evolutionist Donald Johnson describes this fossil as follows: "He was tall and skinny. His body shape and the proportion of his limbs were the same as the current Equator Africans. The sizes of his limbs totally matched with that of the current white North American adults." (Donald C. Johanson & M. A. Edey, *Lucy: The Beginnings of Humankind,* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1981)

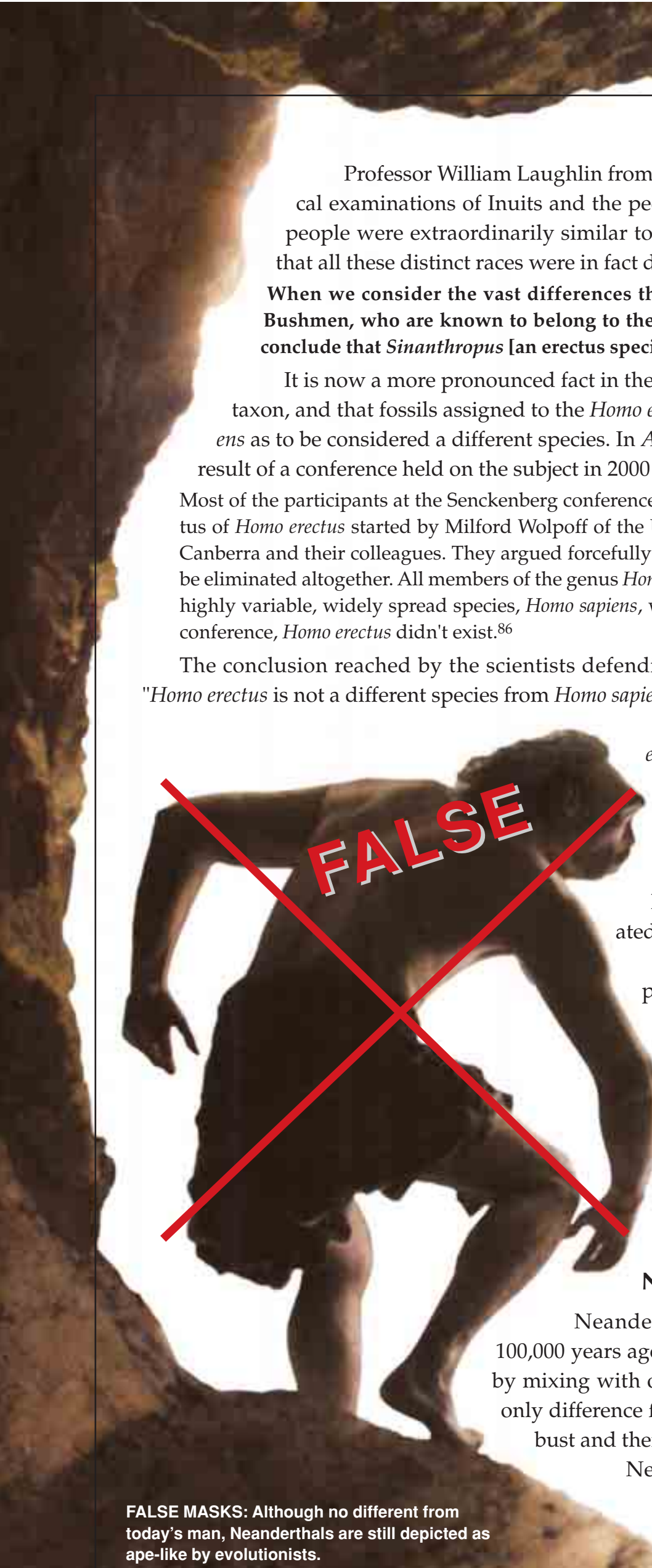
Professor William Laughlin from the University of Connecticut made extensive anatomical examinations of Inuits and the people living on the Aleut islands, and noticed that these people were extraordinarily similar to *Homo erectus*. The conclusion Laughlin arrived at was that all these distinct races were in fact different races of *Homo sapiens* (today's man).

When we consider the vast differences that exist between remote groups such as Eskimos and Bushmen, who are known to belong to the single species of *Homo sapiens*, it seems justifiable to conclude that *Sinanthropus* [an erectus specimen] belongs within this same diverse species.[85]

It is now a more pronounced fact in the scientific community that *Homo erectus* is a superfluous taxon, and that fossils assigned to the *Homo erectus* class are actually not so different from *Homo sapiens* as to be considered a different species. In *American Scientist*, the discussions over this issue and the result of a conference held on the subject in 2000 were summarised in this way:

Most of the participants at the Senckenberg conference got drawn into a flaming debate over the taxonomic status of *Homo erectus* started by Milford Wolpoff of the University of Michigan, Alan Thorne of the University of Canberra and their colleagues. They argued forcefully that *Homo erectus* had no validity as a species and should be eliminated altogether. All members of the genus *Homo*, from about 2 million years ago to the present, were one highly variable, widely spread species, *Homo sapiens*, with no natural breaks or subdivisions. The subject of the conference, *Homo erectus* didn't exist.[86]

The conclusion reached by the scientists defending the abovementioned thesis can be summarised as "*Homo erectus* is not a different species from *Homo sapiens*, but rather a race within *Homo sapiens*".



FALSE MASKS: Although no different from today's man, Neanderthals are still depicted as ape-like by evolutionists.

On the other hand, there is a huge gap between *Homo erectus*, a human race, and the apes that preceded *Homo erectus* in the "human evolution" scenario, (*Australopithecus*, *Homo Habilis*, and *Homo rudolfensis*). This means that the first men appeared in the fossil record suddenly and without any prior evolutionary history. This is a most clear indication of their being created.

Yet, admitting this fact is totally against the dogmatic philosophy and ideology of evolutionists. As a result, they try to portray *Homo erectus*, a truly human race, as a half-ape creature. In their *Homo erectus* reconstructions, they tenaciously draw simian features. On the other hand, with similar drawing methods, they humanise apes like *Australopithecus* or *Homo Habilis*. With this method, they seek to "approximate" apes and human beings and close the gap between these two distinct living classes.

Neanderthals

Neanderthals were human beings who suddenly appeared 100,000 years ago in Europe, and who disappeared, or were assimilated by mixing with other races, quietly but quickly 35,000 years ago. Their only difference from man of our day is that their skeletons are more robust and their cranial capacity slightly bigger.

Neanderthals were a human race, a fact which is admitted by almost everybody today. Evolutionists have tried

Neanderthals: A Robust People



To the left is seen *Homo sapiens* Neanderthalensis, Amud 1 skull found in Israel. Neanderthal man is generally known to be robust yet short. However it is estimated that the owner of this fossil had been 1.80 m. high. His cranial capacity is the largest ever seen: 1740cc. Because of all these, this fossil is among the important pieces of evidence definitely destroying the claims that Neanderthals were a primitive species.

very hard to present them as a "primitive species", yet all the findings indicate that they were no different from a "robust" man walking on the street today. A prominent authority on the subject, Erik Trinkaus, a paleoanthropologist from New Mexico University writes:

> Detailed comparisons of Neanderthal skeletal remains with those of modern humans have shown that **there is nothing in Neanderthal anatomy that conclusively indicates** locomotor, manipulative, intellectual, or linguistic **abilities inferior to those of modern humans**.[87]

Many contemporary researchers define Neanderthal man as a sub-species of contemporary man and call him "*Homo sapiens neandertalensis*". The findings testify that *Neanderthals* buried their dead, fashioned musical instruments, and had cultural affinities with the *Homo sapiens sapiens* living during the same period. To put it precisely, *Neanderthals* are a "robust" human race that simply disappeared in time.

Archaic *Homo sapiens* is the last step before contemporary man in the imaginary evolutionary scheme. In fact, evolutionists do not have much to say about these fossils, as there are only very minor differences between them and today's human beings. Some researchers even state that representatives of this race are still living today, and point to native Australians as an example. Like *Homo sapiens* (archaic), native Australians also have thick protruding eyebrows, an inward-inclined mandibular structure, and a slightly smaller cranial capacity.

The group characterised as *Homo heilderbergensis* in evolutionist literature is in fact the same as archaic *Homo sapiens*. The reason why two different terms are used to define the same human racial type is the disagreements among evolutionists. All the fossils included under the *Homo heidelbergensis* classification suggest that people who were anatomically very similar to today's Europeans lived 500,000 and even 740,000 years ago, first in England and then in Spain.

It is estimated that Cro-Magnon man lived 30,000 years ago. He has a dome-shaped cranium and a broad forehead. His cranium of 1,600 cc is above the average for contemporary man. His skull has thick eyebrow projections and a bony protrusion at the back that is characteristic of both Neanderthal man and *Homo erectus*.

Although the Cro-Magnon is considered to be a European race, the structure and volume of Cro-Magnon's cranium look very much like those of some races living in Africa and the tropics today. Relying on this similarity, it is estimated that Cro-Magnon was an archaic African race. Some other paleoanthropological finds have shown that the Cro-Magnon and the Neanderthal races intermixed and laid the foundations for the races of our day.

As a result, none of these human beings were "primitive species". They were different human beings who lived in earlier times and either assimilated and mixed with other races, or became extinct and disappeared from history.

Species Living in the Same Age as Their Ancestors

What we have investigated so far forms a clear picture: The scenario of "human evolution" is a complete fiction. In order for such a family tree to represent the truth, a gradual evolution from ape to man must have taken place and a fossil record of this process should be able to be found. In fact, however, **there is a huge gap between apes and humans**. Skeletal structures, cranial capacities, and such criteria as walking upright or bent sharply forward distinguish humans from apes. (We already mentioned that on the basis of research done in 1994 on the inner ear, *Australopithecus* and *Homo habilis* were reclassified as apes, while *Homo erectus* was reclassified as a human being.)

Another significant finding proving that there can be no family-tree relationship among these different species is that species that are presented as ancestors of others in fact lived concurrently. If, as evolutionists claim, *Australopithecus* changed into *Homo habilis*, which, in turn, turned into *Homo erectus*, the periods they lived in should necessarily have followed each other. However, there is no such chronological order to be seen in the fossil record.

According to evolutionist estimates, *Australopithecus* lived from 4 million up until 1 million years ago. The creatures classified as *Homo habilis*, on the other hand, are thought to have lived until 1.7 to 1.9 million years ago. *Homo rudolfensis*, which is said to have been more "advanced" than *Homo habilis*, is known to be as old as from 2.5 to 2.8 million years! That is to say, *Homo rudolfensis* is nearly 1 million years older than *Homo habilis*, of

26,000 YEAR OLD NEEDLE:



An interesting fossil showing that the Neanderthals had knowledge of clothing: A needle 26,000 years old. (D. Johanson, B. Edgar, *From Lucy to Language*, p. 99)

which it is alleged to have been the "ancestor". On the other hand, the age of *Homo erectus* goes as far back as 1.6-1.8 million years ago, which means that *Homo erectus* appeared on the earth in the same time frame as its so-called ancestor, *Homo habilis*.

Alan Walker confirms this fact by stating that "there is evidence from East Africa for late-surviving small ***Australopithecus* individuals that were contemporaneous first with *H. Habilis*, then with *H. erectus*.**"[88] Louis Leakey has found fossils of *Australopithecus*, *Homo habilis* and *Homo erectus* almost next to each other in the Olduvai Gorge region of Tanzania, in the Bed II layer.[89]

There is definitely no such family tree. Stephen Jay Gould, who was a paleontologist from Harvard University, explained this deadlock faced by evolution, although he was an evolutionist himself:

> **What has become of our ladder** if there are three coexisting lineages of hominids (*A. africanus*, the robust australopithecines, and *H. habilis*), none clearly derived from another? Moreover, none of the three display any evolutionary trends during their tenure on earth.[90]

When we move on from *Homo erectus* to *Homo sapiens*, we again see that there is no family tree to talk about. There is evidence showing that *Homo erectus* and archaic *Homo sapiens* continued living up to 27,000 years and even as recently as 10,000 years before our time. In the Kow Swamp in Australia, some 13,000-year-old *Homo erectus* skulls have been found. On the island of Java, *Homo erectus* remains were found that are 27,000 years old.[91]

The Secret History of *Homo Sapiens*

The most interesting and significant fact that nullifies the very basis of the imaginary family tree of evolutionary theory is the **unexpectedly ancient history of contemporary man.** Paleoanthropological findings reveal that *Homo sapiens* people who looked exactly like us were living as long as 1 million years ago.

It was Louis Leakey, the famous evolutionist paleoanthropologist, who discovered the first findings on this subject. In 1932, in the Kanjera region around Lake Victoria in Kenya, Leakey found several fossils that belonged to the Middle Pleistocene and that were no different from today's man. However, the Middle Pleistocene was a million years ago.[92] Since these discoveries turned the evolutionary family tree upside down, they were dismissed by some evolutionist paleoanthropologists. Yet Leakey always contended that his estimates were correct.

Just when this controversy was about to be forgotten, a fossil unearthed in Spain in 1995 revealed in a very remarkable way that the history of *Homo sapiens* was much older than had been assumed. The fossil in question was uncovered in a cave called Gran Dolina in the **Atapuerca** region of Spain by three Spanish paleoanthropologists from the University of Madrid. The fossil revealed the face of an 11-year-old boy who looked entirely like contemporary man. Yet, it had been 800,000 years since the child died. *Discover* magazine covered the story in great detail in its December 1997 issue.



One of the most popular periodicals of the evolutionist literature, *Discover*, put the 800 thousand-year-old human face on its cover with the evolutionists' question "Is this the face of our past?"

This fossil even shook the convictions of Juan Luis Arsuaga Ferreras, who lead the Gran Dolina excavation. Ferreras said:

We expected something big, something large, something inflated-you know, something primitive. Our expectation of an 800,000-year-old boy was something like Turkana Boy. And what we found was a totally modern face.... To me this is most spectacular-these are the kinds of things that shake you. Finding something totally unexpected like that. Not finding fossils; finding fossils is unexpected too, and it's okay. But the most spectacular thing is finding something you thought belonged to the present, in the past. It's like finding something like-like a tape recorder in Gran Dolina. That would be very surprising. **We don't expect cassettes and tape recorders in the Lower Pleistocene. Finding a modern face 800,000 years ago-it's the same thing.** We were very surprised when we saw it.[93]

The fossil highlighted the fact that the history of *Homo sapiens* had to be extended back to 800,000 years ago. After recovering from the initial shock, the evolutionists who discovered the fossil decided that it belonged to a different species, because according to the evolutionary family tree, *Homo sapiens* did not live 800,000 years ago. Therefore, they made up an imaginary species called ***"Homo antecessor"*** and included the Atapuerca skull under this classification.

A Hut 1.7 Million Years Old

There have been many findings demonstrating that *Homo sapiens* dates back even earlier than 800,000 years. One of them is a discovery by Louis Leakey in the early 1970s in Olduvai Gorge. Here, in the Bed II layer, Leakey discovered that *Australopithecus*, *Homo Habilis* and *Homo erectus* species had co-existed at the same time. What is even more interesting was a structure Leakey found in the same layer (Bed II). Here, he found the remains of a stone hut. The unusual aspect of the event was that this construction, which is still used in some parts of Africa, could only have been built by *Homo sapiens*! So, according to Leakey's findings, *Australopithecus*, *Homo habilis*, *Homo erectus* and today's man must have co-existed approximately 1.7 million years ago.[94] This discovery must surely invalidate the evolutionary theory that claims that contemporary men evolved from ape-like species such as *Australopithecus*.

Footprints of Today's Man, 3.6 Million Years Old!

Indeed, some other discoveries trace the origins of man living today back to 1.7 million years ago. One of these important finds is the footprints found in Laetoli, Tanzania, by Mary Leakey in 1977. These footprints were found in a layer that was calculated to be 3.6 million years old, and more importantly, they were no different from the footprints that a contemporary man would leave.

The footprints found by Mary Leakey were later examined by a number of famous paleoanthropologists, such as Donald Johanson and Tim White. The results were the same. White wrote:

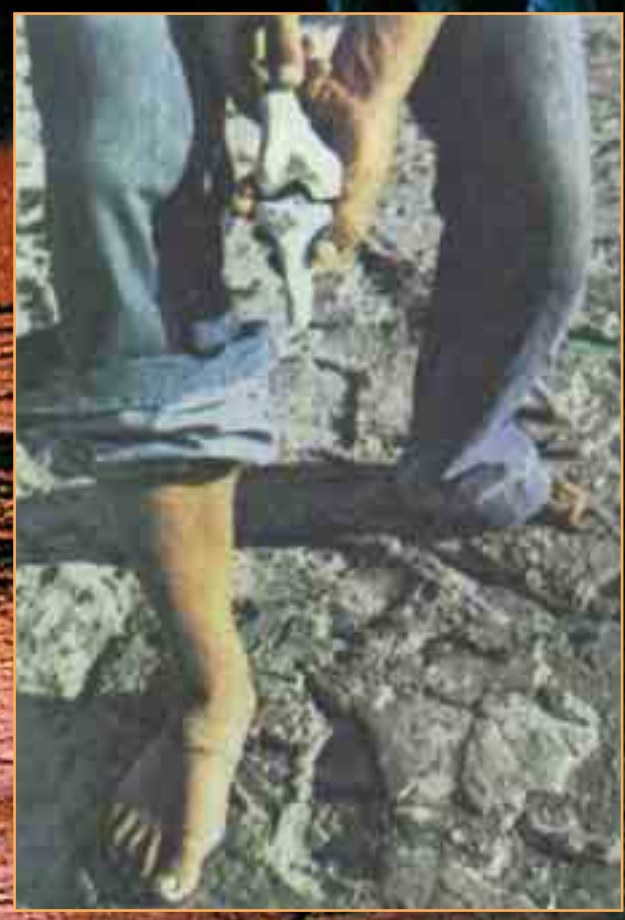
> Make no mistake about it, **...They are like modern human footprints.** If one were left in the sand of a California beach today, and a four-year old were asked what it was, he would instantly say that somebody had walked there. He wouldn't be able to tell it from a hundred other prints on the beach, nor would you.[95]

After examining the footprints, Louis Robbins from the University of North California made the following comments:

> The arch is raised-the smaller individual had a higher arch than I do-and the big toe is large and aligned with the second toe… The toes grip the ground like human toes. You do not see this in other animal forms.[96]



Findings of a 1.7 million-year-old hut shocked the scientific community. It looked like the huts used by some Africans today.





The Laetoli footprints belonged to today's humans, however they were millions of years old.

A Human Mandible Aged 2.3 Million Years



Another example showing the invalidity of the imaginary family tree devised by evolutionists: a human (Homo sapiens) mandible aged 2.3 million years. This mandible coded A.L. 666-1 was unearthed in Hadar, Ethiopia. Evolutionist publications seek to gloss it over by referring to it as "a very startling discovery"... (D. Johanson, Blake Edgar, From Lucy to Language, p.169)

Examinations of the morphological form of the footprints showed time and again that they had to be accepted as the prints of a human, and moreover, a human living today (*Homo sapiens)*. Russell Tuttle, who also examined the footprints wrote:

> **A small barefoot *Homo sapiens* could have made them...** In all discernible morphological features, the feet of the individuals that made the trails are indistinguishable from those of modern humans.[97]

Impartial examinations of the footprints revealed their real owners. In reality, these footprints consisted of 20 fossilised footprints of a 10-year-old human of our day and 27 footprints of an even younger one. They were certainly people just like us.

This situation put the Laetoli footprints at the centre of discussions for years. Evolutionist paleoanthropologists desperately tried to come up with an explanation, as it was hard for them to accept the fact that a contemporary man had been walking on the earth 3.6 million years ago. During the 1990s, the following "explanation" started to take shape: The evolutionists decided that these footprints must have been left by an *Australopithecus*, because according to their theory, it was impossible for a *Homo species* to have existed 3.6 years ago. However, Russell H. Tuttle wrote the following in an article in 1990:

> **In sum, the 3.5-million-year-old footprint traits at Laetoli site G resemble those of habitually unshod modern humans. None of their features suggest that the Laetoli hominids were less capable bipeds than we are. If the G footprints were not known to be so old, we would readily conclude that there had been made by a member of our genus, *Homo*... In any case, we should shelve the loose assumption that the Laetoli footprints were made by Lucy's kind, *Australopithecus afarensis*.**[98]

To put it briefly, these footprints that were supposed to be 3.6 million years old could not have belonged to *Australopithecus*. The only reason why the footprints were thought to have been left by members of *Australopithecus* was the 3.6-million-year-old volcanic layer in which the footprints were found. The prints were ascribed to *Australopithecus* purely on the assumption that humans could not have lived so long ago.

These interpretations of the Laetoli footprints demonstrate one important fact. Evolutionists support their theory not based on scientific findings, but in spite of them. Here we have a theory that is blindly defended no matter what, with all new findings that cast the theory into doubt being either ignored or distorted to support the theory.

Briefly, the theory of evolution is not science, but a dogma kept alive despite science.

The Bipedalism Impasse of Evolution

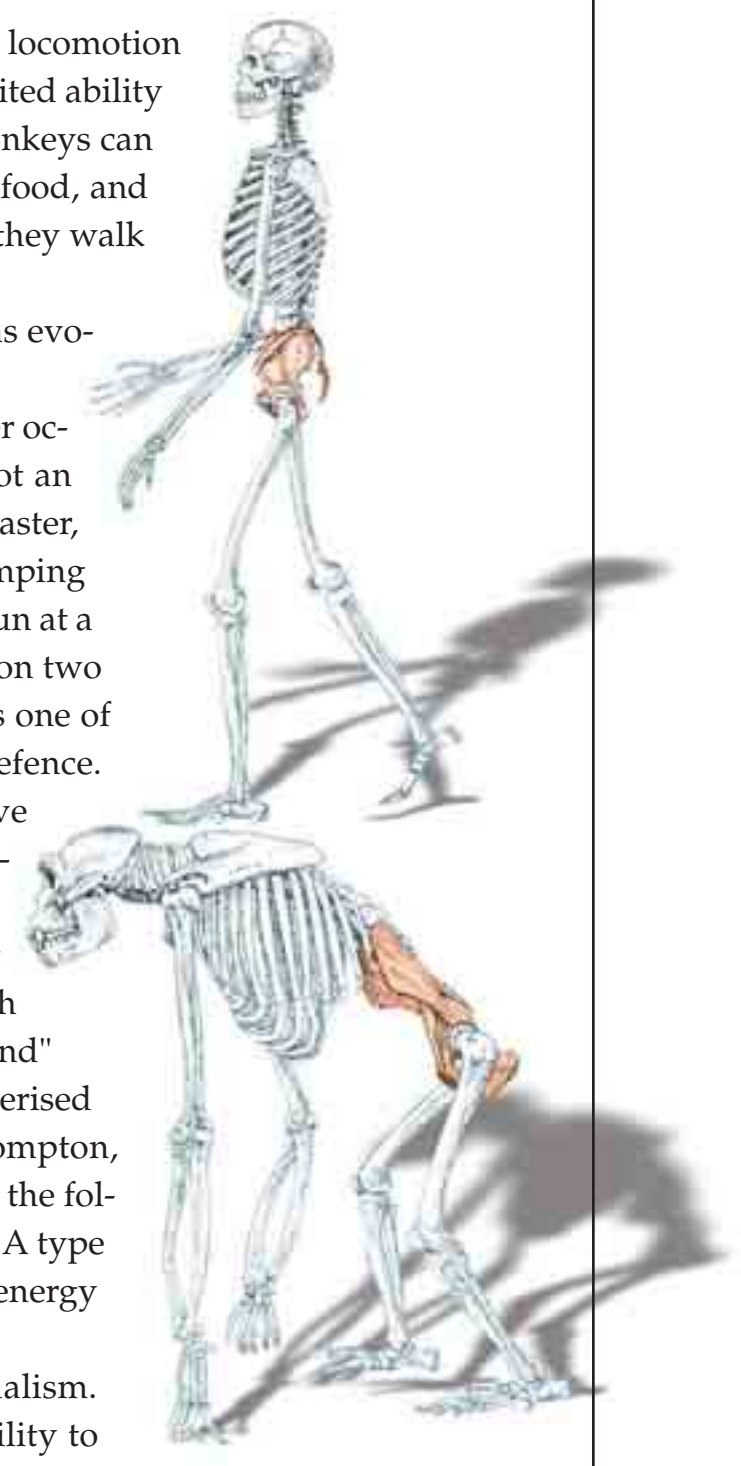
Apart from the fossil record that we have dealt with so far, unbridgeable anatomical gaps between men and apes also invalidate the fiction of human evolution. One of these has to do with the manner of walking.

Human beings walk upright on two feet. This is a very special form of locomotion not seen in any other mammalian species. Some other animals do have a limited ability to move when they stand on their two hind feet. Animals like bears and monkeys can move in this way only rarely, such as when they want to reach a source of food, and even then only for a short time. Normally, their skeletons lean forward and they walk on all fours.

Well, then, has bipedalism evolved from the quadrupedal gait of apes, as evolutionists claim?

Of course not. Research has shown that the evolution of bipedalism never occurred, nor is it possible for it to have done so. First of all, bipedalism is not an evolutionary advantage. The way in which monkeys move is much easier, faster, and more efficient than man's bipedal stride. Man can neither move by jumping from tree to tree without descending to the ground, like a chimpanzee, nor run at a speed of 125 km per hour, like a cheetah. On the contrary, since man walks on two feet, he moves much more slowly on the ground. For the same reason, he is one of the most unprotected of all species in nature in terms of movement and defence. According to the logic of the theory of evolution, monkeys should not have evolved to adopt a bipedal stride; humans should instead have evolved to become quadrupedal.

Another impasse of the evolutionary claim is that bipedalism does not serve the "gradual development" model of Darwinism. This model, which constitutes the basis of evolution, requires that there should be a "compound" stride between bipedalism and quadrupedalism. However, with the computerised research he conducted in 1996, the English paleoanthropologist Robin Crompton, showed that such a "compound" stride was not possible. Crompton reached the following conclusion: A living being can either walk upright, or on all fours.[99] A type of stride between the two is impossible because it would involve excessive energy consumption. This is why a half-bipedal being cannot exist.



Recent researches reveal that it is impossible for the bent ape skeleton fit for quadrupedal stride to evolve into upright human skeleton fit for bipedal stride.

The immense gap between man and ape is not limited solely to bipedalism. Many other issues still remain unexplained, such as brain capacity, the ability to talk, and so on. Elaine Morgan, an evolutionist paleoanthropologist, makes the following confession in relation to this matter:

> **Four of the most outstanding mysteries about humans are: 1) why do they walk on two legs? 2) why have they lost their fur? 3) why have they developed such large brains? 4) why did they learn to speak?**
>
> **The orthodox answers to these questions are: 1) 'We do not yet know'; 2) 'We do not yet know'; 3) 'We do not yet know'; 4) 'We do not yet know'. The list of questions could be considerably lengthened without affecting the monotony of the answers.**[100]

Evolution: An Unscientific Faith

Lord Solly Zuckerman is one of the most famous and respected scientists in the United Kingdom. For years, he studied the fossil record and conducted many detailed investigations. He was elevated to the peerage for his contributions to science. Zuckerman is an evolutionist. Therefore, his comments on evolution can not be regarded as ignorant or prejudiced. After years of research on the fossils included in the human evolution scenario however, he reached the conclusion that there is no truth to the family tree in that is put forward.

Zuckerman also advanced an interesting concept of the "spectrum of the sciences", ranging from those he considered scientific to those he considered unscientific. According to Zuckerman's spectrum, the most "scientific"-that is, depending on concrete data-fields are chemistry and physics. After them come the bio-

logical sciences and then the social sciences. At the far end of the spectrum, which is the part considered to be most "unscientific", are "extra-sensory perception"-concepts such as telepathy and the "sixth sense"-and finally "human evolution". Zuckerman explains his reasoning as follows:

> We then move right off the register of objective truth into those fields of presumed biological science, like extrasensory perception or the **interpretation of man's fossil history, where to the faithful anything is possible** - and where the ardent believer is sometimes able to believe several contradictory things at the same time.[101]

Robert Locke, the editor of *Discovering Archeology*, an important publication on the origins of man, writes in that journal, "The search for human ancestors gives more heat than light", quoting the confession of the famous evolutionist paleoantropologist Tim White:

We're all frustrated by "all the questions we haven't been able to answer." [102]

Locke's article reviews the impasse of the theory of evolution on the origins of man and the groundlessness of the propaganda spread about this subject:

> Perhaps no area of science is more contentious than the search for human origins. Elite paleontologists disagree over even the most basic outlines of the human family tree. New branches grow amid great fanfare, only to wither and die in the face of new fossil finds.[103]

The same fact was also recently accepted by Henry Gee, the editor of the well-known journal *Nature*. In his book *In Search of Deep Time*, published in 1999, Gee points out that all the evidence for human evolution "between about 10 and 5 million years ago-several thousand generations of living creatures-can be fitted into a small box." He concludes that conventional theories of the origin and development of human beings are "a completely human invention created after the fact, shaped to accord with human prejudices" and adds:

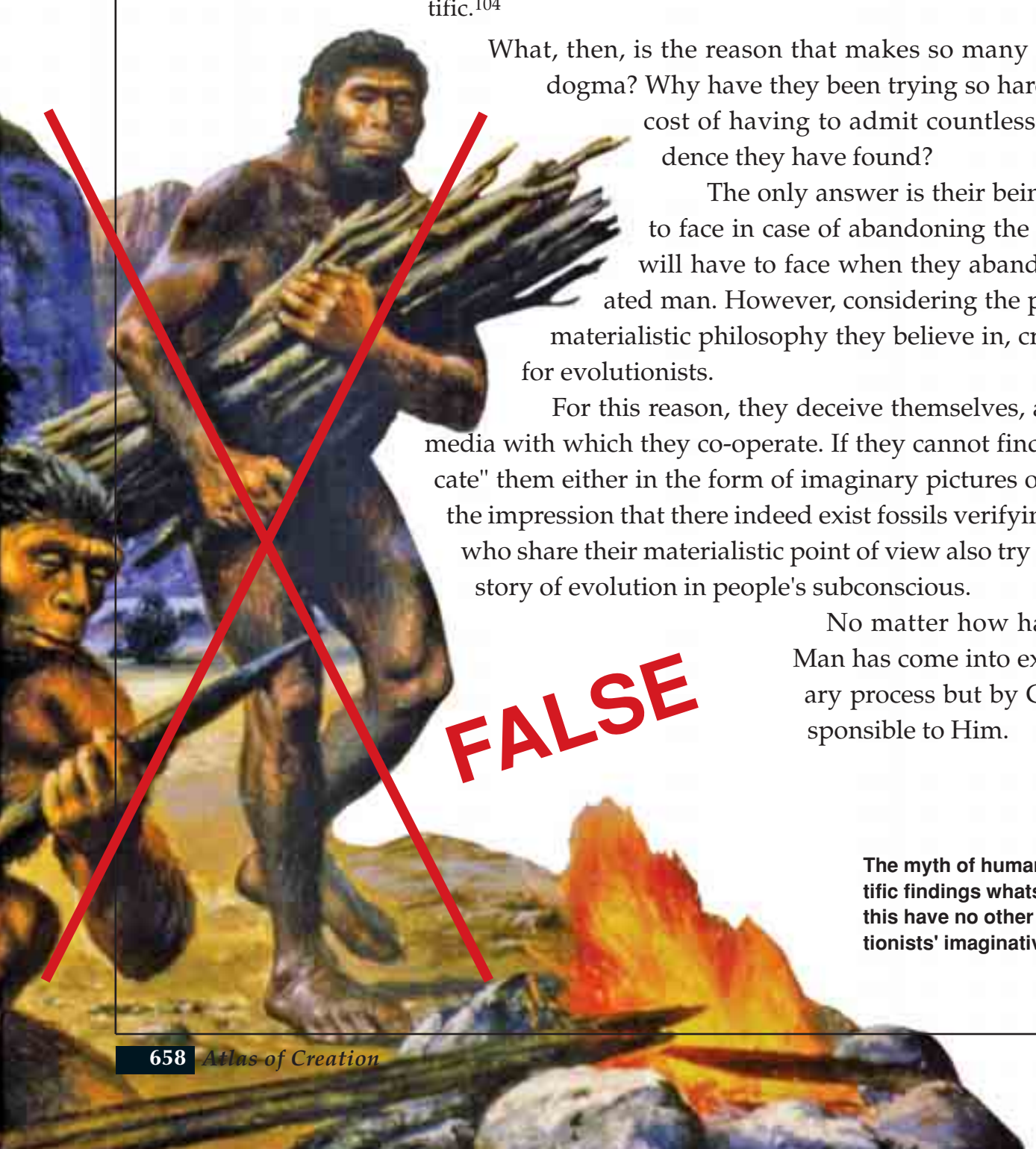
> To take a line of fossils and claim that they represent a lineage is not a scientific hypothesis that can be tested, but an assertion that carries the same validity as bedtime story-amusing, perhaps even instructive, but not scientific.[104]

What, then, is the reason that makes so many scientists so tenacious about this dogma? Why have they been trying so hard to keep their theory alive, at the cost of having to admit countless conflicts and discarding the evidence they have found?

The only answer is their being afraid of the fact they will have to face in case of abandoning the theory of evolution. The fact they will have to face when they abandon evolution is that God has created man. However, considering the presuppositions they have and the materialistic philosophy they believe in, creation is an unacceptable concept for evolutionists.

For this reason, they deceive themselves, as well as the world, by using the media with which they co-operate. If they cannot find the necessary fossils, they "fabricate" them either in the form of imaginary pictures or fictitious models and try to give the impression that there indeed exist fossils verifying evolution. A part of mass media who share their materialistic point of view also try to deceive the public and instil the story of evolution in people's subconscious.

No matter how hard they try, the truth is evident: Man has come into existence not through an evolutionary process but by God's creation. Therefore, he is responsible to Him.



The myth of human evolution is based on no scientific findings whatsoever. Representations such as this have no other significance than reflecting evolutionists' imaginative wishful thinking.

CHAPTER 10

THE MOLECULAR IMPASSE OF EVOLUTION

In previous sections of this book, we have shown how the fossil record invalidates the theory of evolution. In point of fact, there was no need for us to relate any of that, because the theory of evolution collapses long before one gets to any claims about the evidence of fossils. The subject that renders the theory meaningless from the very outset is the question of how life first appeared on earth.

When it addresses this question, evolutionary theory claims that life started with a cell that formed by chance. According to this scenario, four billion years ago various lifeless chemical compounds underwent a reaction in the primordial atmosphere on the earth in which the effects of thunderbolts and atmospheric pressure led to the formation of the first living cell.

The first thing that must be said is that the claim that inanimate materials can come together to form life is an unscientific one that has not been verified by any experiment or observation. Life is only generated from life. Each living cell is formed by the replication of another cell. No one in the world has ever succeeded in forming a living cell by bringing inanimate materials together, not even in the most advanced laboratories.

The theory of evolution claims that a living cell-which cannot be produced even when all the power of the human intellect, knowledge and technology are brought to bear-nevertheless managed to form by chance under primordial conditions of the earth. In the following pages, we will examine why this claim is contrary to the most basic principles of science and reason.

The Tale of the "Cell Produced by Chance"

If one believes that a living cell can come into existence by coincidence, then there is nothing to prevent one from believing a similar story that we will relate below. It is the story of a town:

One day, a lump of clay, pressed between the rocks in a barren land, becomes wet after it rains. The wet clay dries and hardens when the sun rises, and takes on a stiff, resistant form. Afterwards, these rocks, which also served as a mould, are somehow smashed into pieces, and then a neat, well shaped, and strong brick appears. This brick waits under the same natural conditions for years for a similar brick to be formed. This goes on until hundreds and thousands of the same bricks have been formed in the same place. However, by chance, none of the bricks that were previously formed are damaged. Although exposed to storm, rain, wind, scorching sun, and freezing cold for thousands of years, the bricks do not crack, break up, or get dragged away, but wait there in the same place with the same determination for other bricks to form.

When the number of bricks is adequate, they erect a building by being arranged sideways and on top of each other, having been randomly dragged along by the effects of natural conditions such as winds, storms, or tornadoes. Meanwhile, materials such as cement or soil mixtures form under "natural conditions", with

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When the number of bricks is adequate, they erect a building by being arranged sideways and on top of each other, having been randomly dragged along by the effects of natural conditions such as winds, storms, or tornadoes. Meanwhile, materials such as cement or soil mixtures form under "natural conditions", with perfect timing, and creep between the bricks to clamp them to each other. At the end of this process, a complete building rises with all its materials, carpentry, and installations intact. The theory of evolution, which claims that life came into existence by chance, is no less absurd than our story, for, with all its operational systems, and systems of communication, transportation and management, a cell is much more complex than a building.

perfect timing, and creep between the bricks to clamp them to each other. While all this is happening, iron ore under the ground is shaped under "natural conditions" and lays the foundations of a building that is to be formed with these bricks. At the end of this process, a complete building rises with all its materials, carpentry, and installations intact.

Of course, a building does not only consist of foundations, bricks, and cement. How, then, are the other missing materials to be obtained? The answer is simple: all kinds of materials that are needed for the construction of the building exist in the earth on which it is erected. Silicon for the glass, copper for the electric cables, iron for the columns, beams, water pipes, etc. all exist under the ground in abundant quantities. It takes only the skill of "natural conditions" to shape and place these materials inside the building. All the installations, carpentry, and accessories are placed among the bricks with the help of the blowing wind, rain, and earthquakes. Everything has gone so well that the bricks are arranged so as to leave the necessary window spaces as if they knew that something called glass would be formed later on by natural conditions. Moreover, they have not forgotten to leave some space to allow the installation of water, electricity and heating systems, which are also later to be formed by coincidence. Everything has gone so well that "coincidences" and "natural conditions" produce a perfect design.

If you have managed to sustain your belief in this story so far, then you should have no trouble surmising how the town's other buildings, plants, highways, sidewalks, substructures, communications, and transportation systems came about. If you possess technical knowledge and are fairly conversant with the subject, you can even write an extremely "scientific" book of a few volumes stating your theories about "the evolutionary process of a sewage system and its uniformity with the present structures". You may well be honoured with academic awards for your clever studies, and may consider yourself a genius, shedding light on the nature of humanity.

The theory of evolution, which claims that life came into existence by chance, is no less absurd than our story, for, with all its operational systems, and systems of communication, transportation and management, a cell is no less complex than a city.

The Miracle in the Cell and the End of Evolution

The complex structure of the living cell was unknown in Darwin's day and at the time, ascribing life to "coincidences and natural conditions" was thought by evolutionists to be convincing enough.

The technology of the 20th century has delved into the tiniest particles of life and has revealed that the cell is the most complex system mankind has ever confronted. Today we know that the cell contains power stations producing the energy to be used by the cell, factories manufacturing the enzymes and hormones essential for life, a databank where all the necessary information about all products to be produced is recorded, complex transportation systems and pipelines for carrying raw materials and products from one place to another, advanced laboratories and refineries for breaking down external raw materials into their useable parts, and specialised cell membrane proteins to control the incoming and outgoing materials. And these constitute only a small part of this incredibly complex system.

W. H. Thorpe, an evolutionist scientist, acknowledges that **"The most elementary type of cell constitutes a 'mechanism' unimaginably more complex than any machine yet thought up, let alone constructed, by man."**[105]

A cell is so complex that even the high level of technology attained today cannot produce one. No effort to create an artificial cell has ever met with success. Indeed, all attempts to do so have been abandoned.

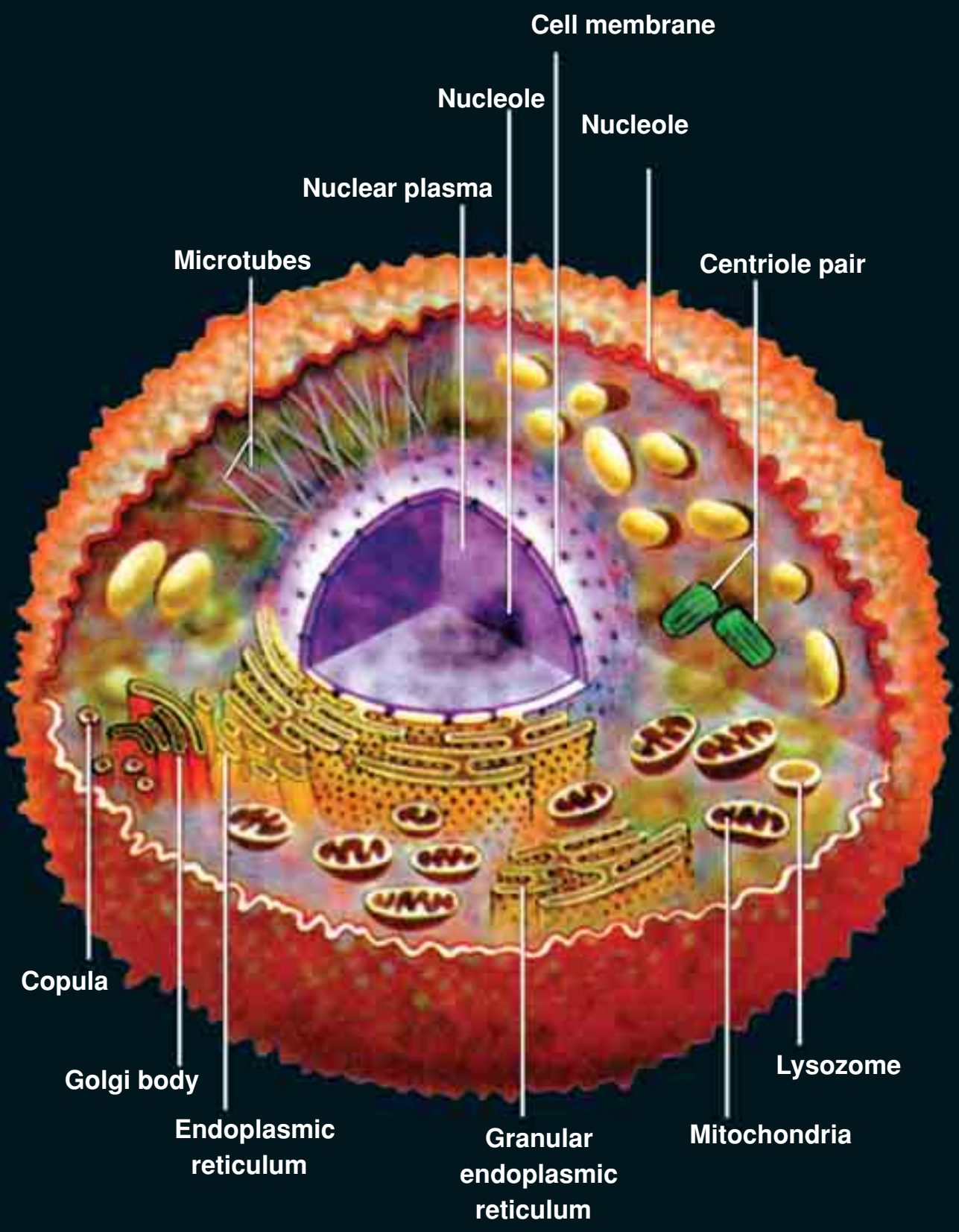
The theory of evolution claims that this system-which mankind, with all the intelligence, knowledge and technology at its disposal, cannot succeed in reproducing-came into existence "by chance" under the conditions of the primordial earth. To give another example, the probability of forming of a cell by chance is about the same as that of producing a perfect copy of a book following an explosion in a printing-house.

The English mathematician and astronomer Sir Fred Hoyle made a similar comparison in an interview published in *Nature* magazine on November 12, 1981. Although an evolutionist himself, Hoyle stated that the chance that higher life forms might have emerged in this way is comparable to the chance that **a tornado sweeping through a junk-yard might assemble a Boeing 747 from the materials therein.**[106] This means that it is not possible for the cell to have come into being by coincidence, and therefore it must definitely have been "created".

One of the basic reasons why the theory of evolution cannot explain how the cell came into existence is the "irreducible complexity" in it. A living cell maintains itself with the harmonious co-operation of many organelles. If only one of these organelles fails to function, the cell cannot remain alive. The cell does not have the chance to wait for unconscious mechanisms like natural selection or mutation to permit it to develop. Thus, the first cell on earth was necessarily a complete cell possessing all the required organelles and functions, and this definitely means that this cell had to have been created.



The Complexity of the Cell



The cell is the most complex and most elegantly designed system man has ever witnessed. Professor of biology Michael Denton, in his book entitled *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*, explains this complexity with an example:
"To grasp the reality of life as it has been revealed by molecular biology, we must magnify a cell a thousand million times until it is twenty kilometers in diameter and resembles a giant airship large enough to cover a great city like London or New York. What we would then see would be an object of unparalelled complexity and adaptive design. On the surface of the cell we would see millions of openings, like port holes of a vast space ship, opening and closing to allow a continual stream of materials to flow in and out. If we were to enter one of these openings we would find ourselves in a world of supreme technology and bewildering complexity... (a complexity) beyond our own creative capacities, a reality which is the very antithesis of chance, which excels in every sense anything produced by the intelligence of man..."

Confessions from Evolutionists

The theory of evolution faces no greater crisis than on the point of explaining the emergence of life. The reason is that organic molecules are so complex that their formation cannot possibly be explained as being coincidental and it is manifestly impossible for an organic cell to have been formed by chance.

Evolutionists confronted the question of the origin of life in the second quarter of the 20th century. One of the leading authorities of the theory of molecular evolution, the Russian evolutionist Alexander I. Oparin, said this in his book The Origin of Life**, which was published in 1936:**

Unfortunately, the origin of the cell remains a question which is actually the darkest point of the complete evolution theory.[1]

Since Oparin, evolutionists have performed countless experiments, conducted research, and made observations to prove that a cell could have been formed by chance. However, every such attempt only made clearer the complex design of the cell and thus refuted the evolutionists' hypotheses even more. Professor Klaus Dose, the president of the Institute of Biochemistry at the University of Johannes Gutenberg, states:

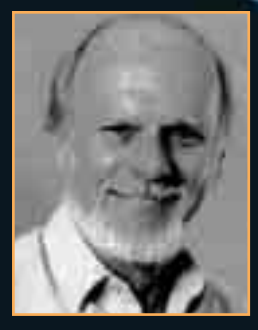
More than 30 years of experimentation on the origin of life in the fields of chemical and molecular evolution have led to a better perception of the immensity of the problem of the origin of life on Earth rather than to its solution. At present all discussions on principal theories and experiments in the field either end in stalemate or in a confession of ignorance.[2]

The following statement by the geochemist Jeffrey Bada from San Diego Scripps Institute makes clear the helplessness of evolutionists concerning this impasse:

Today as we leave the twentieth century, we still face the biggest unsolved problem that we had when we entered the twentieth century: How did life originate on Earth?[3]



Alexander Oparin: "... the origin of the cell remains a question..."



Jeffrey Bada: "... the biggest unsolved problem ... : How did life originate on Earth?"

1- Alexander I. Oparin, Origin of Life**, (1936) NewYork: Dover Publications, 1953 (Reprint), p.196.**
2- Klaus Dose, "The Origin of Life: More Questions Than Answers", Interdisciplinary Science Reviews**, Vol 13, No. 4, 1988, p. 348**
3- Jeffrey Bada, Earth**, February 1998, p. 40**

Proteins Challenge Chance

So much for the cell, but the theory of evolution fails even to account for the building-blocks of a cell. The formation, under natural conditions, of just one single protein out of the thousands of complex protein molecules making up the cell is impossible.

Proteins are giant molecules consisting of smaller units called "amino acids" that are arranged in a particular sequence in certain quantities and structures. These units constitute the building blocks of a living protein. The simplest protein is composed of 50 amino acids, but there are some that contain thousands.

The crucial point is this. The absence, addition, or replacement of a single amino acid in the structure of a protein causes the protein to become a useless molecular heap. Every amino acid has to be in the right place and in the right order. The theory of evolution, which claims that life emerged as a result of chance, is quite helpless in the face of this order, since it is too wondrous to be explained by coincidence. (Furthermore the theory cannot even substantiate the claim of the accidental formation of proteins, as will be discussed later.)

The fact that it is quite impossible for the functional structure of proteins to come about by chance can easily be observed even by simple probability calculations that anybody can understand.

For instance, an average-sized protein molecule composed of 288 amino acids, and contains twelve different types of amino acids can be arranged in 10^{300} different ways. (This is an astronomically huge number, consisting of 1 followed by 300 zeros.) Of all these possible sequences, only one forms the desired protein molecule. The rest of them are amino-acid chains that are either totally useless or else potentially harmful to living things.

In other words, the probability of the formation of only one protein molecule is "1 in 10^{300}". The probability of this "1" to occur is practically nil. (In practice, probabilities smaller than 1 over 10^{50} are thought of as "zero probability").

Furthermore, a protein molecule of 288 amino acids is a rather modest one compared with some giant protein molecules consisting of thousands of amino acids. When we apply similar probability calculations to these giant protein molecules, we see that even the word "impossible" is insufficient to describe the true situation.

When we proceed one step further in the evolutionary scheme of life, we observe that one single protein means nothing by itself. One of the smallest bacteria ever discovered, *Mycoplasma hominis* H39, contains 600 "types" of proteins. In this case, we would have to repeat the probability calculations we have made above for one protein for each of these 600 different types of proteins. The result beggars even the concept of impossibility.

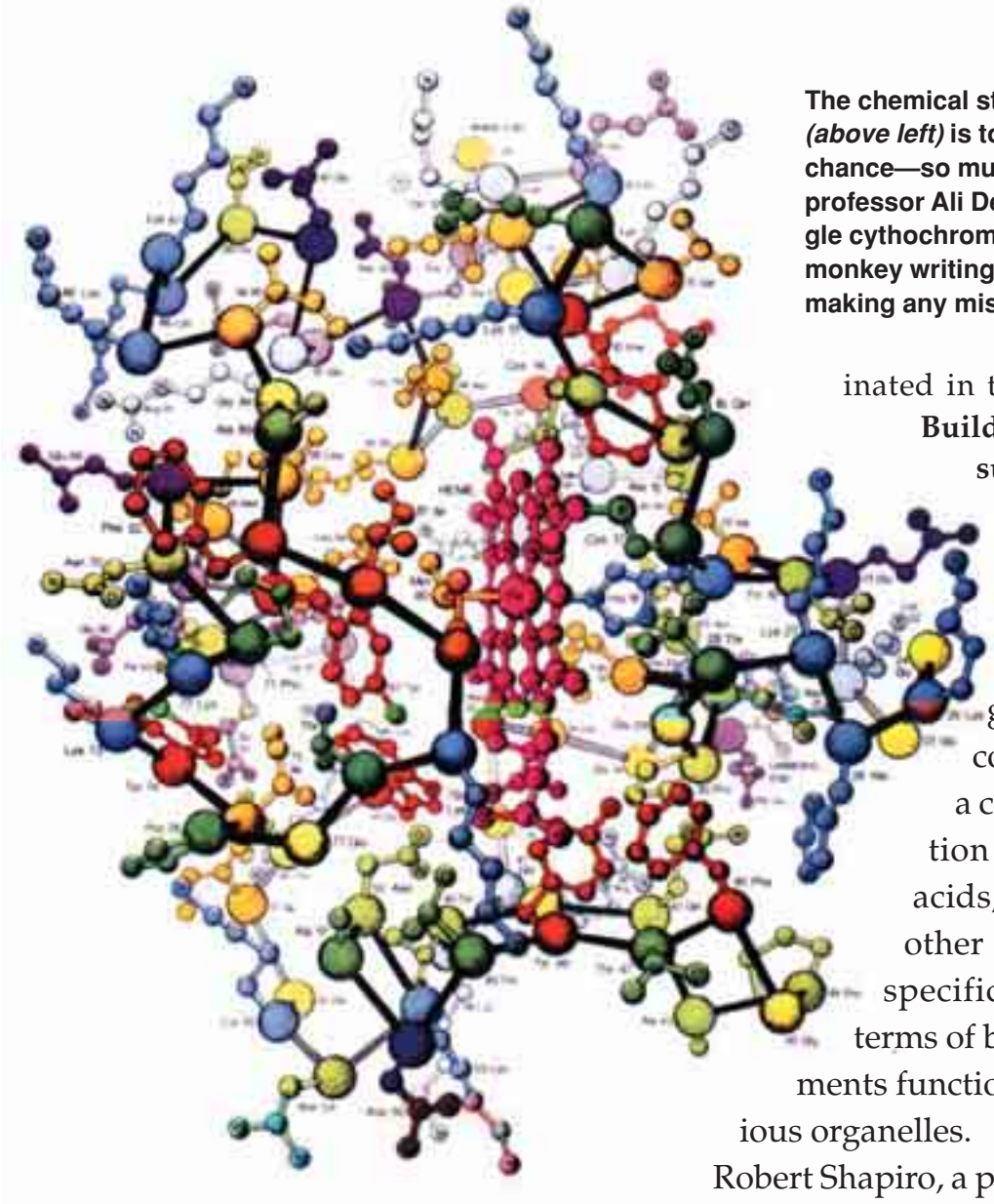
Some people reading these lines who have so far accepted the theory of evolution as a scientific explanation may suspect that these numbers are exaggerated and do not reflect the true facts. That is not the case: these are definite and concrete facts. No evolutionist can object to these numbers. They accept that the probability of the coincidental formation of a single protein is "as unlikely as the possibility of a monkey writing the history of humanity on a typewriter without making any mistakes".[107] However, instead of accepting the other explanation, which is creation, they go on defending this impossibility.

This situation is in fact acknowledged by many evolutionists. For example, Harold F. Blum, a prominent evolutionist scientist, states that **"The spontaneous formation of a polypeptide of the size of the smallest known proteins seems beyond all probability."** [108]

Evolutionists claim that molecular evolution took place over a very long period of time and that this made the impossible possible. Nevertheless, no matter how long the given period may be, it is not possible for amino acids to form proteins by chance. William Stokes, an American geologist, admits this fact in his book *Essentials of Earth History*, writing that the probability is so small **"that it would not occur during billions of years on billions of planets, each covered by a blanket of concentrated watery solution of the necessary amino acids."** [109]

So what does all this mean? Perry Reeves, a professor of chemistry, answers the question:

> When one examines the vast number of possible structures that could result from a simple random combination of amino acids in an evaporating primordial pond, it is mind-boggling to believe that life could have orig-



The chemical structure of even a single cythochrome-C protein *(above left)* is too complex to be accounted for in terms of chance—so much so, in fact, that the Turkish evolutionist biologist professor Ali Demirsoy admits that the chance formation of a single cythochrome-C sequence "as unlikely as the possibility of a monkey writing the history of humanity on a typewriter without making any mistakes."

inated in this way. **It is more plausible that a Great Builder with a master plan would be required for such a task.**[110]

If the coincidental formation of even one of these proteins is impossible, it is billions of times "more impossible" for some one million of those proteins to come together properly by chance and make up a complete cell. What is more, by no means does a cell consist of a mere heap of proteins. In addition to the proteins, a cell also includes nucleic acids, carbohydrates, lipids, vitamins, and many other chemicals such as electrolytes arranged in a specific proportion, equilibrium, and design in terms of both structure and function. Each of these elements functions as a building block or co-molecule in various organelles.

Robert Shapiro, a professor of chemistry at New York University and a DNA expert, calculated the probability of the coincidental formation of the 2000 types of proteins found in a single bacterium (There are 200,000 different types of proteins in a human cell). The number that was found was 1 over 10^{40000}.[111] (This is an incredible number obtained by putting 40,000 zeros after the 1)

A professor of applied mathematics and astronomy from University College Cardiff, Wales, Chandra Wickramasinghe, comments:

> **The likelihood of the spontaneous formation of life from inanimate matter is one to a number with 40,000 noughts after it... It is big enough to bury Darwin and the whole theory of evolution.** There was no primeval soup, neither on this planet nor on any other, and if the **beginnings of life** were not random, they must therefore **have been the product of purposeful intelligence.**[112]

Sir Fred Hoyle comments on these implausible numbers:

> Indeed, such a theory (that life was assembled by an intelligence) is so obvious that one wonders why it is not widely accepted as being self-evident. The reasons are psychological rather than scientific.[113]

The reason Hoyle used the term "psychological" is the self-conditioning of evolutionists not to accept that life could have been created. The rejection of God's existence is their main goal. For this reason alone, they go on defending irrational theories which they at the same time acknowledge to be impossible.

Left-handed Proteins

Let us now examine in detail why the evolutionist scenario regarding the formation of proteins is impossible.

Even the correct sequence of the right amino acids is still not enough for the formation of a functional protein molecule. In addition to these requirements, each of the 20 different types of amino acids present in the composition of proteins must be left-handed. There are two different types of amino acids-as of all organic molecules-called "left-handed" and "right-handed". The difference between them is the mirror-symmetry between their three dimensional structures, which is similar to that of a person's right and left hands.

Amino acids of either of these two types can easily bond with one another. But one astonishing fact that has

been revealed by research is that all the proteins in plants and animals on this planet, from the simplest organism to the most complex, are made up of left-handed amino acids. If even a single right-handed amino acid gets attached to the structure of a protein, the protein is rendered useless. In a series of experiments, surprisingly, bacteria that were exposed to right-handed amino acids immediately destroyed them. In some cases, they produced usable left-handed amino acids from the fractured components.

Let us for an instant suppose that life came about by chance as evolutionists claim it did. In this case, the right- and left-handed amino acids that were generated by chance should be present in roughly equal proportions in nature. Therefore, all living things should have both right- and left-handed amino acids in their constitution, because chemically it is possible for amino acids of both types to combine with each other. However, as we know, in the real world the proteins existing in all living organisms are made up only of left-handed amino acids.

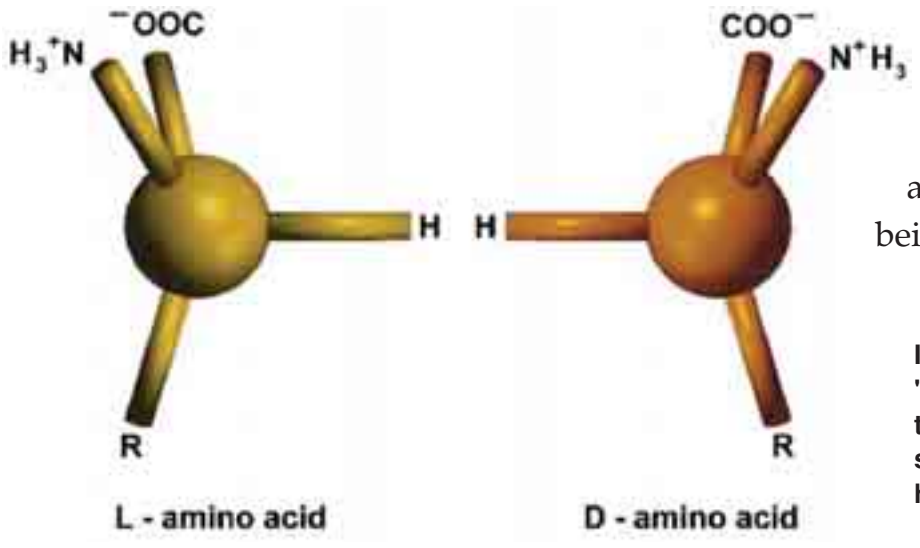
The question of how proteins can pick out only the left-handed ones from among all amino acids, and how not even a single right-handed amino acid gets involved in the life process, is a problem that still baffles evolutionists. Such a specific and conscious selection constitutes one of the greatest impasses facing the theory of evolution.

Moreover, this characteristic of proteins makes the problem facing evolutionists with respect to "coincidence" even worse. In order for a "meaningful" protein to be generated, it is not enough for the amino acids to be present in a particular number and sequence, and to be combined together in the right three-dimensional design. Additionally, all these amino acids have to be left-handed: not even one of them can be right-handed. Yet there is no natural selection mechanism which can identify that a right-handed amino acid has been added to the sequence and recognise that it must therefore be removed from the chain. This situation once more eliminates for good the possibility of coincidence and chance.

The *Brittanica Science Encyclopaedia*, which is an outspoken defender of evolution, states that the amino acids of all the living organisms on earth, and the building blocks of complex polymers such as proteins, have the same left-handed asymmetry. It adds that this is tantamount to tossing a coin a million times and always getting heads. The same encyclopaedia states that it is impossible to understand why molecules become left-handed or right-handed, and that this choice is fascinatingly related to the origin of life on earth.[114]

If a coin always turns up heads when tossed a million times, is it more logical to attribute that to chance, or else to accept that there is conscious intervention going on? The answer should be obvious. However, obvious though it may be, evolutionists still take refuge in coincidence, simply because they do not want to accept the existence of "conscious intervention".

A situation similar to the left-handedness of amino acids also exists with respect to nucleotides, the smallest units of the nucleic acids, DNA and RNA. In contrast to proteins, in which only left-handed amino acids are chosen, in the case of the nucleic acids, the preferred forms of their nucleotide components are always right-handed. This is another fact that can never be explained by coincidence.



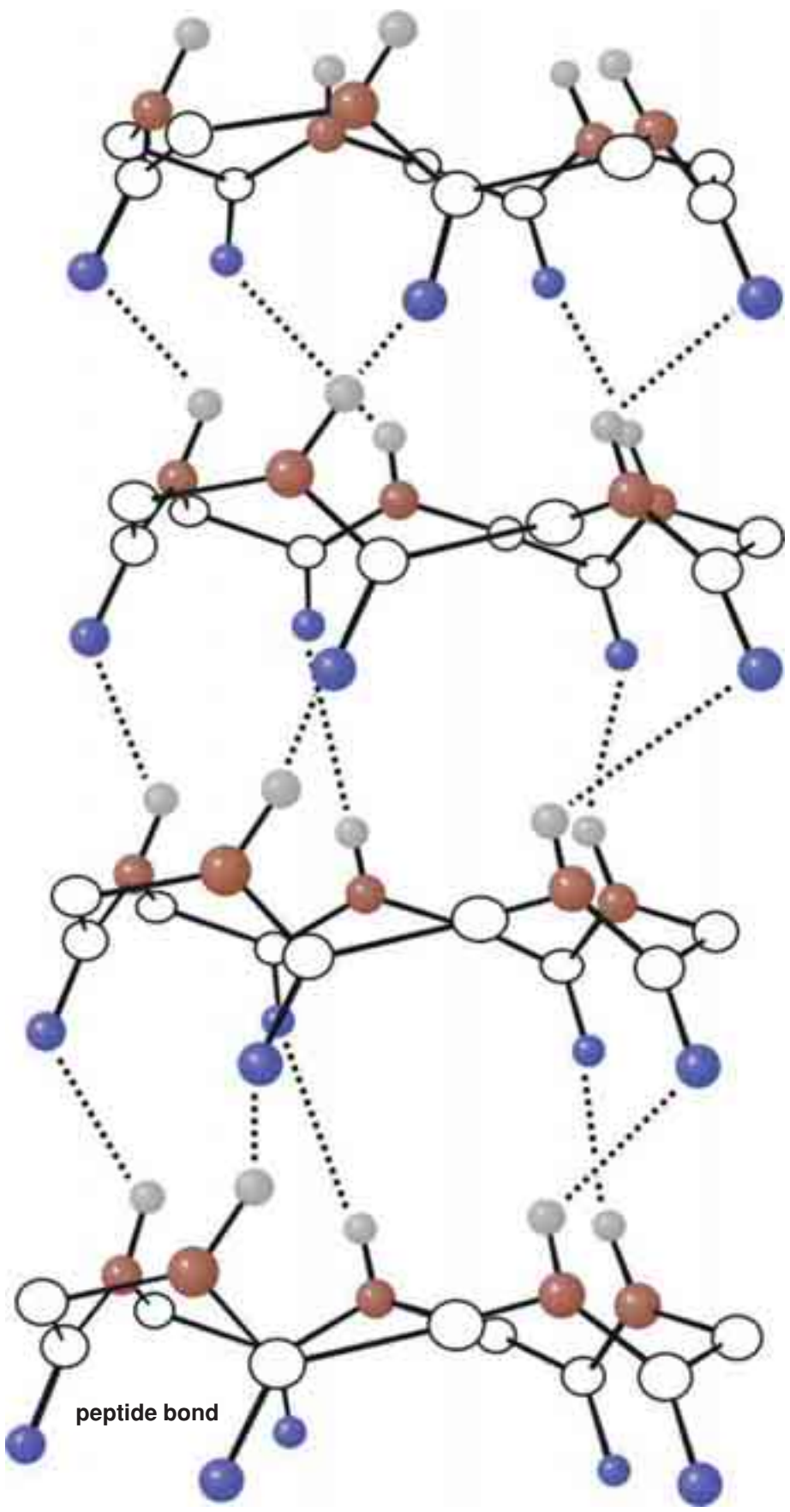
In conclusion, it is proven beyond a shadow of doubt by the probabilities we have examined that the origin of life cannot be explained by chance. If we attempt to calculate the probability of an average-sized protein consisting of 400 amino acids being selected only from left-handed amino acids, we

In nature, there are two different types of amino acids, called "left-handed" and "right-handed". The difference between them is the mirror-symmetry between their three dimensional structures, which is similar to that of a person's right and left hands.

come up with a probability of 1 in 2^{400}, or 10^{120}. Just for a comparison, let us remember that the number of electrons in the universe is estimated at 10^{79}, which although vast, is a much smaller number. The probability of these amino acids forming the required sequence and functional form would generate much larger numbers. If we add these probabilities to each other, and if we go on to work out the probabilities of even higher numbers and types of proteins, the calculations become inconceivable.

Correct Bond is Vital

The difficulties the theory of evolution is unable to overcome with regard to the development of a single protein are not limited to those we have recounted so far. It is not enough for amino acids to be arranged in the correct numbers, sequences, and required three-dimensional structures. The formation of a protein also requires that amino acid molecules with more than one arm be linked to each other only in certain ways. Such a bond is called a "peptide bond". Amino acids can make different bonds with each other; but proteins are made up of those-and only those-amino acids which are joined by "peptide" bonds.



The amino acid molecules that make up proteins must be linked to each other in a so-called "peptide bond", which is only one of the many possible types of bonds found in nature. Otherwise, the resulting amino acid chains would be useless, and no proteins would be formed.

A comparison will clarify this point. Suppose that all the parts of a car were complete and correctly assembled, with the sole exception that one of the wheels was fastened in place not with the usual nuts and bolts, but with a piece of wire, in such a way that its hub faced the ground. It would be impossible for such a car to move even the shortest distance, no matter how complex its technology or how powerful its engine. At first glance, everything would seem to be in the right place, but the faulty attachment of even one wheel would make the entire car useless. In the same way, in a protein molecule the joining of even one amino acid to another with a bond other than a peptide bond would make the entire molecule useless.

Research has shown that amino acids combining at random combine with a peptide bond only 50% of the time, and that the rest of the time different bonds that are not present in proteins emerge. To function properly, each amino acid making up a protein must be joined to others only with a peptide bond, in the same way that it likewise must be chosen only from among left-handed forms.

This probability of this happening is the same as the probability of each protein's being left-handed. That is, when we consider a protein made up of 400 amino acids, the probability

of all amino acids combining among themselves with only peptide bonds is 1 in 2^{399}.

Zero Probability

As can be seen below, the probability of formation of a protein molecule made up of 500 amino acids is "1" over a number formed by placing 950 zeros next to 1, which is a number incomprehensible for the human mind. This is a probability only on paper. Practically speaking, there is zero chance of its actually happening. As we saw earlier, in mathematics, a probability smaller than 1 in 10^{50} is statistically considered to have a "0" probability of occurring.

A probability of "1 over 10^{950}" is far beyond the limits of this definition.

While the improbability of the formation of a protein molecule made up of 500 amino acids reaches such an extent, we can further proceed to push the limits of the mind with higher levels of improbability. In the "haemoglobin" molecule, which is a vital protein, there are 574 amino acids, which is more than the amino acids making up the protein mentioned above. Now consider this: in only one out of the billions of red blood cells in your body, there are "280,000,000" (280 million) haemoglobin molecules.

The supposed age of the earth is not sufficient to allow the formation of even a single protein by a "trial and error" method, let alone that of a red blood cell. Even if we suppose that amino acids have combined and decomposed by a "trial and error" method without losing any time since the formation of the earth, in order to form a single protein molecule, the time that would be required for something with a probability of 10^{950} to happen would still hugely exceed the estimated age of the earth.

The conclusion to be drawn from all this is that evolution falls into a terrible abyss of improbability even when it comes to the formation of a single protein.

The probability of an average protein molecule made up of 500 amino acids being arranged in the correct quantity and sequence in addition to the probability of all of the amino acids it contains being only left-handed and being combined with only peptide bonds is "1" over 10^{950}. We can write this number which is formed by putting 950 zeros next to 1 as follows:

$$10^{950} =$$

100.000.000.000

Zero Probability

There are 3 basic conditions for the formation of a useful protein:
First condition: that all the amino acids in the protein chain are of the right type and in the right sequence
Second condition: that all the amino acids in the chain are left-handed
Third condition: that all of these amino acids are united between them by forming a chemical bond called "peptide bond".

In order for a protein to be formed by chance, all three basic conditions must exist simultaneously. The probability of the formation of a protein by chance is equal to the multiplication of the probabilities of the realisation of each of these conditions.

For instance, for an average molecule comprising of 500 amino acids:
1. The probability of the amino acids being in the right sequence:
There are 20 types of amino acids used in the composition of proteins. According to this:

- The probability of each amino acid being chosen correctly among these 20 types = 1/20
- The probability of all of those 500 amino acids being chosen correctly

$= 1/20^{500} = 1/10^{650}$
$= 1$ chance in 10^{650}

2. The probability of the amino acids being left-handed:
- The probability of only one amino acid being left-handed = 1/2
The probability of all of those 500 amino acids being left-handed at the same time

$= 1/2^{500} = 1/10^{150}$
$= 1$ chance in 10^{150}

3. The probability of the amino acids being combined with a "peptide bond":
Amino acids can combine with each other with different kinds of chemical bonds. In order for a useful protein to be formed, all the amino acids in the chain must have been combined with a special chemical bond called a "peptide bond". It is calculated that the probability of the amino acids being combined not with another chemical bond but by a peptide bond is 50%. In relation to this:

- The probability of two amino acids being combined with a "peptide bond" = 1/2
- The probability of 500 amino acids all combining with peptide bonds $= 1/2^{499} = 1/10^{150}$
$= 1$ chance in 10^{150}

TOTAL PROBABILITY $= 1/10^{650} \times 1/10^{150} \times 1/10^{150} = 1/10^{950}$

$= 1$ chance in 10^{950}

Is There a Trial and Error Mechanism in Nature?

Finally, we may conclude with a very important point in relation to the basic logic of probability calculations, of which we have already seen some examples. We indicated that the probability calculations made above reach astronomical levels, and that these astronomical odds have no chance of actually happening. However, there is a much more important and damaging fact facing evolutionists here. This is that under natural conditions, no period of trial and error can even start, despite the astronomical odds, because there is no trial-and-error mechanism in nature from which proteins could emerge.

The calculations we give on page across to demonstrate the probability of the formation of a protein molecule with 500 amino acids are valid only for an ideal trial-and-error environment, which does not actually exist in real life. That is, the probability of obtaining a useful protein is "1" in 10^{950} only if we suppose that there exists an imaginary mechanism in which an invisible hand joins 500 amino acids at random and then, seeing that this is not the right combination, disentangles them one by one, and arranges them again in a different order, and so on. In each trial, the amino acids would have to be separated one by one, and be arranged in a new order. The synthesis should be stopped after the 500th amino acid has been added, and it must be ensured that not even one extra amino acid is involved. The trial should then be stopped to see whether or not a functional protein has yet been formed, and, in the event of failure, everything should be split up again and then tested for another sequence. Additionally, in each trial, not even one extraneous substance should be allowed to become involved. It is also imperative that the chain formed during the trial should not be separated and destroyed before reaching the 499th link. These conditions mean that the probabilities we have mentioned above can only operate in a controlled environment where there is a conscious mechanism directing the beginning, the end, and each intermediate stage of the process, and where only "the correct selection of the amino acids" is left uncontrolled. It is clearly impossible for such an environment to exist under natural conditions. Therefore the formation of a protein in the natural environment is logically and technically impossible. In fact, to talk of the probabilities of such an event is quite unscientific.

Since some people are unable to take a broad view of these matters, but approach them from a superficial viewpoint and assume protein formation to be a simple chemical reaction, they may make unrealistic deductions such as "amino acids combine by way of reaction and then form proteins". However, accidental chemical reactions taking place in an inanimate structure can only lead to simple and primitive changes. The number of these is predetermined and limited. For a somewhat more complex chemical material, huge factories, chemical plants, and laboratories have to be involved. Medicines and many other chemical materials that we use in our daily life are made in just this way. Proteins have much more complex structures than these chemicals produced by industry. Therefore, it is impossible for proteins, each of which is a wonder of creation, in which every part takes its place in a fixed order, to originate as a result of haphazard chemical reactions.

Let us for a minute put aside all the impossibilities we have described so far, and suppose that a useful protein molecule still evolved spontaneously "by accident". Even so, evolution again has no answers, because in order for this protein to survive, it would need to be isolated from its natural habitat and be protected under very special conditions. Otherwise, it would either disintegrate from exposure to natural conditions on earth, or else join with other acids, amino acids, or chemical compounds, thereby losing its particular properties and turning into a totally different and useless substance.

The Evolutionary Fuss About the Origin of Life

The question of "how living things first appeared" is such a critical impasse for evolutionists that they usually try not even to touch upon this subject. They try to pass over this question by saying "the first creatures came into existence as a result of some random events in water". They are at a road-block that they can by no means get around. In spite of the paleontological evolution arguments, in this subject they have no fossils available to distort and misinterpret as they wish to support their assertions. Therefore, the theory of evolution is definitely refuted from the very beginning.

Above all, there is one important point to take into consideration: **If any one step in the evolutionary**

process is proven to be impossible, this is sufficient to prove that the whole theory is totally false and invalid. For instance, by proving that the haphazard formation of proteins is impossible, all other claims regarding the subsequent steps of evolution are also refuted. After this, it becomes meaningless to take some human and ape skulls and engage in speculation about them.

How living organisms came into existence out of nonliving matter was an issue that evolutionists did not even want to mention for a long time. However, this question, which had constantly been avoided, eventually had to be addressed, and attempts were made to settle it with a series of experiments in the second quarter of the 20th century.

The main question was: How could the first living cell have appeared in the primordial atmosphere on the earth? In other words, what kind of explanation could evolutionists offer?

The answers to the questions were sought through experiments. Evolutionist scientists and researchers carried out laboratory experiments directed at answering these questions but these did not create much interest. The most generally respected study on the origin of life is the **Miller experiment** conducted by the American researcher Stanley Miller in 1953. (The experiment is also known as "Urey-Miller experiment" because of the contribution of Miller's instructor at the University of Chicago, Harold Urey.)

This experiment is the only "evidence" evolutionists have with which to allegedly prove the "molecular evolution thesis"; they advance it as the first stage of the supposed evolutionary process leading to life. Although nearly half a century has passed, and great technological advances have been made, nobody has made any further progress. In spite of this, Miller's experiment is still taught in textbooks as the evolutionary explanation of the earliest generation of living things. Aware of the fact that such studies do not support, but rather actually refute, their thesis, evolutionist researchers deliberately avoid embarking on such experiments.

Miller's Experiment

Stanley Miller's aim was to demonstrate by means of an experiment that amino acids, the building blocks of proteins, could have come into existence "by chance" on the lifeless earth billions of years ago.

In his experiment, Miller used a gas mixture that he assumed to have existed on the primordial earth (but which later proved unrealistic) composed of ammonia, methane, hydrogen, and water vapour. Since these gasses would not react with each other under natural conditions, he added energy to the mixture to start a reaction among them. Supposing that this energy could have come from lightning in the primordial atmosphere, he used an electric current for this purpose.

Miller heated this gas mixture at 100^0C for a week and added the electrical current. At the end of the week, Miller analysed the chemicals which had formed at the bottom of the jar, and observed that three out of the 20 amino acids, which constitute the basic elements of proteins had been synthesised.

This experiment aroused great excitement among evolutionists, and was promoted as an outstanding success. Moreover, in a state of intoxicated euphoria, various publications carried headlines such as "Miller creates life". However, what Miller had managed to synthesise was only a few "inanimate" molecules.

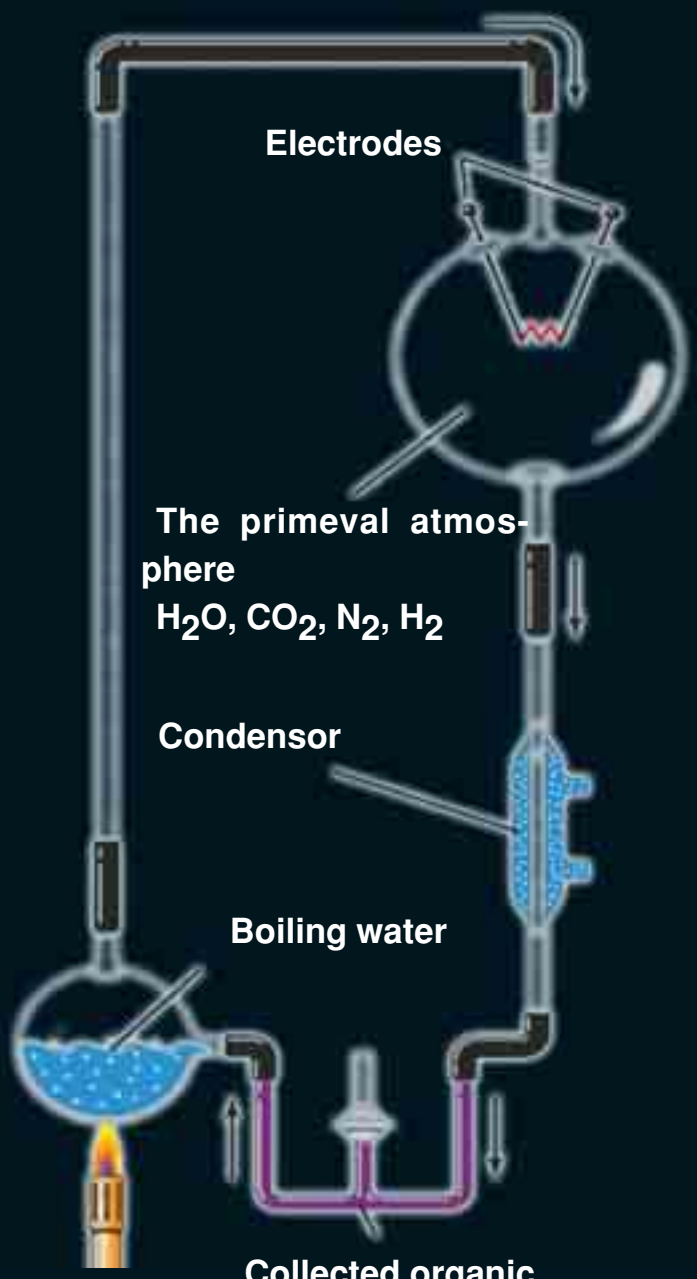
Encouraged by this experiment, evolutionists immediately produced new scenarios. Stages following the development of amino acids were hurriedly hypothesised. Supposedly, amino acids had later united in the correct sequences by accident to form proteins. Some of these proteins which emerged by chance formed themselves into cell membrane-like structures which "somehow" came into existence and formed a primitive cell. The cells then supposedly came together over time to form multicellular living organisms. However, Miller's experiment was nothing but make-believe and has since proven to be false in many aspects.

Miller's Experiment was Nothing but Make-believe

Miller's experiment sought to prove that amino acids could form on their own in primordial earth-like conditions, but it contains inconsistencies in a number of areas:

1. By using a mechanism called a "cold trap", Miller isolated the amino acids from the environment as soon as they were formed. Had he not done so, the conditions in the environment in which the amino acids were formed would immediately have destroyed these molecules.

Latest Evolutionist Sources Dispute Miller's Experiment



Today, Miller's experiment is totally disregarded even by evolutionist scientists. In the February 1998 issue of the famous evolutionist science journal *Earth*, the following statements appear in an article titled "Life's Crucible":

Geologist now think that the primordial atmosphere consisted mainly of carbon dioxide and nitrogen, gases that are less reactive than those used in the 1953 experiment. And even if Miller's atmosphere could have existed, how do you get simple molecules such as amino acids to go through the necessary chemical changes that will convert them into more complicated compounds, or polymers, such as proteins? Miller himself throws up his hands at that part of the puzzle. "It's a problem," he sighs with exasperation. "How do you make polymers? That's not so easy."[1]

As seen, today even Miller himself has accepted that his experiment does not lead to an explanation of the origin of life. The fact that evolutionist scientists embraced this experiment so fervently only indicates the difficulties facing evolution, and the desperation of its advocates.

In the March 1998 issue of *National Geographic*, in an article titled "The Emergence of Life on Earth", the following comments appear:

Many scientists now suspect that the early atmosphere was different from what Miller first supposed. They think it consisted of carbon dioxide and nitrogen rather than hydrogen, methane, and ammonia.

That's bad news for chemists. When they try sparking carbon dioxide and nitrogen, they get a paltry amount of organic molecules - the equivalent of dissolving a drop of food colouring in a swimming pool of water. Scientists find it hard to imagine life emerging from such a diluted soup.[2]

In brief, neither Miller's experiment, nor any other similar one that has been attempted, can answer the question of how life emerged on earth. All of the research that has been done shows that it is impossible for life to emerge by chance, and thus confirms that life is created.

1- *Earth,* "Life's Crucible", February 1998, p.34
2- *National Geographic*, "The Rise of Life on Earth", March 1998, p.68

Doubtless, this kind of a conscious mechanism of isolation did not exist on the primordial earth. Without such a mechanism, even if one amino acid were obtained, it would immediately have been destroyed. The chemist Richard Bliss expresses this contradiction by observing that "Actually, without this trap, the chemical products would have been destroyed by the energy source."[115]

And, sure enough, in his previous experiments, Miller had been unable to make even one single amino acid using the same materials without the cold trap mechanism.

2. The primordial atmospheric environment that Miller attempted to simulate in his experiment was not realistic. In the 1980s, scientists agreed that nitrogen and carbon dioxide should have been used in this artificial environment instead of methane and ammonia. After a long period of silence, Miller himself also confessed that the atmospheric environment he used in his experiment was not realistic.[116]

So why did Miller insist on these gasses? The answer is simple: without ammonia, it was impossible to synthesise any amino acid. Kevin Mc Kean talks about this in an article published in *Discover* magazine:

> **Miller and Urey imitated the ancient atmosphere on the Earth with a mixture of methane and ammonia. According to them, the Earth was a true homogeneous mixture of metal, rock and ice. However in the latest studies, it has been understood that the Earth was very hot at those times, and that it was composed of melted nickel and iron. Therefore, the chemical atmosphere of that time should have been formed mostly of nitrogen (N_2), carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water vapour (H_2O). However these are not as appropriate as methane and ammonia for the production of organic molecules.**[117]

The American scientists J.P. Ferris and C.T. Chen repeated Miller's experiment with an atmospheric environment that contained carbon dioxide, hydrogen, nitrogen, and water vapour, and were unable to obtain even a single amino acid molecule.[118]

3. Another important point that invalidates Miller's experiment is that **there was enough oxygen to destroy all the amino acids in the atmosphere at the time when they were thought to have been formed.** This fact, overlooked by Miller, is revealed by the traces of oxidised iron and uranium found in rocks that are estimated to be 3.5 billion years old.[119]

There are other findings showing that the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere at that time was much higher than originally claimed by evolutionists. Studies also show that at that time, the amount of ultraviolet radiation to which the earth was then exposed was 10,000 times more than evolutionists' estimates. This intense radiation would unavoidably have freed oxygen by decomposing the water vapour and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

This situation completely negates Miller's experiment, in which oxygen was completely neglected. If oxygen had been used in the experiment, methane would have decomposed into carbon dioxide and water, and ammonia into nitrogen and water. On the other hand, in an environment where there was no oxygen, there would be no ozone layer either; therefore, the amino acids would have immediately been destroyed, since they would have been exposed to the most intense ultraviolet rays without the protection of the ozone layer. In other words, with or without oxygen in the primordial world, the result would have been a deadly environment for the amino acids.

4. At the end of Miller's experiment, many organic acids had been formed with characteristics detrimental to the structure and function of living things. If the amino acids had not been isolated, and had been left in the same environment with these chemicals, their destruction or transformation into different compounds through chemical reactions would have been unavoidable.

Moreover, a large number of right-handed amino acids were formed at the end of the experiment.[120] The existence of these amino acids refuted the theory even within its own terms because right-handed amino acids cannot function in the composition of living organisms. To conclude, the circumstances in which amino acids were formed in Miller's experiment were not suitable for life. In truth, this medium took the form of an acidic mixture destroying and oxidising the useful molecules obtained.

All these facts point to one firm truth: **Miller's experiment cannot claim to have proved that living things formed by chance under primordial earth-like conditions.** The whole experiment is nothing more than a deliberate and controlled laboratory experiment to synthesise amino acids. The amount and types of the gases

used in the experiment were ideally determined to allow amino acids to originate. The amount of energy supplied to the system was neither too much nor too little, but arranged precisely to enable the necessary reactions to occur. The experimental apparatus was isolated, so that it would not allow the leaking of any harmful, destructive, or any other kind of elements to hinder the formation of amino acids. No elements, minerals or compounds that were likely to have been present on the primordial earth, but which would have changed the course of the reactions, were included in the experiment. Oxygen, which would have prevented the formation of amino acids because of oxidation, is only one of these destructive elements. Even under such ideal laboratory conditions, it was impossible for the amino acids produced to survive and avoid destruction without the "cold trap" mechanism.

In fact, by his experiment, Miller destroyed evolution's claim that "life emerged as the result of unconscious coincidences". That is because, if the experiment proves anything, it is that amino acids can only be produced in a controlled laboratory environment where all the conditions are specifically designed by conscious intervention. That is, the power that brings about life cannot be by unconscious chance but rather by conscious creation.

The reason evolutionists do not accept this evident reality is their blind adherence to prejudices that are totally unscientific. Interestingly enough, **Harold Urey**, who organised the Miller experiment with his student Stanley Miller, made the following confession on the subject:

> All of us who study the origin of life find that the more we look into it, **the more we feel it is too complex to have evolved anywhere.** We all believe as an article of faith that life evolved from dead matter on this planet. It is just that its complexity is so great, it is hard for us to imagine that it did.[121]

Primordial World Atmosphere and Proteins

Evolutionist sources use the Miller experiment, despite all of its inconsistencies, to try to gloss over the question of the origin of amino acids. By giving the impression that the issue has long since been resolved by that invalid experiment, they try to paper over the cracks in the theory of evolution.



One of the evolutionists' gravest deceptions is the way they imagine that life could have emerged spontaneously on what they refer to as the primitive Earth, represented in the picture above. They tried to prove these claims with such studies as the Miller experiment. Yet they again suffered defeat in the face of the scientific facts: The results obtained in the 1970s proved that the atmosphere on what they describe as the primitive Earth was totally unsuited to life.

However, to explain the second stage of the origin of life, evolutionists faced an even greater problem than that of the formation of amino acids-namel, the origin of **proteins**, the building blocks of life, which are composed of hundreds of different amino acids bonding with each other in a particular order.

Claiming that proteins were formed by chance under natural conditions is even more unrealistic and unreasonable than claiming that amino acids were formed by chance. In the preceding pages we have seen the mathematical impossibility of the haphazard uniting of amino acids in proper sequences to form proteins with probability calculations. Now, we will examine the impossibility of proteins being produced chemically under primordial earth conditions.

Protein Synthesis Is not Possible in Water

As we saw before, when combining to form proteins, amino acids form a special bond with one another called the "peptide bond". A water molecule is released during the formation of this peptide bond.

This fact definitely refutes the evolutionist explanation that primordial life originated in water, because according to the **"Le Châtelier principle"** in chemistry, it is not possible for a reaction that releases water (a condensation reaction) to take place in a hydrous environment. The chances of this kind of a reaction happening in a hydrate environment is said to "have the least probability of occurring" of all chemical reactions.

Hence the ocean, which is claimed to be where life began and amino acids originated, is definitely not an appropriate setting for amino acids to form proteins. On the other hand, it would be irrational for evolutionists to change their minds and claim that life originated on land, because the only environment where amino acids could have been protected from ultraviolet radiation is in the oceans and seas. On land, they would be destroyed by ultraviolet rays. The Le Châtelier Principle disproves the claim of the formation of life in the sea. This is another dilemma confronting evolution.

Another Desperate Effort: Fox's Experiment

Challenged by the above dilemma, evolutionists began to invent unrealistic scenarios based on this "water problem" that so definitively refuted their theories. Sydney Fox was one of the best known of these researchers. Fox advanced the following theory to solve this problem. According to him, the first amino acids must have been transported to some cliffs near a volcano right after their formation in the primordial ocean. The water contained in this mixture that included the amino acids present on the cliffs, must have evaporated when the temperature increased above boiling point. The amino acids which were "dried out" in this way, could then have combined to form proteins.

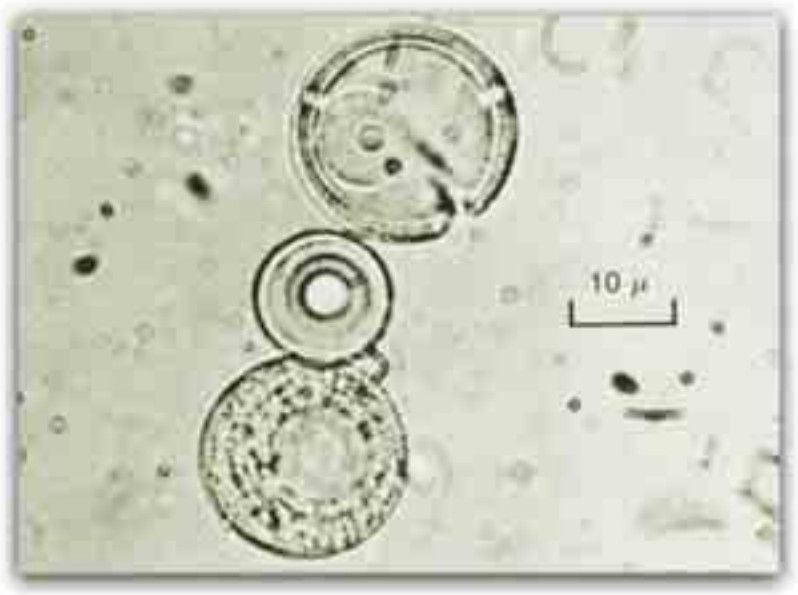
However this "complicated" way out was not accepted by many people in the field, because the amino acids could not have endured such high temperatures. Research confirmed that amino acids are immediately destroyed at very high temperatures.

But Fox did not give up. He combined purified amino acids in the laboratory, "under very special conditions" by heating them in a dry environment. The amino acids combined, but still no proteins were obtained. What he actually ended up with was simple and disordered loops of amino acids, arbitrarily combined with each other, and these loops were far from resembling any living protein. Furthermore, if Fox had kept the amino acids at a steady temperature, then these useless loops would also have disintegrated.[122]

Another point that nullified the experiment was that Fox did not usethe useless end products obtained in Miller's experiment;rather, he used pure amino acids from living organisms. This experiment, however, which was intended to be a continuation of Miller's experiment, should have started out from the results obtained by Miller. Yet neither Fox, nor any other researcher, used the useless amino acids Miller produced.[123]

Fox's experiment was not even welcomed in evolutionist circles, because it was clear that the meaningless amino acid chains that he obtained (which he termed "proteinoids") could not have formed under natural conditions. Moreover, proteins, the basic units of life, still could not be produced. The problem of the origin of proteins remained unsolved. In an article in the popular science magazine, *Chemical Engineering News*, which appeared in the 1970s, Fox's experiment was mentioned as follows:

Sydney Fox and the other researchers managed to unite the amino acids in the shape of "proteinoids" by using



**In his experiment, Fox produced a substance called "proteinoid". Proteinoids were randomly assembled combinations of amino acids. Unlike proteins of living things, these were useless and non-functional chemicals.
Here is an electron microscope vision of proteinoid particles.**

very special heating techniques under conditions which in fact did not exist at all in the primordial stages of Earth. Also, they are not at all similar to the very regular proteins present in living things. They are nothing but useless, irregular chemical stains. It was explained that even if such molecules had formed in the early ages, they would definitely be destroyed.[124]

Indeed, the proteinoids Fox obtained were totally different from real proteins both in structure and function. The difference between proteins and these proteinoids was as huge as the difference between a piece of high-tech equipment and a heap of unprocessed iron.

Furthermore, there was no chance that even these irregular amino acid chains could have survived in the primordial atmosphere. Harmful and destructive physical and chemical effects caused by heavy exposure to ultraviolet light and other unstable natural conditions would have caused these proteinoids to disintegrate. Because of the Le Châtelier principle, it was also impossible for the amino acids to combine underwater, where ultraviolet rays would not reach them. In view of this, the idea that the proteinoids were the basis of life eventually lost support among scientists.

Inanimate Matter Cannot Generate Life

A number of evolutionist experiments such as the Miller Experiment and the Fox Experiment have been devised to prove the claim that inanimate matter can organise itself and generate a complex living being. This is an utterly unscientific conviction: every observation and experiment has incontrovertibly proven that matter has no such ability. The famous English astronomer and mathematician Sir Fred Hoyle notes that matter cannot generate life by itself, without deliberate interference:

If there were a basic principle of matter which somehow drove organic systems toward life, its existence should easily be demonstrable in the laboratory. One could, for instance, take a swimming bath to represent the primordial soup. Fill it with any chemicals of a non-biological nature you please. Pump any gases over it, or through it, you please, and shine any kind of radiation on it that takes your fancy. Let the experiment proceed for a year and see how many of those 2,000 enzymes (proteins produced by living cells) have appeared in the bath. I will give the answer, and so save the time and trouble and expense of actually doing the experiment. You will find nothing at all, except possibly for a tarry sludge composed of amino acids and other simple organic chemicals.[1]

Evolutionist biologist Andrew Scott admits the same fact:

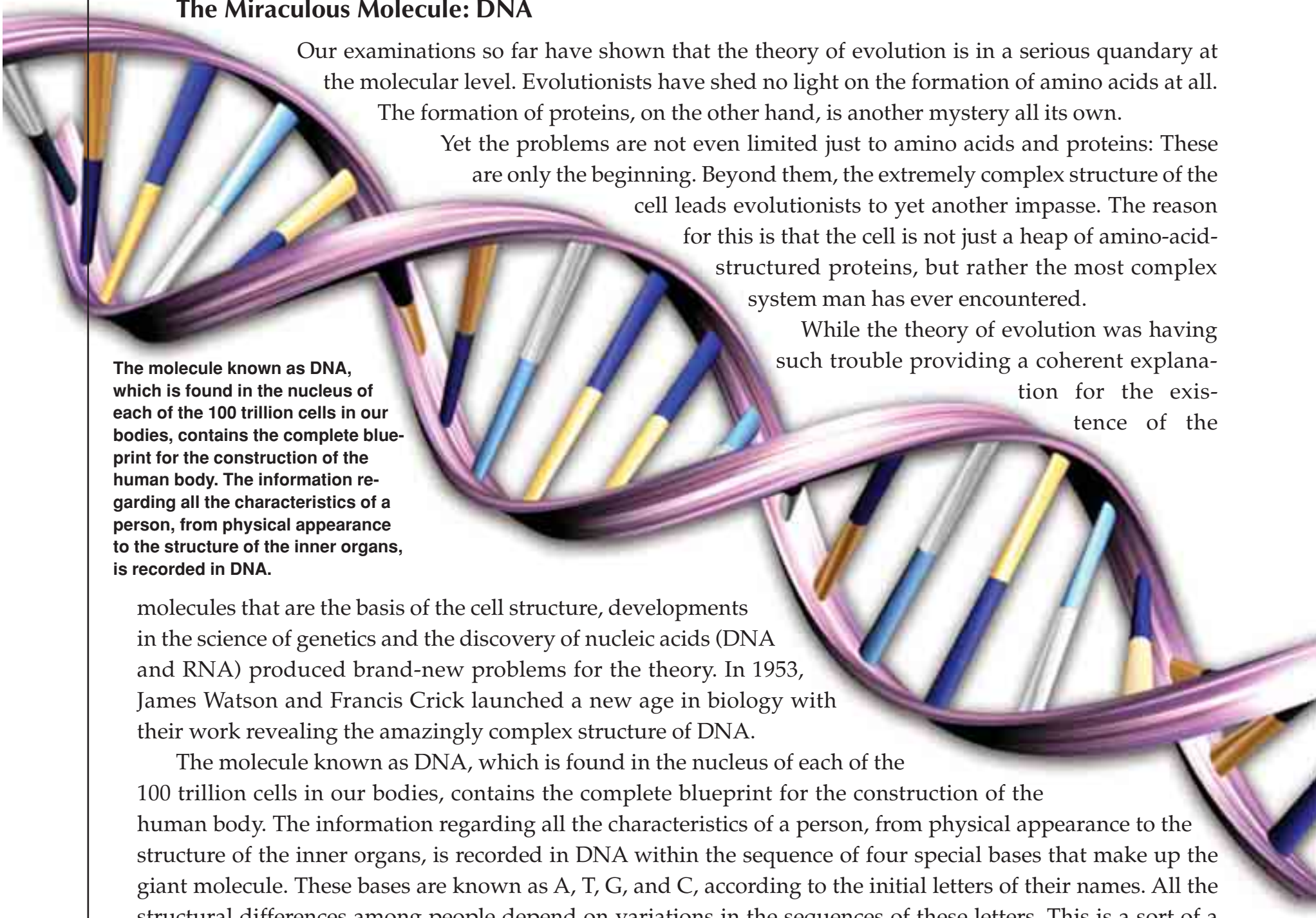
Take some matter, heat while stirring and wait. That is the modern version of Genesis. The 'fundamental' forces of gravity, electromagnetism and the strong and weak nuclear forces are presumed to have done the rest... But how much of this neat tale is firmly established, and how much remains hopeful speculation? In truth, the mechanism of almost every major step, from chemical precursors up to the first recognizable cells, is the subject of either controversy or complete bewilderment.[2]

1- Fred Hoyle, *The Intelligent Universe*, New York, Holt, Rinehard & Winston, 1983, p. 256
2- Andrew Scott, "Update on Genesis", *New Scientist*, vol. 106, May 2nd, 1985, p. 30

The Miraculous Molecule: DNA

Our examinations so far have shown that the theory of evolution is in a serious quandary at the molecular level. Evolutionists have shed no light on the formation of amino acids at all. The formation of proteins, on the other hand, is another mystery all its own.

Yet the problems are not even limited just to amino acids and proteins: These are only the beginning. Beyond them, the extremely complex structure of the cell leads evolutionists to yet another impasse. The reason for this is that the cell is not just a heap of amino-acid-structured proteins, but rather the most complex system man has ever encountered.



The molecule known as DNA, which is found in the nucleus of each of the 100 trillion cells in our bodies, contains the complete blueprint for the construction of the human body. The information regarding all the characteristics of a person, from physical appearance to the structure of the inner organs, is recorded in DNA.

While the theory of evolution was having such trouble providing a coherent explanation for the existence of the molecules that are the basis of the cell structure, developments in the science of genetics and the discovery of nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) produced brand-new problems for the theory. In 1953, James Watson and Francis Crick launched a new age in biology with their work revealing the amazingly complex structure of DNA.

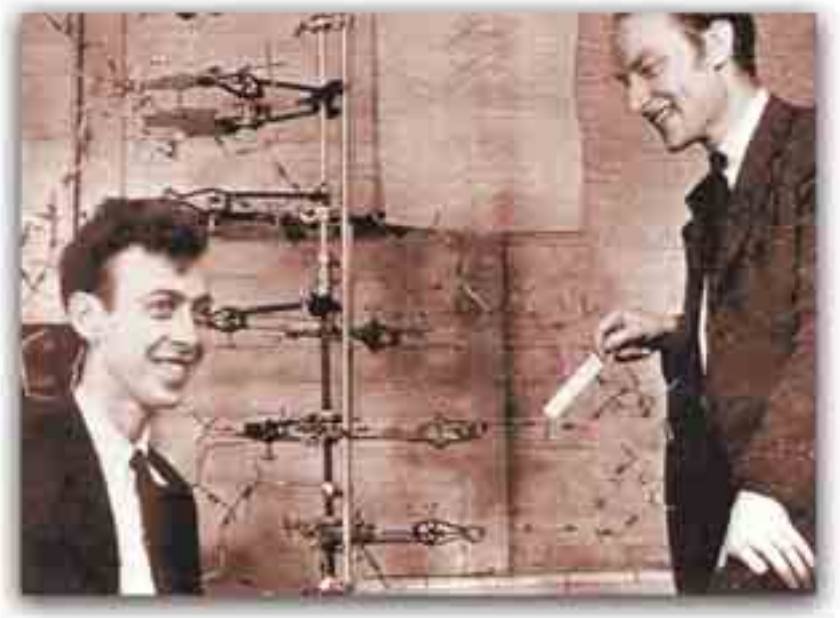
The molecule known as DNA, which is found in the nucleus of each of the 100 trillion cells in our bodies, contains the complete blueprint for the construction of the human body. The information regarding all the characteristics of a person, from physical appearance to the structure of the inner organs, is recorded in DNA within the sequence of four special bases that make up the giant molecule. These bases are known as A, T, G, and C, according to the initial letters of their names. All the structural differences among people depend on variations in the sequences of these letters. This is a sort of a data-bank composed of four letters.

The sequential order of the letters in DNA determines the structure of a human being down to its slightest details. In addition to features such as height, and eye, hair and skin colours, the DNA in a single cell also contains the design of the 206 bones, the 600 muscles, the 100 billion nerve cells (neurons), 1.000 trillion connections between the neurons of the brain, 97,000 kilometres of veins, and the 100 trillion cells of the human body. **If we were to write down the information coded in DNA, then we would have to compile a giant library consisting of 900 volumes of 500 pages each.** But the information this enormous library would hold is encoded inside the DNA molecules in the cell nucleus, which is far smaller than the 1/100th-of-a-millimetre-long cell itself.

Why Cannot DNA Come into Being by Chance?

At this point, there is an important detail that deserves attention. An error in the sequence of the nucleotides making up a gene would render that gene completely useless. When it is considered that there are about 30,000 genes in the human body, it becomes clearer how impossible it is for the millions of nucleotides making up these genes to have been formed, in the right sequence, by chance. The evolutionist biologist Frank Salisbury has comments on this impossibility:

> **A medium protein might include about 300 amino acids. The DNAgene controlling this would have about 1,000 nucleotides in its chain. Since there are four kinds of nucleotides in a DNAchain, one consisting of 1,000 links could exist in 41,000 forms. Using a little algebra (logarithms) we can see that $4^{1000}=10^{600}$. Ten multiplied by itself 600 times gives the figure 1 followed by 600 zeros! This number is completely beyond our comprehension.**[125]



Watson and Crick with a stick model of the DNA molecule.

The number 4^{1000} is the equivalent of 10^{600}. This means 1 followed by 600 zeros. As 1 with 12 zeros after it indicates a trillion, 600 zeros represents an inconceivable number. The impossibility of the formation of RNA and DNA by a coincidental accumulation of nucleotides is expressed by the French scientist Paul Auger in this way:

We have to sharply distinguish the two stages in the chance formation of complex molecules such as nucleotides by chemical events. The production of nucleotides one by one - which is possible- and the combination of these with in very special sequences. The second is absolutely impossible.[126]

For many years, Francis Crick believed in the theory of molecular evolution, but eventually even he had to admit to himself that such a complex molecule could not have emerged spontaneously by coincidence, as the result of an evolutionary process:

An honest man, armed with all the knowledge available to us now, could only state that, in some sense, the origin of life appears at the moment to be almost a miracle.[127]

The Turkish evolutionist Professor Ali Demirsoy was forced to make the following confession on the issue:

In fact, the probability of the formation of a protein and a nucleic acid (DNA-RNA) is a probability way beyond estimating. Furthermore, the chance of the emergence of a certain protein chain is so slight as to be called astronomic.[128]

A very interesting paradox emerges at this point: While DNA can only replicate with the help of special proteins (enzymes), the synthesis of these proteins can only be realised by the information encoded in DNA. As they both depend on each other, either they have to exist at the same time for replication, or one of them has to be "created" before the other. The American microbiologist Homer Jacobson comments:

Directions for the reproduction of plans, for energy and the extraction of parts from the current environment, for the growth sequence, and for the effector mechanism translating instructions into growth-*all* had to be simultaneously present at that moment [when life began]. This combination of events has seemed an incredibly unlikely happenstance, and has often been ascribed to divine intervention.[129]

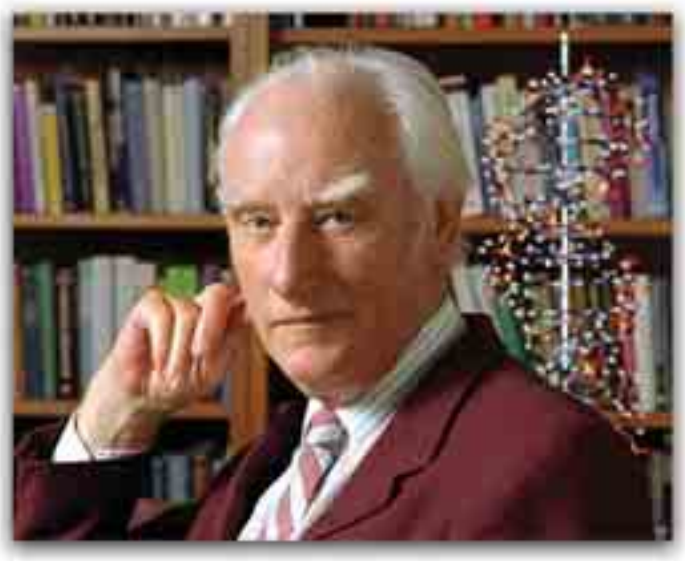
The quotation above was written two years after the discovery of the structure of DNA by Watson and Crick. But despite all the developments in science, this problem for evolutionists remains unsolved. Two German scientists Junker and Scherer explained that the synthesis of each of the molecules required for chemical evolution, necessitates distinct conditions, and that the probability of the compounding of these materials having theoretically very different acquirement methods is zero:

Until now, no experiment is known in which we can obtain all the molecules necessary for chemical evolution. Therefore, it is essential to produce various molecules in different places under very suitable conditions and then to carry them to another place for reaction by protecting them from harmful elements like hydrolysis and photolysis.[130]

In short, the theory of evolution is unable to prove any of the evolutionary stages that allegedly occur at the molecular level. Rather than providing answers to such questions, the progress of science renders them even more complex and inextricable.

Interestingly enough, most evolutionists believe in this and similar totally unscientific fairy tales as if they were true, because accepting intelligent design means accepting creation-and they have conditioned themselves not to accept this truth. One famous biologist from Australia, Michael Denton, discusses the subject in his book *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*:

To the skeptic, the proposition that the genetic programmes of higher organisms, consisting of something close to a thousand million bits of information, equivalent to the sequence of letters in a small library of 1,000 vol-



Prof. Francis Crick: "The origin of life appears to be almost a miracle."

umes, containing in encoded form countless thousands of intricate algorithms controlling, specifying, and ordering the growth and development of billions and billions of cells into the form of a complex organism, were composed by **a purely random process is simply an affront to reason. But to the Darwinist, the idea is accepted without a ripple of doubt-the paradigm takes precedence!**[131]

Another Evolutionist Vain Attempt: "The RNA World"

The discovery in the 1970s that the gasses originally existing in the primitive atmosphere of the earth would have rendered amino acid synthesis impossible was a serious blow to the theory of molecular evolution. Evolutionists then had to face the fact that the "primitive atmosphere experiments" by Stanley Miller, Sydney Fox, Cyril Ponnamperuma and others were invalid. For this reason, in the 1980s the evolutionists tried again. As a result, the "RNA World" hypothesis was advanced. This scenario proposed that, not proteins, but rather the RNA molecules that contained the information for proteins, were formed first.

According to this scenario, advanced by Harvard chemist Walter Gilbert in 1986, based on a discovery about "ribozymes" by Thomas Cech , billions of years ago an RNA molecule capable of replicating itself formed somehow by accident. Then this RNA molecule started to produce proteins, having been activated by external influences. Thereafter, it became necessary to store this information in a second molecule, and somehow the DNA molecule emerged to do that.

Made up as it is of a chain of impossibilities in each and every stage, this scarcely credible scenario, far from providing any explanation of the origin of life, only magnified the problem, and raised many unanswerable questions:

1. Since it is impossible to accept the coincidental formation of even one of the nucleotides making up RNA, how can it be possible for these imaginary nucleotides to form RNA by coming together in a particular sequence? Evolutionist John Horgan admits the impossibility of the chance formation of RNA;

> **As researchers continue to examine the RNA-world concept closely, more problems emerge. How did RNA initially arise? RNA and its components are difficult to synthesize in a laboratory under the best of conditions, much less under really plausible ones.**[132]

2. Even if we suppose that it formed by chance, how could this RNA, consisting of just a nucleotide chain, have "decided" to self-replicate, and with what kind of mechanism could it have carried out this self-replicating process? Where did it find the nucleotides it used while self-replicating? Even evolutionist microbiologists Gerald Joyce and Leslie Orgel express the desperate nature of the situation in their book *In the RNA World*:

> **This discussion… has, in a sense, focused on a straw man: the myth of a self-replicating RNA molecule that arose de novo from a soup of random polynucleotides. Not only is such a notion unrealistic in light of our current understanding of prebiotic chemistry, but it would strain the credulity of even an optimist's view of RNA's catalytic potential.**[133]

3. Even if we suppose that there was self-replicating RNA in the primordial world, that numerous amino acids of every type ready to be used by RNA were available, and that all of these impossibilities somehow took place, the situation still does not lead to the formation of even one single protein. For RNA only includes information concerning the structure of proteins. Amino acids, on the other hand, are raw materials. Nevertheless, there is no mechanism for the production of proteins. To consider the existence of RNA sufficient for protein production is as nonsensical as expecting a car to assemble itself simplyh throwing the blueprint onto a heap of parts piled up on top of each other. A blueprint cannot produce a car all by itself without a factory and workers to assemble the parts according to the instructions contained in the blueprint;in the same way, the blueprint contained in RNA cannot produce proteins by itself without the cooperation of other cellular components which follow the instructions contained in the RNA.

Proteins are produced in the ribosome factory with the help of many enzymes and as a result of extremely complex processes within the cell. The ribosome is a complex cell organelle made up of proteins. This leads, therefore, to another unreasonable supposition-that ribosomes, too, should have come into existence by chance at the same time. Even Nobel Prize winner Jacques Monod, who was one of the most fanatical defenders of evolution-and atheism-explained that protein synthesis can by no means be considered to depend merely on the information in the nucleic acids:

> **The code is meaningless unless translated. The modern cell's translating machinery consists of at least 50 macromolecular components,** ***which are themselves coded in DNA: the code cannot be translated otherwise than by products of translation themselves. It is the modern expression of omne vivum ex ovo*****. When and how did this circle become closed?It is exceedingly difficult to imagine.**[134]

How could an RNA chain in the primordial world have taken such a decision, and what methods could it have employed to make protein production happen by doing the work of 50 specialized particles on its own? Evolutionists have no answer to these questions.

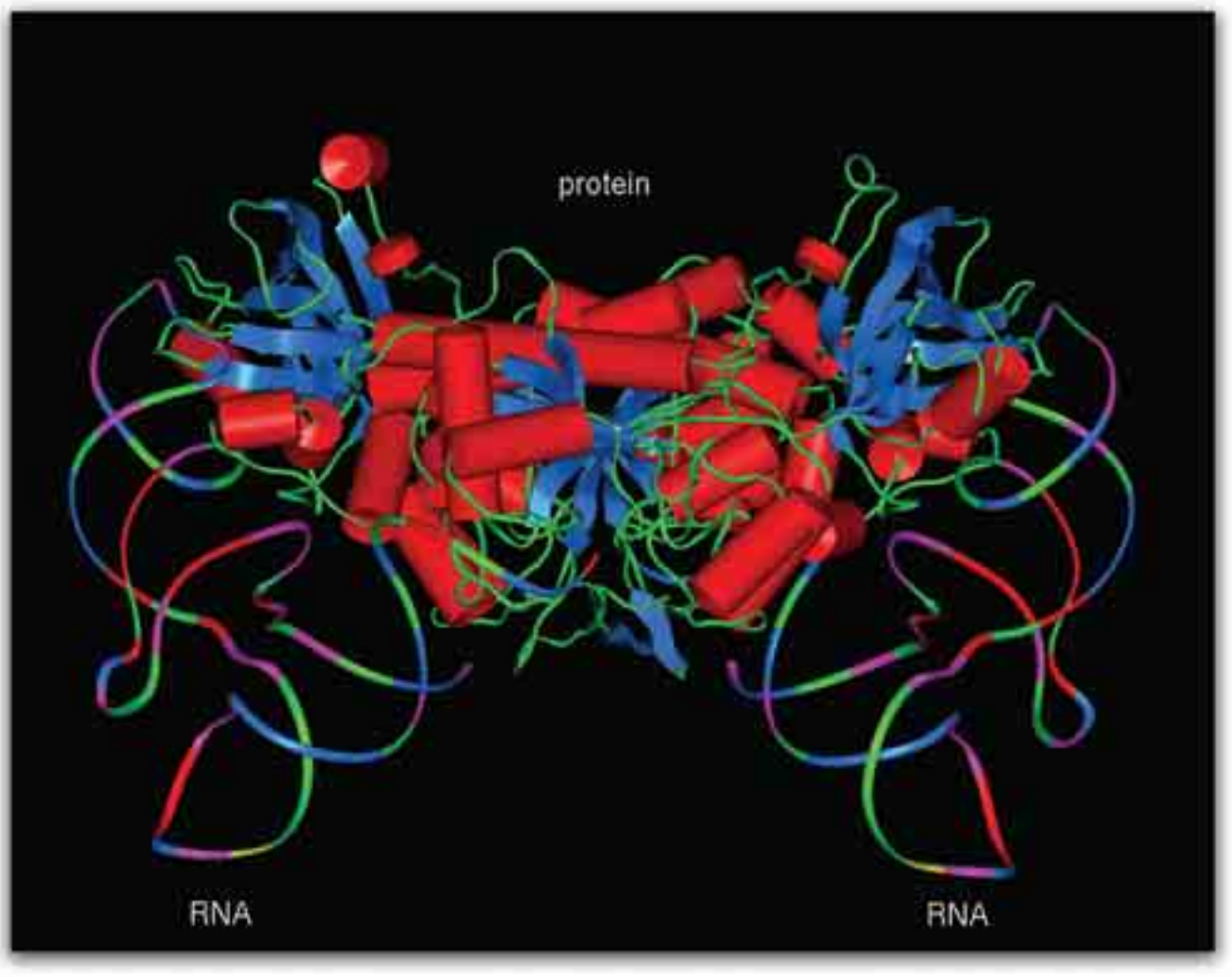
Dr. Leslie Orgel, one of the associates of Stanley Miller and Francis Crick from the University of California at San Diego, uses the term "scenario" for the possibility of "the origination of life through the RNA World". Orgel described what kind of features this RNA have had to have and how impossible this would have been in his article "The Origin of Life" published in *American Scientist* in October 1994:

> **This scenario could have occured, we noted, if prebiotic RNA had two properties not evident today: A capacity to replicate without the help of proteins and an ability to catalyze every step of protein synthesis.**[135]

As should by now be clear, to expect these two complex and extremely essential processes from a molecule such as RNA is only possible from the evolutionist's viewpoint and with the help of his power of imagination. Concrete scientific facts, on the other hand, makes it explicit that the RNA World hypothesis, which is a new model proposed for the chance formation of life, is an equally implausible fable.

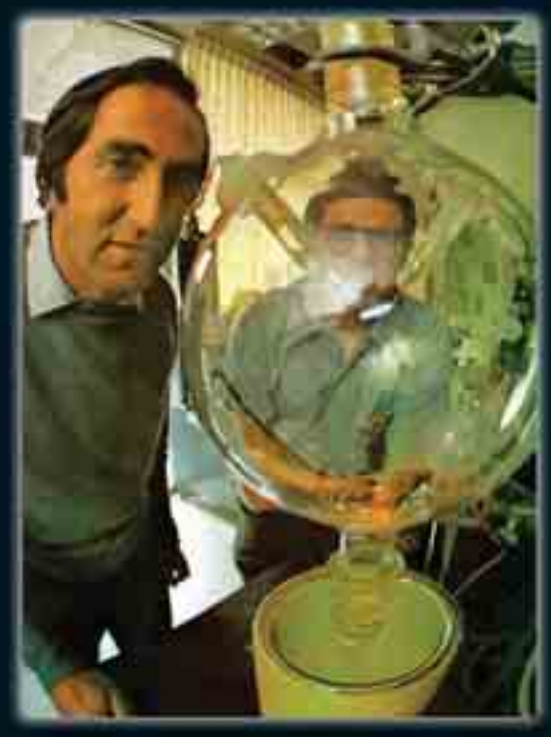
Biochemist Gordon C. Mills from the University of Texas and Molecular biologist Dean Kenyon from San Francisco State University assess the flaws of the RNA World scenario, and reach to a brief conclusion in their article titled " The RNA World: A Critique": *"RNA is a remarkable molecule. The RNA World hypothesis is another matter. We see no grounds for considering it established, or even promising."* [136]

Science writer Brig Klyce's 2001 article explains that evolutionist scientists are very persistent on this issue, but the results obtained so far have already shown that these efforts are all in vain:



Confessions from Evolutionists

Probabilistic calculations make it clear that complex molecules such as proteins and nucleic acids (RNA and DNA) could not ever have been formed by chance independently of each other. Yet evolutionists have to face the even greater problem that all these complex molecules have to coexist simultaneously in order for life to exist at all. Evolutionary theory is utterly confounded by this requirement. This is a point on which some leading evolutionists have been forced to confession. For instance, Stanley Miller's and Francis Crick's close associate from the University of San Diego California, reputable evolutionist Dr. Leslie Orgel says:



Dr. Leslie Orgel: "... life could never, in fact, have originated by chemical means."

> It is extremely improbable that proteins and nucleic acids, both of which are structurally complex, arose spontaneously in the same place at the same time. Yet it also seems impossible to have one without the other. And so, at first glance, one might have to conclude that life could never, in fact, have originated by chemical means.[1]

The same fact is also admitted by other scientists:

> DNA cannot do its work, including forming more DNA, without the help of catalytic proteins, or enzymes. In short, proteins cannot form without DNA, but neither can DNA form without proteins.[2]

> How did the Genetic Code, along with the mechanisms for its translation (ribosomes and RNA molecules), originate? For the moment, we will have to content ourselves with a sense of wonder and awe, rather than with an answer.[3]

The New York Times science correspondent, Nicholas Wade made this comment in an article dated 2000:

> Everything about the origin of life on Earth is a mystery, and it seems the more that is known, the more acute the puzzle get.[4]

1- Leslie E. Orgel, "The Origin of Life on Earth", *Scientific American*, vol. 271, October 1994, p. 78
2- John Horgan, "In the Beginning", *Scientific American*, vol. 264, February 1991, p. 119
3- Douglas R. Hofstadter, *Gödel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid*, New York, Vintage Books, 1980, p. 548
4- Nicholas Wade, "Life's Origins Get Murkier and Messier", *The New York Times*, June 13, 2000, pp. D1-D2

Research in the RNA world is a medium-sized industry. This research has demonstrated how exceedingly difficult it would be for living cells to originate by chance from nonliving matter in the time available on Earth. That demonstration is a valuable contribution to science. Additional research will be valuable as well. But to keep insisting that life can spontaneously emerge from nonliving chemicals in the face of the newly comprehended difficulties is puzzling. It is reminiscent of the work of medieval alchemists who persistently tried to turn lead into gold.[137]

Life is a Concept Beyond Mere Heaps of Molecules

So far, we have examined how impossible the accidental formation of life is. Let us again ignore these impossibilities for just a moment. Let us suppose that a protein molecule was formed in the most inappropriate,

most uncontrolled environment such as the primordial earth conditions. The formation of only one protein would not be sufficient; this protein would have to wait patiently for thousands, maybe millions of years in this uncontrolled environment without sustaining any damage, until another molecule was formed beside it by chance under the same conditions. It would have to wait until millions of correct and essential proteins were formed side by side in the same setting all "by chance". Those that formed earlier had to be patient enough to wait, without being destroyed despite ultraviolet rays and harsh mechanical effects, for the others to be formed right next to them. Then these proteins in adequate number, which all originated at the very same spot, would have to come together by making meaningful combinations and form the organelles of the cell. No extraneous material, harmful molecule, or useless protein chain may interfere with them. Then, even if these organelles were to come together in an extremely harmonious and co-operative way within a plan and order, they must take all the necessary enzymes beside themselves and become covered with a membrane, the inside of which must be filled with a special liquid to prepare the ideal environment for them. Now even if all these "highly unlikely" events actually occurred by chance, would this molecular heap come to life?

The answer is No, because research has revealed that **the mere combination of all the materials essential for life is not enough for life to get started.** Even if all the essential proteins for life were collected and put in a test tube, these efforts would not result with producing a living cell. All the experiments conducted on this subject have proved to be unsuccessful. All observations and experiments indicate that life can only originate from life. The assertion that life evolved from non-living things, in other words, "abiogenesis", is a tale only existing in the dreams of the evolutionists and completely at variance with the results of every experiment and observation.

In this respect, the first life on earth must also have originated from other life. This is a reflection of God's epithet of "Hayy" (The Owner of Life). Life can only start, continue, and end by His will. As for evolution, not only is it unable to explain how life began, it is also unable to explain how the materials essential for life have formed and come together.



Chandra Wickramasinghe describes the reality he faced as a scientist who had been told throughout his life that life had emerged as a result of chance coincidences:

> From my earliest training as a scientist, I was very strongly brainwashed to believe that science cannot be consistent with any kind of deliberate creation. That notion has had to be painfully shed. At the moment, I can't find any rational argument to knock down the view which argues for conversion to God. We used to have an open mind; now we realize that the only logical answer to life is creation- and not accidental random shuffling.[138]

Thermodynamics Falsifies Evolution

The second law of thermodynamics, which is accepted as one of the basic laws of physics, holds that under normal conditions all systems left on their own tend to become disordered, dispersed, and corrupted in direct relation to the amount of time that passes. Everything, whether living or not wears out, deteriorates, decays, disintegrates, and is destroyed. This is the absolute end that all beings will face one way or another, and according to the law, the process cannot be avoided.

This is something that all of us have observed. For example if you take a car to a desert and leave it there, you would hardly expect to find it in a better condition when you came back years later. On the contrary, you would see that its tires had gone flat, its windows had been broken, its chassis had rusted, and its engine had stopped working. The same inevitable process holds true for living things.

The second law of thermodynamics is the means by which this natural process is defined with physical equations and calculations.

This famous law of physics is also known as "the law of entropy". In physics, entropy is the measure of the disorder of a system. A system's entropy increases as it moves from an ordered, organised, and planned state towards a more disordered, dispersed, and unplanned one. The more disorder there is in a system, the higher its entropy is. The law of entropy holds that the entire universe is unavoidably proceeding towards a more disordered, unplanned, and disorganised state.

The truth of the second law of thermodynamics, or the law of entropy, has been experimentally and theoretically established. All foremost scientists agree that the law of entropy will remain the principle paradigm for the foreseeable future. Albert Einstein, the greatest scientist of our age, described it as the "premier law of all of science". Sir Arthur Eddington also referred to it as the "supreme metaphysical law of the entire universe".[1]

Evolutionary theory ignores this fundamental law of physics. The mechanism offered by evolution totally contradicts the second law. The theory of evolution says that disordered, dispersed, and lifeless atoms and molecules spontaneously came together over time, in a particular order, to form extremely complex molecules such as proteins, DNA, and RNA, whereupon millions of different living species with even more complex structures gradually emerged. According to the theory of evolution, this supposed process-which yields a more planned, more ordered, more complex and more organised structure at each stage-was formed all by itself under natural conditions. The law of entropy makes it clear that this so-called natural process utterly contradicts the laws of physics.

Evolutionist scientists are also aware of this fact. J.H. Rush states:

> *In the complex course of its evolution, life exhibits a remarkable contrast to the tendency expressed in the Second Law of Thermodynamics.* [2]

The evolutionist author Roger Lewin expresses the thermodynamic impasse of evolution in an article in *Science*:

> *One problem biologists have faced is the apparent contradiction by evolution of the second law of thermodynamics. Systems should decay through time, giving less, not more, order.*[3]

Another defender of the theory of evolution, George Stravropoulos states the thermodynamic impossibility of the spontaneous formation of life and the impossibility of explaining the existence of complex living mechanisms by natural laws in the well-known evolutionist journal *American Scientist*:

> *Yet, under ordinary conditions, no complex organic molecule can ever form spontaneously but will rather disintegrate, in agreement with the second law. Indeed, the more complex it is, the more unstable it will be, and the more assured, sooner or later, its disintegration. Photosynthesis and all life processes, and even life itself, cannot yet be understood in terms of thermodynamics or any other exact science, despite the use of confused or deliberately confusing language.*[4]

As we have seen, the second law of thermodynamics constitutes an insurmountable obstacle for the scenario of evolution, in terms of both science and logic. Unable to offer any scientific and consistent explanation to overcome this obstacle, evolutionists can only do so in their imagination. For instance, the well-known evolutionist Jeremy Rifkin notes his belief that evolution overwhelms this law of physics with a "magical power":

> *The Entropy Law says that evolution dissipates the overall available energy for life on this planet. Our concept of evolution is the exact opposite. We believe that evolution somehow magically creates greater overall value and order on earth.*[5]

These words well indicate that evolution is a dogmatic belief rather than a scientific thesis.

The Myth of the "Open System"

Some proponents of evolution have recourse to an argument that the second law of thermodynamics holds true only for "closed systems", and that "open systems" are beyond the scope of this law.

An "open system" is a thermodynamic system in which energy and matter flow in and out. Evolutionists hold that the world is an open system: that it is constantly exposed to an energy flow from the sun, that the law of entropy does not apply to the world as a whole, and that ordered, complex living beings can be generated from disordered, simple, and inanimate structures.

However, there is an obvious distortion here. The fact that a system has an energy inflow is not enough to make that system ordered. Specific mechanisms are needed to make the energy functional. For instance, a car needs an engine, a transmission system, and related control mechanisms to convert the energy in petrol to work. Without such an energy conversion system, the car will not be able to use the energy stored in petrol.

The same thing applies in the case of life as well. It is true that life derives its energy from the sun. However, solar energy can only be converted into chemical energy by the incredibly complex energy conversion systems in living things (such as photosynthesis in plants and the digestive systems of humans and animals). No living thing can live without such energy conversion systems. Without an energy conversion system, the sun is nothing but a source of destructive energy that burns, parches, or melts.

As may be seen, a thermodynamic system without an energy conversion mechanism of some sort is not advantageous for evolution, be it open or closed. No one asserts that such complex and conscious mechanisms could have existed in nature under the conditions of the primeval earth. Indeed, the real problem confronting evolutionists is the question of how complex energy-converting mechanisms such as photosynthesis in plants, which cannot be duplicated even with modern technology, could have come into being on their own.

The influx of solar energy into the world would be unable to bring about order on its own. Moreover, no matter how high the temperature may become, amino acids resist forming bonds in ordered sequences. Energy by itself is incapable of making amino acids form the much more complex molecules of proteins, or of making proteins from the much complex and organised structures

of cell organelles. The real and essential source of this organisation at all levels is flawless creation.

The Myth of the "Self Organization of Matter"

Quite aware that the second law of thermodynamics renders evolution impossible, some evolutionist scientists have made speculative attempts to square the circle between the two, in order to be able to claim that evolution is possible. As usual, even those endeavours show that the theory of evolution faces an inescapable impasse.

One person distinguished by his efforts to marry thermodynamics and evolution is the Belgian scientist Ilya Prigogine. Starting out from chaos theory, Prigogine proposed a number of hypotheses in which order develops from chaos (disorder). He argued that some open systems can portray a decrease in entropy due to an influx of outer energy and the outcoming "ordering" is a proof that "matter can organise itself." Since then, the concept of the "self-organization of matter" has been quite popular among evolutionists and materialists. They act like they have found a materialistic origin for the complexity of life and a materialistic solution for the problem of life's origin.

But a closer look reveals that this argument is totally abstract and in fact just wishful thinking. Moreover, it includes a very naive deception. The deception lies in the deliberate confusing of two distinct concepts, "ordered" and "organised." [6]

We can make this clear with an example. Imagine a completely flat beach on the seashore. When a strong wave hits the beach, mounds of sand, large and small, form bumps on the surface of the sand.

This is a process of "ordering": The seashore is an open system and the energy flow (the wave) that enters it can form simple patterns in the sand, which look completely regular. From the thermodynamic point of view, it can set up order here where before there was none. But we must make it clear that those same waves cannot build a castle on the beach. If we see a castle there, we are in no doubt that someone has constructed it, because the castle is an "organised" system. In other words, it possesses a clear design and information. Every part of it has been made by a conscious entity in a planned manner.

The difference between the sand and the castle is that the former is an organised complexity, whereas the latter possesses only order, brought about by simple repetitions. The order formed from repetitions is as if an object (in other words the flow of energy entering the system) had fallen on the letter "a" on a typewriter keyboard, writing "aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa" hundreds of times. But the string of "a"s in an order repeated in this manner contains no information, and no complexity. In order to write a complex chain of letters actually containing information (in other words a meaningful sequence, paragraph or book), the presence of intelligence is essential.

The same thing applies when wind blows into a dusty room. When the wind blows in, the dust which had been lying in an even layer may gather in one corner of the room. This is also a more ordered situation than that which existed before, in the thermodynamic sense, but the individual specks of dust cannot form a portrait of someone on the floor in an organised manner.

This means that complex, organised systems can never come about as the result of natural processes. Although simple examples of order can happen from time to time, these cannot go beyond limits.

But evolutionists point to this self-ordering which emerges through natural processes as a most important proof of evolution, portray such cases as examples of "self-organization". As a result of this confusion of concepts, they propose that living systems could develop their own accord from occurrences in nature and chemical reactions. The methods and studies employed by Prigogine and his followers, which we considered above, are based on this deceptive logic.

The American scientists Charles B. Thaxton, Walter L. Bradley and Roger L. Olsen, in their book titled *The Mystery of Life's Origin*, explain this fact as follows:

...In each case random movements of molecules in a fluid are spontaneously replaced by a highly ordered behavior. Prigogine, Eigen, and others have suggested that a similar sort of self-organization may be intrinsic in organic chemistry and can potentially account for the highly complex macromolecules essential for living systems. But such analogies have scant relevance to the origin-of-life question. A major reason is that they fail to distinguish between order and complexity... Regularity or order cannot serve to store the large amount of information required by living systems. A highly irregular, but specified, structure is required rather than an ordered structure. This is a serious flaw in the analogy offered. There is no apparent connection between the kind of spontaneous ordering that occurs from energy flow through such systems and the work required to build aperiodic information-intensive macromolecules like DNA and protein.[7]

In fact even Prigogine himself has accepted that the theories he has produced for the molecular level do not apply to living systems-for instance, a living cell:

The problem of biological order involves the transition from the molecular activity to the supermolecular order of the cell. This problem is far from being solved.[8]

So why do evolutionists continue to believe in scenarios such as the "self organization of matter", which have no scientific foundation? Why are they so determined to reject the intelligence and planning that so clearly can be seen in living systems? The answer is that they have a dogmatic faith in materialism and they believe that matter has some mysterious power to create life. A professor of chemistry from New York University and DNA expert, Robert Shapiro, explains this belief of evolutionists about the "self-organization of matter" and the materialist dogma lying at its heart as follows:

Another evolutionary principle is therefore needed to take us across the gap from mixtures of simple natural chemicals to the first effective replicator. This principle has not yet been described in detail or demonstrated, but it is anticipated, and given names such as chemical evolution and self-organization of matter. The existence of the principle is taken for granted in the philosophy of dialectical materialism, as applied to the origin of life by Alexander Oparin.[9]

All this situation clearly demonstrates that evolution is a dogma that is against emprical science and the origin of living beings can only be explained by the intervention of a supernatural power. That supernatural power is the creation of God, who created the entire universe from nothing. Science has proven that evolution is still impossible as far as thermodynamics is concerned and the existence of life has no explanation but Creation.

1. Jeremy Rifkin, *Entropy: A New World View*, New York, Viking Press, 1980, p.6
2. J. H. Rush, *The Dawn of Life*, New York, Signet, 1962, p 35
3. Roger Lewin, "A Downward Slope to Greater Diversity", *Science*, vol. 217, 24.9.1982, p. 1239
4. George P. Stravropoulos, "The Frontiers and Limits of Science", *American Scientist*, vol. 65, November-December 1977, p.674
5. Jeremy Rifkin, *Entropy: A New World View*, p.55
6. For further info, see: Stephen C. Meyer, "The Origin of Life and the Death of Materialism", *The Intercollegiate Review*, 32, No. 2, Spring 1996
7. Charles B. Thaxton, Walter L. Bradley & Roger L. Olsen, *The Mystery of Life's Origin: Reassessing Current Theories*, 4. edition, Dallas, 1992. chapter 9, p. 134
8. Ilya Prigogine, Isabelle Stengers, *Order Out of Chaos*, New York, Bantam Books, 1984, p. 175
9. Robert Shapiro, *Origins: A Sceptics Guide to the Creation of Life on Earth*, Summit Books, New York: 1986, p. 207

CHAPTER 11

DESIGN CANNOT BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY COINCIDENCE

In the previous chapter, we have examined how impossible the accidental formation of life is. Let us again ignore these impossibilities for just a moment. Let us suppose that millions of years ago a cell was formed which had acquired everything necessary for life, and that it duly "came to life". The theory of evolution again collapses at this point. For even if this cell had existed for a while, it would eventually have died and after its death, nothing would have remained, and everything would have reverted to where it had started. This is because this first living cell, lacking any genetic information, would not have been able to reproduce and start a new generation. Life would have ended with its death.

The genetic system does not only consist of DNA. The following things must also exist in the same environment: enzymes to read the code on the DNA, messenger RNA to be produced after reading these codes, a ribosome to which messenger RNA will attach according to this code, transfer RNA to transfer the amino acids to the ribosome for use in production, and extremely complex enzymes to carry out numerous intermediary processes. Such an environment cannot exist anywhere apart from aa totally isolated and completely controlled environment such as the cell, where all the essential raw materials and energy resources exist.

As a result, organic matter can self-reproduce only if it exists as a fully developed cell with all its organelles and in an appropriate environment where it can survive, exchange materials, and get energy from its surroundings. This means that the first cell on earth was formed "all of a sudden" together with its amazingly complex structure.

So, **if a complex structure came into existence all of a sudden, what does this mean?**

Let us ask this question with an example. Let us liken the cell to a high-tech car in terms of its complexity. (In fact, the cell is a much more complex and developed system than a car with its engine and all its technical equipment.) Now let us ask the following question: What would you think if you went out hiking in the depths of a thick forest and ran across a brand-new car among the trees? Would you imagine that various elements in the forest had come together by chance over millions of years and produced such a vehicle? All the parts in the car are made of products such as iron, copper, and rubber-the raw ingredients for which are all found on the earth-but would this fact lead you to think that these materials had synthesised "by chance" and then come together and manufactured such a car?

There is no doubt that anyone with a sound mind would realise that the car was the product of an intelligent design-in other words, a factory-and wonder what it was doing there in the middle of the forest. The sudden emergence of a complex structure in a complete form, quite out of the blue, shows that this is the work of an intelligent agent. A complex system like the cell is no doubt created by a superior will and wisdom. In other words, it came into existence as a creation of God.

Believing that pure chance can produce perfect designs goes well beyond the bounds of reason. Yet, every "explanation put forward by the theory of evolution regarding the origin of life is like that. One outspoken authority on this issue is the famous French zoologist Pierre-Paul Grassé, the former president of the French Academy of Sciences. Grassé is a materialist, yet he acknowledges that Darwinist theory is unable to explain life and makes a point about the logic of "coincidence", which is the backbone of Darwinism:

> The opportune appearance of mutations permitting animals and plants to meet their needs seems hard to believe. Yet the Darwinian theory is even more demanding: A single plant, a single animal would require thousands and thousands of lucky, appropriate events. Thus, miracles would become the rule: events with an infinitesimal probability could not fail to occur… **There is no law against daydreaming, but science must not indulge in it.**[139]

Grasse summarises what the concept of "coincidence" means for evolutionists: **"...Chance becomes a sort of providence, which, under the cover of atheism, is not named but which is secretly worshipped."**[140]

The logical failure of evolutionists is an outcome of their enshrining the concept of coincidence. In the Qur'an, it is written that those who worship beings other than God are devoid of understanding;

> **They have hearts wherewith they understand not, eyes wherewith they see not, and ears wherewith they hear not. They are like cattle - nay more misguided: for they are heedless (of warning). (Surat al-Araf : 179)**

Darwinian Formula!

Besides all the technical evidence we have dealt with so far, let us now for once, examine what kind of a superstition the evolutionists have with an example so simple as to be understood even by children:

Evolutionary theory asserts that life is formed by chance. According to this claim, lifeless and unconscious atoms came together to form the cell and then they somehow formed other living things, including man. Let us think about that. When we bring together the elements that are the building-blocks of life such as carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen and potassium, only a heap is formed. No matter what treatments it undergoes, this atomic heap cannot form even a single living being. If you like, let us formulate an "experiment" on this subject and let us examine on the behalf of evolutionists what they really claim without pronouncing loudly under the name "Darwinian formula":

Let evolutionists put plenty of materials present in the composition of living beings such as phosphorus, nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, iron, and magnesium into big barrels. Moreover, let them add in these barrels any material that does not exist under normal conditions, but they think as necessary. Let them add in this mixture as many amino acids-which have no possibility of forming under natural conditions-and as many proteins-a single one of which has a formation probability of 10^{-950}-as they like. Let them expose these mixtures to as much heat and moisture as they like. Let them stir these with whatever technologically developed device they like. Let them put the foremost scientists beside these barrels. Let these experts wait in turn beside these barrels for billions, and even trillions of years. Let them be free to use all kinds of conditions they believe to be necessary for a living thing's formation. No matter what they do, they cannot produce from these barrels a living being, say a professor that examines his cell structure under the electron microscope. They cannot produce giraffes, lions, bees, canaries, horses, dolphins, roses, orchids, lilies, carnations, bananas, oranges, apples, dates, tomatoes, melons, watermelons, figs, olives, grapes, peaches, peafowls, pheasants, multicoloured butterflies, or millions of other living beings such as these. Indeed, they could not obtain even a single cell of any one of them.

Briefly, unconscious atoms cannot form the cell by coming together. They cannot take a new decision and divide this cell into two, then take other decisions and form the professors who first invent the electron microscope and then examine their own cell structure under that microscope. **Matter comes to life only with God's superior creation.**

Evolutionary theory, which claims the opposite, is a total fallacy completely contrary to reason. Thinking even a little bit on the claims of tevolutionists discloses this reality, just as in the above example.


Oxygen
Nitrogen
Amino acids
Carbon
Phosphorus
Lipids
Ca
H_2O
CO_2

Evolutionists believe that chance, by itself, is a creative force. Let them take a very large barrel and into it, place whatever materials they think are necessary to produce a living cell. Let them then heat the barrel, freeze it or have it struck by lightning. Let them stand watch over the barrel, bequeathing the task to future generations, for millions, even billions of years. Let them monitor the barrel constantly at every moment, leaving nothing to chance. Let them employ whatever conditions they believe are necessary for the production of a living entity. They will be unable to produce even a single cell from this barrel. They will be unable to produce a horse, butterfly, flower, duck, , cherry or lemon tree, owl or ant. No matter what they do, they will be unable to produce scientists who examine their own cells under the microscope, and human beings who think, reason, judge, rejoice and feel excitement and longing.



Technology In The Eye and The Ear

Another subject that remains unanswered by evolutionary theory is the excellent quality of perception in the eye and the ear.

Before passing on to the subject of the eye, let us briefly answer the question of "how we see". Light rays coming from an object fall oppositely on the retina of the eye. Here, these light rays are transmitted into electric signals by cells and they reach a tiny spot at the back of the brain called the centre of vision. These electric signals are perceived in this centre of the brain as an image after a series of processes. With this technical background, let us do some thinking.

The brain is insulated from light. That means that the inside of the brain is solid dark, and light does not reach the location where the brain is situated. The place called the centre of vision is a solid dark place where no light ever reaches; it may even be the darkest place you have ever known. However, you observe a luminous, bright world in this pitch darkness.

The image formed in the eye is so sharp and distinct that even the technology of the 20th century has not been able to attain it. For instance, look at the book you read, your hands with which you hold it, then lift your head and look around you. Have you ever seen such a sharp and distinct image as this one at any other place? Even the most developed television screen produced by the greatest television producer in the world cannot provide such a sharp image for you. This is a three-dimensional, coloured, and extremely sharp image. For more than 100 years, thousands of engineers have been trying to achieve this sharpness. Factories, huge premises were established, much research has been done, plans and designs have been made for this purpose. Again, look at a TV screen and the book you hold in your hands. You will see that there is a big difference in sharpness and distinction. Moreover, the TV screen shows you a two-dimensional image, whereas with your eyes, you watch a three-dimensional perspective having depth. When you look carefully, you will see that there is a blurring in the television, is there any blurring in your vision? Surely there is not.

For many years, ten of thousands of engineers have tried to make a three-dimensional TV, and reach the vision quality of the eye. Although they have made a three-dimensional television system, it is not possible to watch it without putting on glasses; moreover, it is only an artificial three-dimension. The background is more blurred, the foreground appears like a paper setting. Never has it been possible to produce a sharp and distinct vision like that of the eye. In both the camera and the television, there is a loss of image quality.

Evolutionists claim that the mechanism producing this sharp and distinct image has been formed by chance. Now, if somebody told you that the television in your room was formed as a result of chance, that all its atoms just happened to come together and make up this device that produces an image, what would you think? How can atoms do what thousands of people cannot?

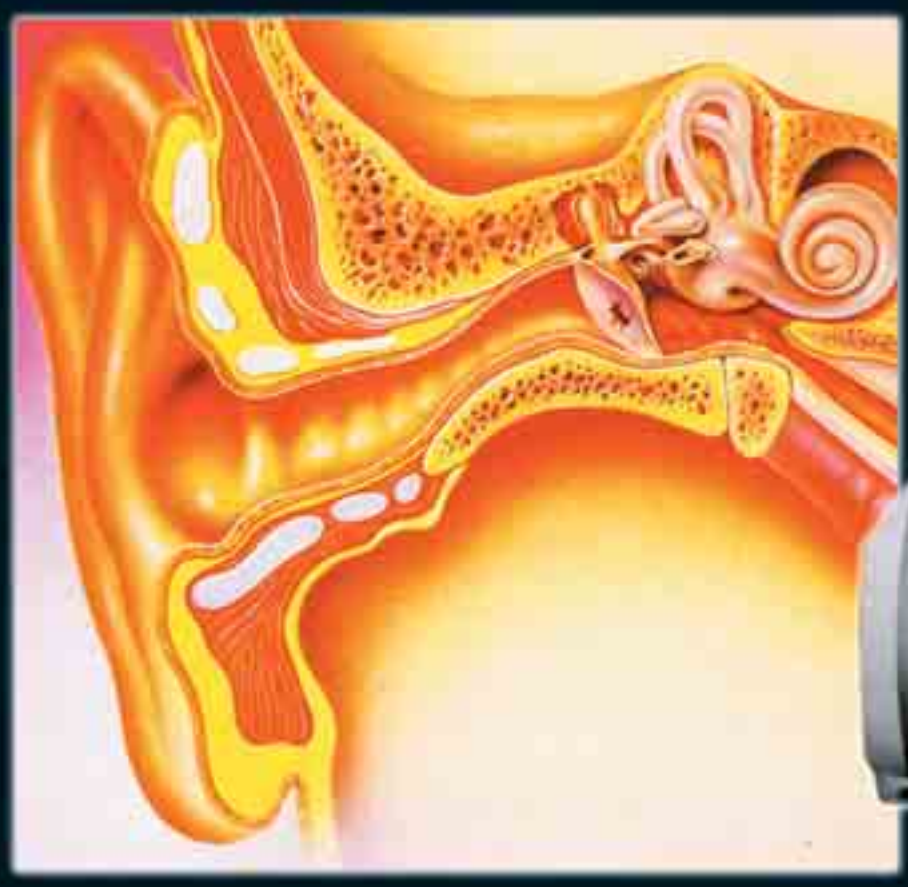
For nearly a century, tens of thousands of engineers have been researching and striving in high-tech laboratories and great industrial complexes using the most advanced technological devices, and they have been able to do no more than this.

If a device producing a more primitive image than the eye could not have been formed by chance, then it is very evident that the eye and the image seen by the eye could not have been formed by chance. It requires a much more detailed and miraculous plan and creation than the one in the TV. The plan and creation of the image as distinct and sharp as this one belongs to God, Who has power over all things.

The same situation applies to the ear. The outer ear picks up the available sounds by the auricle and directs them to the middle ear; the middle ear transmits the sound vibrations by intensifying them; the inner ear sends these vibrations to the brain by translating them into electric signals. Just as with the eye, the act of hearing finalises in the centre of hearing in the brain.

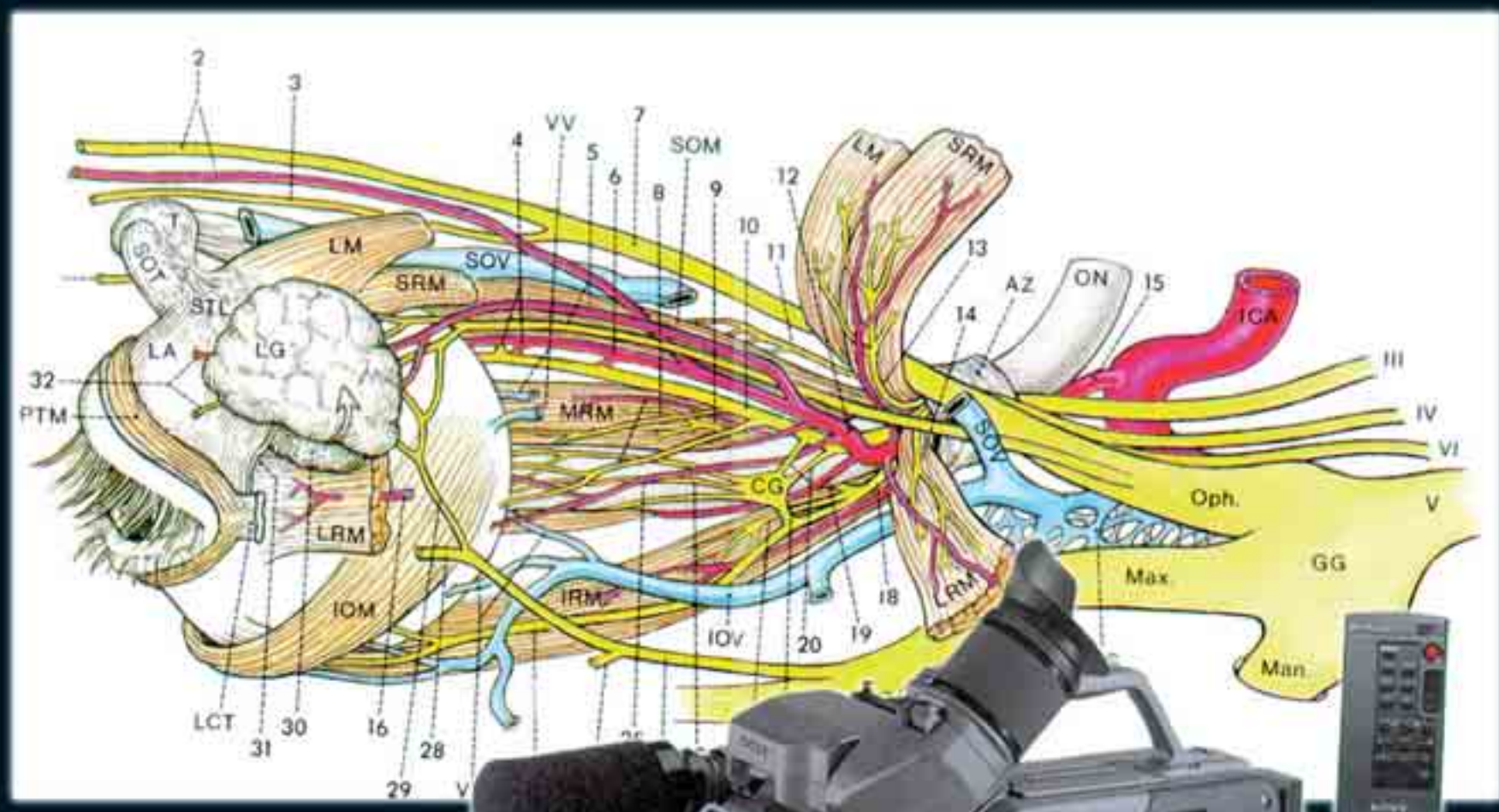
The situation in the eye is also true for the ear. That is, the brain is insulated from sound just like it is from light: it does not let any sound in. Therefore, no matter how noisy is the outside, the inside of the brain is completely silent. Nevertheless, the sharpest sounds are perceived in the brain. In your brain, which is insulated from sound, you listen to the symphonies of an orchestra, and hear all the noises in a crowded place. However, if the sound level in your brain was measured by a precise device at that moment, it would be seen that a complete silence is prevailing there.

Technology in the Eye and Ear



When we compare the eye and the ear with cameras and sound recorders, we see that the eye and the ear are far more complex, functional, and perfect than those technological products.







Let us again compare the high quality and superior technology present in the ear and the brain with the technology produced by human beings. As is the case with imagery, decades of effort have been spent in trying to generate and reproduce sound that is faithful to the original. The results of these efforts are sound recorders, high-fidelity systems, and systems for sensing sound. Despite all this technology and the thousands of engineers and experts who have been working in this endeavour, no sound has yet been obtained that has the same sharpness and clarity as the sound perceived by the ear. Think of the highest-quality HI-FI systems produced by the biggest company in the music industry. Even in these devices, when sound is recorded some of it is lost; or when you turn on the HI-FI you always hear a hissing sound before the music starts. However, the sounds that are the products of the technology of the human body are extremely sharp and clear. A human ear never perceives a sound accompanied by a hissing sound or with atmospherics as a HI-FI does; it perceives the sound exactly as it is, sharp and clear. This is the way it has been since the creation of man.

Briefly, the technology in our body is far superior to the technology mankind has produced using its accumulated information, experience, and opportunities. No one would say that a HI-FI or a camera came into being as a result of chance. So how can it be claimed that the technologies that exist in the human body, which are superior even to these, could have come into being as a result of a chain of coincidences called evolution?

It is evident that the eye, the ear, and indeed all the other parts of the human body are products of a very superior creation. These are crystal-clear indications of God's unique and unmatched creation, of His eternal knowledge and might.

The reason we specifically mention the senses of seeing and hearing here is the inability of evolutionists to understand evidence of creation so clear as this. If, one day, you ask an evolutionist to explain to you how this excellent structure and technology became possible in the eye and the ear as a result of chance, you will see that he will not be able to give you any reasonable or logical reply. Even **Darwin**, in his letter to Asa Gray on April 3rd 1860, wrote that **"the thought of the eye made him cold all over"** and he confessed the desperation of the evolutionists in the face of the excellent creation of living things.[141]

The Theory of Evolution is the Most Potent Spell in the World

Throughout this book it has been explained that the theory of evolution lacks any scientific evidence and that on the contrary, scientific proofs from such branches of science such as paleontology, microbiology and anatomy reveal it to be a bankrupt theory. It has been stressed that evolution is incompatible with scientific discoveries, reason and logic.

It needs to be made clear that anyone free of prejudice and the influence of any particular ideology, who uses only his reason and logic, will clearly understand that belief in the theory of evolution, which brings to mind the superstitions of societies with no knowledge of science or civilization, is quite impossible.

As has been explained above, those who believe in the theory of evolution think that a few atoms and molecules thrown into a huge vat could produce thinking, reasoning professors, university students, scientists such as Einstein and Galileo, artists such as Humphrey Bogart, Frank Sinatra and Pavarotti, as well as antelopes, lemon trees and carnations. Moreover, the scientists and professors who believe in this nonsense are educated people. That is why it is quite justifiable to speak of the theory of evolution as "the most potent spell in history." Never before has any other belief or idea so taken away peoples' powers of reason, refused to allow them to think intelligently and logically and hidden the truth from them as if they had been blindfolded. This is an even worse and unbelievable blindness than the Egyptians worshipping the Sun God Ra, totem worship in some parts of Africa, the people of Saba worshipping the Sun, the tribe of the Prophet Abraham worshipping idols they had made with their own hands or the people of the Prophet Moses worshipping the Golden Calf.

In fact, this situation is a lack of reason God points out in the Qur'an. He reveals in many verses that some peoples' minds will be closed and that they will be powerless to see the truth. Some of these verses are as follows:

> **As for those who disbelieve, it makes no difference to them whether you warn them or do not warn them, they will not believe. God has sealed up their hearts and hearing and over their eyes is a blindfold. They will have a terrible punishment. (Surat al-Baqara: 6-7)**



In the same way that the beliefs of people who worshipped crocodiles now seem odd and unbelievable, so the beliefs of Darwinists are just as incredible. Darwinists regard chance and lifeless, unconscious atoms as a creative force, and are as devoted to that belief as if to a religion.

...They have hearts they do not understand with. They have eyes they do not see with. They have ears they do not hear with. Such people are like cattle. No, they are even further astray! They are the unaware. (Surat al-A'raf: 179)

Even if We opened up to them a door into heaven, and they spent the day ascending through it, they would only say, "Our eyesight is befuddled! Or rather we have been put under a spell!" (Surat al-Hijr: 14-15)

Words cannot express just how astonishing it is that this spell should hold such a wide community in thrall, keep people from the truth, and not be broken for 150 years. It is understandable that one or a few people might believe in impossible scenarios and claims full of stupidity and illogicality. However, "magic" is the only possible explanation for people from all over the world believing that unconscious and lifeless atoms suddenly decided to come together and form a universe that functions with a flawless system of organization, discipline, reason and consciousness, the planet Earth with all its features so perfectly suited to life, and living things full of countless complex systems.

In fact, God reveals in the Qur'an in the incident of the Prophet Moses and Pharaoh that some people who support atheistic philosophies actually influence others by magic. When Pharaoh was told about the true religion, he told the Prophet Moses to meet with his own magicians. When the Prophet Moses did so, he told them to demonstrate their abilities first. The verses continue:

He said, "You throw." And when they threw, they cast a spell on the people's eyes and caused them to feel great fear of them. They produced an extremely powerful magic. (Surat al-A'raf: 116)

As we have seen, Pharaoh's magicians were able to deceive everyone, apart from the Prophet Moses and those who believed in him. However, the evidence put forward by the Prophet Moses broke that spell, or "swallowed up what they had forged" as the verses put it.

We revealed to Moses, "Throw down your staff." And it immediately swallowed up what they had forged. So the Truth took place and what they did was shown to be false. (Surat al-A'raf: 117-119)

As we can see from that verse, when it was realised that what these people who had first cast a spell over others had done was just an illusion, they lost all credibility. In the present day too, unless those who under the influence of a similar spell believe in these ridiculous claims under their scientific disguise and spend their lives defending them abandon them, they too will be humiliated when the full truth emerges and the spell is broken. In fact, Malcolm Muggeridge, who was an atheist philosopher and supporter of evolution for some 60 years, but who subsequently realized the truth, admitted he was worried by just that prospect:

> I myself am convinced that the theory of evolution, especially the extent to which it's been applied, will be one of the great jokes in the history books in the future. Posterity will marvel that so very flimsy and dubious an hypothesis could be accepted with the incredible credulity that it has.[142]

That future is not far off: On the contrary, people will soon see that "chance" is not a god, and will look back on the theory of evolution as the worst deceit and the most terrible spell in the world. That spell is already rapidly beginning to be lifted from the shoulders of people all over the world. Many people who see the true face of the theory of evolution are wondering with amazement how it was that they were ever taken in by it.

CHAPTER 12

WHY EVOLUTIONIST CLAIMS ARE INVALID

In previous chapters, we examined the invalidity of the theory of evolution in terms of the bodies of evidence found in fossils and from the standpoint of molecular biology. In this chapter, we will address a number of biological phenomena and concepts presented as theoretical evidence by evolutionists. These topics are particularly important for they show that there is no scientific finding that supports evolution and instead reveal the extent of the distortion and hoodwink employed by evolutionists.

Variations and Species

Variation, a term used in genetics, refers to a genetic event that causes the individuals or groups of a certain type or species to possess different characteristics from one another. For example, all the people on earth carry basically the same genetic information, yet some have slanted eyes, some have red hair, some have long noses, and others are short of stature, all depending on the extent of the variation potential of this genetic information.

Evolutionists predicate the variations within a species as evidence to the theory. However, **variation does not constitute evidence for evolution because variations are but the outcomes of different combinations of already existing genetic information and they do not add any new characteristic to the genetic information.** The important thing for the theory of evolution, however, is the question of how brand-new information to make a brand-new species could come about.

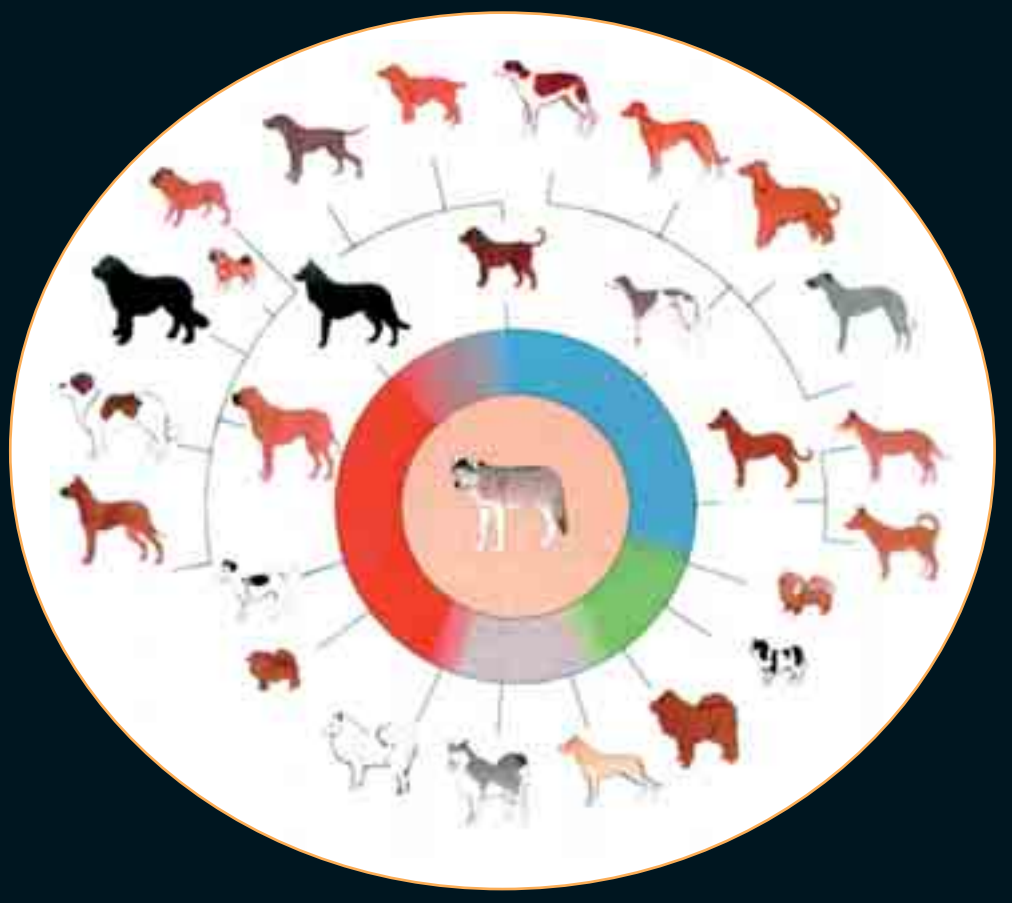
Variation always takes place within the limits of genetic information. In the science of genetics, this limit is called the "gene pool". All of the characteristics present in the gene pool of a species may come to light in various ways due to variation. For example, as a result of variation, varieties that have relatively longer tails or shorter legs may appear in a certain species of reptile, since information for both long-legged and short-legged forms may exist in the gene pool that species. However, variations do not transform reptiles into birds by adding wings or feathers to them, or by changing their metabolism. Such a change requires an increase in the genetic information of the living thing, which is certainly not possible through variations.

Darwin was not aware of this fact when he formulated his theory. He thought that there was no limit to variations. In an article he wrote in 1844 he stated: **"That a limit to variation does exist in nature is assumed by most authors, though I am unable to discover a single fact on which this belief is grounded"**.[143] In *The Origin of Species* he cited different examples of variations as the most important evidence for his theory.

For instance, according to Darwin, animal breeders who mated different varieties of cattle in order to bring about new varieties that produced more milk, were ultimately going to transform them into a different species. Darwin's notion of "unlimited variation" is best seen in the following sentence from *The Origin of Species*:

> I can see no difficulty in a race of bears being rendered, by natural selection, more and more aquatic in their habits, with larger and larger mouths, till a creature was produced as monstrous as a whale.[144]

Variations within Species Do not Imply Evolution



In T*he Origin of Species*, Darwin confused two separate concepts: variations within a species and the emergence of an entirely new one. Darwin observed the variety within the various breeds of dogs, for example, and imagined that some of these variations would one day turn into a different species. Even today evolutionists persist in seeking to portray variations within species as "evolution".

However, it is a scientific fact that variations within a species are not evolution. For instance, no matter how many breeds of dog there are, these will always remain a single species. No transition from one distinct species to another will ever take place.

The reason Darwin cited such a far-fetched example was the primitive understanding of science in his day. Since then, in the 20th century, science has posited the principle of **"genetic stability"** (genetic homeostasis), based on the results of experiments conducted on living things. This principle holds that, since all mating attempts carried out to produce new variations have been inconclusive, there are **strict barriers among different species of living things.** This meant that it was absolutely impossible for animal breeders to convert cattle into a different species by mating different variations of them, as Darwin had postulated.

Norman Macbeth, who disproved Darwinism in his book *Darwin Retried*, states:

> The heart of the problem is whether living things do indeed vary to an unlimited extent... **The species look stable.** We have all heard of disappointed breeders who carried their work to a certain point only to see the animals or plants revert to where they had started. Despite strenuous efforts for two or three centuries, it has never been possible to produce a blue rose or a black tulip.[145]

Luther Burbank, considered the most competent breeder of all time, expressed this fact when he said, "there are limits to the development possible, and these limits follow a law." [146] The Danish scientist W. L. Johannsen sums the matter up this way:

> The variations upon which Darwin and Wallace had placed their emphasis cannot be selectively pushed beyond a certain point, that **such a variability does not contain the secret of 'indefinite departure.**[157]

In the same way, the different finches that Darwin saw on the Galapagos Islands are another example of variation that is no evidence for "evolution". Recent observations have revealed that the finches did not undergo an unlimited variation as Darwin's theory presupposed. Moreover, most of the different types of finches which Darwin thought represented 14 distinct species actually mated with one another, which means that they were variations that belonged to the same species. Scientific observation shows that the finch beaks, which have been mythicized in almost all evolutionist sources, are in fact an example of "variation"; therefore, they do not constitute evidence for the theory of evolution. For example, Peter and

THE MYTH THAT WHALES EVOLVED FROM BEARS

In *The Origin of Species*, Darwin asserted that whales had evolved from bears that tried to swim! Darwin mistakenly supposed that the possibilities of variation within a species were unlimited. 20th century science has shown this evolutionary scenario to be imaginary.



Rosemary Grant, who spent years observing the finch varieties in the Galapagos Islands looking for evidence for Darwinistic evolution, were forced to conclude that no "evolution" that leads to the emergence of new traits ever takes place there.[148]

Antibiotic Resistance and DDTImmunity are not Evidence for Evolution

One of the biological concepts that evolutionists try to present as evidence for their theory is the resistance of bacteria to antibiotics. Many evolutionist sources show antibiotic resistance as "an example of the development of living things by advantageous mutations". A similar claim is also made for the insects which build immunity to insecticides such as DDT.

However, evolutionists are mistaken on this subject too.

Antibiotics are "killer molecules" that are produced by micro-organisms to fight other micro-organisms. The first antibiotic was penicillin, discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928. Fleming realized that mould produced a molecule that killed the *Staphylococcus* bacterium, and this discovery marked a turning point in the world of medicine. Antibiotics derived from micro-organisms were used against bacteria and the results were successful.

Soon, something new was discovered. Bacteria build immunity to antibiotics over time. The mechanism works like this: A large proportion of the bacteria that are subjected to antibiotics die, but some others, which are not affected by that antibiotic, replicate rapidly and soon make up the whole population. Thus, the entire population becomes immune to antibiotics.

Evolutionists try to present this as "the evolution of bacteria by adapting to conditions".

The truth, however, is very different from this superficial interpretation. One of the scientists who has done the most detailed research into this subject is the Israeli biophysicist Lee Spetner, who is also known for his book *Not by Chance* published in 1997. Spetner maintains that the immunity of bacteria comes about by two different mechanisms, but neither of them constitutes evidence for the theory of evolution. These two mechanisms are:

1) The transfer of resistance genes already extant in bacteria.

2) The building of resistance as a result of losing genetic data because of mutation.

Professor Spetner explains the first mechanism in an article published in 2001:

> Some microorganisms are endowed with genes that grant resistance to these antibiotics. This resistance can take the form of degrading the antibiotic molecule or of ejecting it from the cell... The organisms having these genes can transfer them to other bacteria making them resistant as well. Although the resistance mechanisms are specific to a particular antibiotic, most pathogenic bacteria have... succeeded in accumulating several sets of genes granting them resistance to a variety of antibiotics.[149]

Spetner then goes on to say that this is not "evidence for evolution":

> The acquisition of antibiotic resistance in this manner... is not the kind that can serve as a prototype for the mutations needed to account for Evolution. The genetic changes that could illustrate the theory must not only add information to the bacterium's genome, they must add new information to the biocosm. The horizontal transfer of genes only spreads around genes that are already in some species.[150]

So, we cannot talk of any evolution here, because no new genetic information is produced: genetic information that already exists is simply transferred between bacteria.

The second type of immunity, which comes about as a result of mutation, is not an example of evolution either. Spetner writes:

> ...A microorganism can sometimes acquire resistance to an antibiotic through a random substitution of a single nucleotide... Streptomycin, which was discovered by Selman Waksman and Albert Schatz and first reported in 1944, is an antibiotic against which bacteria can acquire resistance in this way. But although the mutation they undergo in the process is beneficial to the microorganism in the presence of streptomycin, it cannot serve as a prototype for the kind of mutations needed by NDT[Neo Darwinian Theory]. The type of mutation that grants resistance to streptomycin is manifest in the ribosome and degrades its molecular match with the antibiotic molecule. This change in the surface of the microorganism's ribosome prevents the streptomycin molecule from attaching and carrying out its antibiotic function. It turns out that this degradation is a loss of specificity



and therefore a loss of information. The main point is that (Evolution) cannot be achieved by mutations of this sort, no matter how many of them there are. Evolution cannot be built by accumulating mutations that only degrade specificity.[151]

To sum up, a mutation impinging on a bacterium's ribosome makes that bacterium resistant to streptomycin. The reason for this is the "decomposition" of the ribosome by mutation. That is, no new genetic information is added to the bacterium. On the contrary, the structure of the ribosome is decomposed, that is to say, the bacterium becomes "disabled". (Also, it has been discovered that the ribosome of the mutated bacterium is less functional than that of normal bacterium). Since this "disability" prevents the antibiotic from attaching onto the ribosome, "antibiotic resistance" develops.

Finally, there is no example of mutation that "develops the genetic information".

The same situation holds true for the immunity that insects develop to DDT and similar insecticides. In most of these instances, immunity genes that already exist are used. The evolutionist biologist Francisco Ayala admits this fact, saying, "The genetic variants required for resistance to the most diverse kinds of pesticides were apparently present in every one of the populations exposed to these man-made compounds."[152] Some other examples explained by mutation, just as with the ribosome mutation mentioned above, are phenomena that cause "genetic information deficit" in insects.

In this case, it cannot be claimed that the immunity mechanisms in bacteria and insects constitute evidence for the theory of evolution. That is because the theory of evolution is based on the assertion that living things develop through mutations. However, Spetner explains that neither antibiotic immunity nor any other biological phenomena indicate such an example of mutation:

> The mutations needed for macroevolution have never been observed. No random mutations that could represent the mutations required by Neo-Darwinian Theory that have been examined on the molecular level have added any information. The question I address is: Are the mutations that have been observed the kind the theory needs for support? The answer turns out to be NO![153]

The Fallacy of Vestigial Organs

For a long time, the concept of "vestigial organs" appeared frequently in evolutionist literature as "evidence" of evolution. Eventually, it was silently put to rest when this was proved to be invalid. But some evolutionists still believe in it, and from time to time someone will try to advance "vestigial organs" as important evidence of evolution.

The notion of "vestigial organs" was first put forward a century ago. As evolutionists would have it, there existed in the bodies of some creatures a number of non-functional organs. These had been inherited from progenitors and had gradually become vestigial from lack of use.

Evolutionists portray bacteria's resistance to antibiotics as evidence of evolution—but in a deceptive way.

The whole assumption is quite unscientific, and is based entirely on insufficient knowledge. These **"non-functional organs"** were in fact organs whose **"functions had not yet been discovered"**. The best indication of this was the gradual yet substantial decrease in evolutionists' long list of vestigial organs. S.R. Scadding, an evolutionist himself, concurred with this fact in his article "Can vestigial organs constitute evidence for evolution?" published in the journal *Evolutionary Theory*:

> Since it is not possible to unambiguously identify useless structures, and since the structure of the argument used is not scientifically valid, **I conclude that "vestigial organs" provide no special evidence for the theory of evolution.**[154]

The list of vestigial organs that was made by the German Anatomist R. Wiedersheim in 1895 included approximately 100 organs, including the appendix and coccyx. As science progressed, it was discovered that all of the organs in Wiedersheim's list in fact had very important functions. For instance, it was discovered that the appendix, which was supposed to be a "vestigial organ", was in fact a lymphoid organ that fought against infections in the body. This fact was made clear in 1997: "Other bodily organs and tissues-the thymus, liver, spleen, **appendix**, bone marrow, and small collections of lymphatic tissue such as the tonsils in the throat and Peyer's patch in the small intestine-are also part of the lymphatic system. They too **help the body fight infection**."[155]

It was also discovered that the **tonsils**, which were included in the same list of vestigial organs, had a significant role in protecting the throat against infections, particularly until adolescence. It was found that the **coccyx** at the lower end of the vertebral column supports the bones around the pelvis and is the convergence point of some small muscles and for this reason, it would not be possible to sit comfortably without a coccyx. In the years that followed, it was realised that the **thymus** triggered the immune system in the human body by activating the T cells, that the **pineal gland** was in charge of the secretion of some important hormones, that the **thyroid gland** was effective in providing steady growth in babies and children, and that the **pituitary gland** controlled the correct functioning of many hormone glands. All of these were once conside-red to be "vestigial organs". Finally, the semi-lunar fold in the eye, which was referred to as a vestigial organ by Darwin, has been found in fact to be in charge of cleansing and lubricating the eyeball.

There was a very important logical error in the evolutionist claim regarding vestigial organs. As we have just seen, this claim was that the vestigial organs in living things were inherited from their ancestors. However, some of the alleged "vestigial" organs are not found in the species alleged to be the ancestors of human beings! For example, the appendix does not exist in some ape species that are said to be ancestors of man. The famous biologist H. Enoch, who challenged the theory of vestigial organs, expressed this logical error as follows:

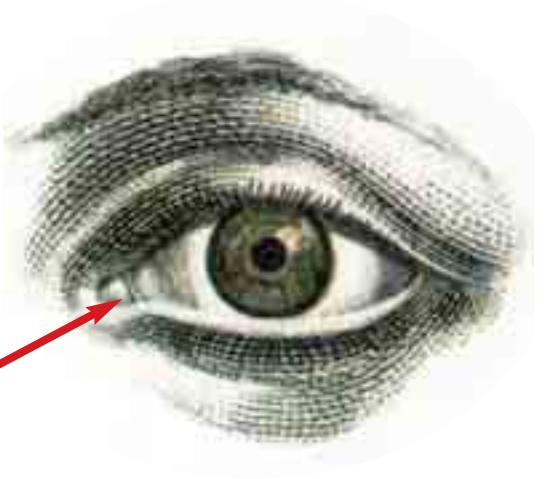
> **Apes possess an appendix, whereas their less immediate relatives, the lower apes, do not; but it appears again among the still lower mammals such as the opossum. How can the evolutionists account for this?**[156]

Simply put, the scenario of vestigial organs put forward by evolutionists contains a number of serious logical flaws, and has in any case been proven to be scientifically untrue. There exists not one inherited vestigial organ in the human body, since human beings did not evolve from other creatures as a result of chance, but were created in their current, complete, and perfect form.

The Myth of Homology

Structural similarities between different species are called **"homology"** in biology. Evolutionists try to present those similarities as evidence for evolution.

Darwin thought that creatures with similar (homologous) organs



All instances of vestigial organs have been disproved in time. For example the semicircular fold in the eye, which was mentioned in the *Origins* as a vestigial structure, has been shown to be fully functional in our time, though its function was unknown in Darwin's time. This organ lubricates the eyeball.



Eagles, bats and insects all have wings. Yet just because they possess similar organs does not prove that they evolved from any common ancestor.

had an evolutionary relationship with each other, and that these organs must have been inherited from a common ancestor. According to his assumption, both pigeons and eagles had wings; therefore, pigeons, eagles, and indeed all other birds with wings were supposed to have evolved from a common ancestor.

Homology is a deceptive argument, advanced on the basis of no other evidence than an apparent physical resemblance. This argument has never once been verified by a single concrete discovery in all the years since Darwin's day. Nowhere in the world has anyone come up with a fossil remain of the imaginary common ancestor of creatures with homologous structures. Furthermore, the following issues make it clear that homology provides no evidence that evolution ever occurred.

1. One finds homologous organs in creatures belonging to completely different phyla, among which evolutionists have not been able to establish any sort of evolutionary relationship;

2. The genetic codes of some creatures that have homologous organs are completely different from one another.

3. The embryological development of homologous organs in different creatures is completely different.

Let us now examine each of these points one by one.

Similar Organs in Entirely Different Living Species

There are a number of homologous organs shared by different groups among which evolutionists cannot establish any kind of evolutionary relationship. Wings are one example. In addition to birds, we find wings on bats, which are mammals, and on insects and even on some dinosaurs, which are extinct reptiles. Not even evolutionists posit an evolutionary relationship or kinship among those four different groups of animals.

Another striking example is the amazing resemblance and the structural similarity observed in the eyes of different creatures. For example, the octopus and man are two extremely different species, between which no evolutionary relationship is likely even to be proposed, yet the eyes of both are very much alike in terms of their structure and function. Not even evolutionists try to account for the similarity of the eyes of the octopus and man by positing a common ancestor. These and numerous other examples show that the evolutionist claim based on resemblances is completely unscientific.

In fact, homologous organs should be a great embarrassment for evolutionists. The famous evolutionist Frank Salisbury's confessions revealed in his statements on how extremely different creatures came to have very similar eyes underscores the impasse of homology:

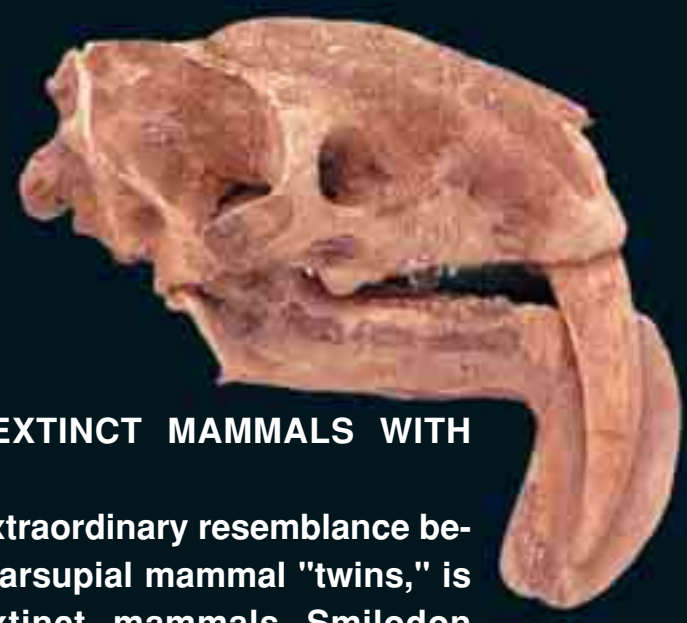
> Even something as complex as **the eye has appeared several times;** for example, in the squid, the vertebrates, and the arthropods. It's bad enough accounting for the origin of such things once, but the **thought of producing them several times according to the modern synthetic theory makes my head swim**.[157]

There are many creatures which, despite their very similar physical make-up, do not permit any claims of

Mammal Twins That Defy Homology



North American wolf skull





Tasmanian wolf skull

TWO UNRELATED EXTINCT MAMMALS WITH GIANT TEETH

Another example of extraordinary resemblance between placental and marsupial mammal "twins," is that between the extinct mammals Smilodon (below) and Thylacosmilus (above), both predators with enormous front teeth. The great degree of resemblance between the skull and teeth structures of these two mammals, between which no evolutionary relationship can be established, overturns the homological view that similar structures are evidence in favour of evolution.



TASMANIAN WOLF AND ITS NORTH AMERICAN COUNTERPART

The presence of "twin" species between marsupial and placental mammals deals a serious blow to the claim of homology. For example, the marsupial Tasmanian wolf (above) and the placental wolf found in North America resemble each other to an extraordinary degree. Above can be seen the skulls of these two highly similar animals. Such a close resemblance between the two, which cannot be suggested to have any "evolutionary relationship", completely invalidates the claim of homology.





In terms of structure, the eyes of humans and octopuses are very much alike. However, the fact that the two species have similar organs doesn't imply that they evolved from a common ancestor. Not even evolutionists try to account for the similarity of the eyes of the octopus and man by positing a common ancestor.

evolutionary relationship. Two large mammal categories, placentals and marsupials, are an example. Evolutionists consider this distinction to have come about when mammals first appeared, and that each group lived its own evolutionary history totally independent of the other. But it is interesting that there are "pairs" in placentals and marsupials which are nearly the same. The American biologists Dean Kenyon and Percival Davis make the following comment:

> According to Darwinian theory, the pattern for wolves, cats, squirrels, ground hogs, anteaters, moles, and mice each evolved twice: once in placental mammals and again, totally independently, in marsupials. This amounts to the astonishing claim that a random, undirected process of mutation and natural selection somehow hit upon identical features several times in widely separated organisms.[158]

Extraordinary resemblances and similar organs like these, which evolutionist biologists cannot accept as examples of "homology," show that there is no evidence for the thesis of evolution from a common ancestor. What, in that case, could be the scientific explanation of the similar structures in living things? The answer to that question was given before Darwin's theory of evolution came to dominate the world of science. Scientists like Carl Linnaeus, who first systematized living things according to their similar structures, and Richard Owen regarded these structures as examples of "common" creation. In other words, similar organs (or, nowadays, similar genes) are held to be so because they were created to serve a particular purpose, not because they evolved by chance from a common ancestor.

Modern scientific findings show that the claim of a "common ancestor" made with regard to similar organs is incorrect, and that the only possible explanation is common creation, confirming once again that living things were created by God.

The Genetic and Embryological Impasse of Homology

In order for the evolutionist claim concerning "homology" to be taken seriously, similar (homologous) organs in different creatures should also be coded with similar (homologous) DNA codes. However, they are not. Similar organs are usually governed by very different genetic (DNA) codes. Furthermore, similar genetic codes in the DNA of different creatures are often associated with completely different organs.

Michael Denton, an Australian professor of biochemistry, describes in his book *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis* the genetic impasse of the evolutionist interpretation of homology: "**Homologous structures are often specified by non-homologous genetic systems** and the concept of homology can seldom be extended back into embryology." [159]

A famous example on this subject is the "five digit skeletal structure" of quadrupeds which is quoted in almost all evolutionist textbooks. Quadrupeds, i.e., land-living vertebrates, have five digits on their fore- and hindlimbs. Although these do not always have the appearance of five digits as we know them, they are all counted as pentadactyl due to their bone structure. The fore- and hindlimbs of a frog, a lizard, a squirrel or a monkey all have this same structure. Even the bone structures of birds and bats conform to this basic design.

Evolutionists claim that all living things descended from a common ancestor, and they have long cited pentadactyl limb as evidence of this. This claim was mentioned in almost all basic sources on biology throughout the 20th century as very strong evidence for evolution. Genetic findings in the 1980s refuted this evolutionist claim. It was realised that the pentadactyl limb patterns of different creatures are controlled by totally different genes. Evolutionist biologist William Fix describes the collapse of the evolutionist thesis regarding pentadactylism in this way:

> The older text-books on evolution make much of the idea of homology, pointing out the obvious resemblances between the skeletons of the limbs of different animals. Thus the "pentadactyl" limb pattern is found in the arm of a man, the wing of a bird, and the flipper of a whale, and this is held to indicate their common origin. Now if these various structures were transmitted by the same gene couples, varied from time to time by mutations and acted upon by environmental selection, the theory would make good sense. Unfortunately this is not the case. Homologous organs are now known to be produced by totally different gene complexes in the different species. The concept of homology in terms of similar genes handed on from a common ancestor has broken down...[160]

Another point is that in order for the evolutionary thesis regarding homology to be taken seriously, the periods of similar structures' embryological development-in other words, the stages of development in the egg or the mother's womb-would need to be parallel, whereas, in reality, these embryological periods for similar structures are quite different from each other in every living creature.

To conclude, we can say that genetic and embryological research has proven that the concept of homology defined by Darwin as "evidence of the evolution of living things from a common ancestor" can by no means be regarded as any evidence at all. In this respect, science can be said to have proven the Darwinist thesis false time and time again.



Professor Michael Denton: "Evolution is a theory in crisis"

Invalidity of the Claim of Molecular Homology

Evolutionists' advancement of homology as evidence for evolution is invalid not only at the morphological level, but also at the molecular level. Evolutionists say that the **DNA codes, or the corresponding protein structures,** of different

living species are similar, and that this similarity is evidence that these living species have evolved from common ancestors, or else from each other.

In truth, however, the results of molecular comparisons do not work in favour of the theory of evolution at all. There are huge molecular differences between creatures that appear to be very similar and related. For instance, the cytochrome-C protein, one of the proteins vital to respiration, is incredibly different in living beings of the same class. According to research carried out on this matter, the difference between two different reptile species is greater than the difference between a bird and a fish or a fish and a mammal. Another study has shown that molecular differences between some birds are greater than the differences between those same birds and mammals. It has also been discovered that the molecular difference between bacteria that appear to be very similar is greater than the difference between mammals and amphibians or insects.[161] Similar comparisons have been made in the cases of haemoglobin, myoglobin, hormones, and genes and similar conclusions are drawn.[162]

Concerning these findings in the field of molecular biology, Dr. Michael Denton comments:

> **Each class at a molecular level is unique, isolated and unlinked by intermediates.** Thus, molecules, like fossils, have failed to provide the elusive intermediates so long sought by evolutionary biology**… At a molecular level, no organism is "ancestral" or "primitive" or "advanced" compared with its relatives…** There is little doubt that if this molecular evidence had been available a century ago… the idea of organic evolution might never have been accepted.[163]

The "Tree of Life" Is Collapsing

In the 1990s, research into the genetic codes of living things worsened the quandary faced by the theory of evolution in this regard. In these experiments, instead of the earlier comparisons that were limited to protein sequences, "ribosomal RNA" (rRNA) sequences were compared. From these findings, evolutionist scientists sought to establish an "evolutionary tree". However, they were disappointed by the results. According to a 1999 article by French biologists Hervé Philippe and Patrick Forterre, "with more and more sequences available, it turned out that **most protein pyhlogenies contradict each other as well as the rRNA tree.**" [164]

Besides rRNA comparisons, the DNA codes in the genes of living things were also compared, but the results have been the opposite of the "tree of life" presupposed by evolution. Molecular biologists James A. Lake, Ravi Jain and Maria C. Rivera elaborated on this in an article in 1999:

> "Scientists started analyzing a variety of genes from different organisms and found that their relationship to each other contradicted the evolutionary tree of life derived from rRNA analysis alone." [165]

Neither the comparisons that have been made of proteins, nor those of rRNAs or of genes, confirm the premises of the theory of evolution. Carl Woese, a highly reputed biologist from the University of Illinois admits that the concept of "phylogeny" has lost its meaning in the face of molecular findings in this way:

> **No consistent organismal phylogeny has emerged from the many individual protein phylogenies so far produced.** Phylogenetic incongruities can be seen everywhere in the universal tree, from its root to the major branchings within and among the various (groups) to the makeup of the primary groupings themselves." [166]

The fact that results of molecular comparisons are not in favour of, but rather opposed to, the theory of evolution is also admitted in an article called "Is it Time to Uproot the Tree of Life?" published in *Science* in 1999. This article by Elizabeth Pennisi states that the genetic analyses and comparisons carried out by Darwinist biologists in order to shed light on the "tree of life" actually yielded directly opposite results, and goes on to say that "new data are muddying the evolutionary picture":

> A year ago, biologists looking over newly sequenced genomes from more than a dozen microorganisms thought these data might support the accepted plot lines of life's early history. But what they saw confounded them. Comparisons of the genomes then available not only didn't clarify the picture of how life's major groupings evolved, they confused it. And now, with an additional eight microbial sequences in hand, the situation has gotten even more confusing.... Many evolutionary biologists had thought they could roughly see the beginnings of life's three kingdoms... When full DNA sequences opened the way to comparing other kinds of genes, researchers expected that they would simply add detail to this tree. But "nothing could be further from

> the truth," says Claire Fraser, head of The Institute for Genomic Research (TIGR) in Rockville, Maryland. Instead, the **comparisons have yielded many versions of the tree of life that differ from the rRNA tree and conflict with each other as well...**[167]

In short, as molecular biology advances, the homology concept loses more ground. Comparisons that have been made of proteins, rRNAs and genes reveal that creatures which are allegedly close relatives according to the theory of evolution are actually totally distinct from each other. A 1996 study using 88 protein sequences grouped rabbits with primates instead of rodents; a 1998 analysis of 13 genes in 19 animal species placed sea urchins among the chordates; and another 1998 study based on 12 proteins put cows closer to whales than to horses. Molecular biologist Jonathan Wells sums up the situation in 2000 in this way:

> Inconsistencies among trees based on different molecules, and the bizarre trees that result from some molecular analyses, have now plunged molecular phylogeny into a crisis.[168]

"Molecular phylogeny" is facing a crisis—which means that the theory of evolution also faces a crisis. (Phylogeny refers to the so-called "family relationships" among various living things and is the hypothetical basis of the theory of evolution.) Once again, science undermines the thesis that living things evolved from one another, demonstrating that all living groups were created separately.

The Myth of Embryological Recapitulation

What used to be called the "recapitulation theory" has long been eliminated from scientific literature, but it is still being presented as a scientific reality by some evolutionist publications. The term "recapitulation" is a condensation of the dictum "Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny", put forward by the evolutionist biologist Ernst Haeckel at the end of the 19th century.

This theory of Haeckel's postulates that living embryos re-experience the evolutionary process that their pseudo-ancestors underwent. He theorised that during its development in its mother's womb, the human embryo first displayed the characteristics of a fish, and then those of a reptile, and finally those of a human.

It has since **been proven that this theory is completely bogus.** It is now known that the "gills" that supposedly appear in the early stages of the human embryo are in fact the initial phases of the middle-ear canal, parathyroid, and thymus. The part of the embryo that was likened to the "egg yolk pouch" turns out to be a pouch that produces blood for the infant. The part that had been identified as a "tail" by Haeckel and his followers is in fact the backbone, which resembles a tail only because it takes shape before the legs do.

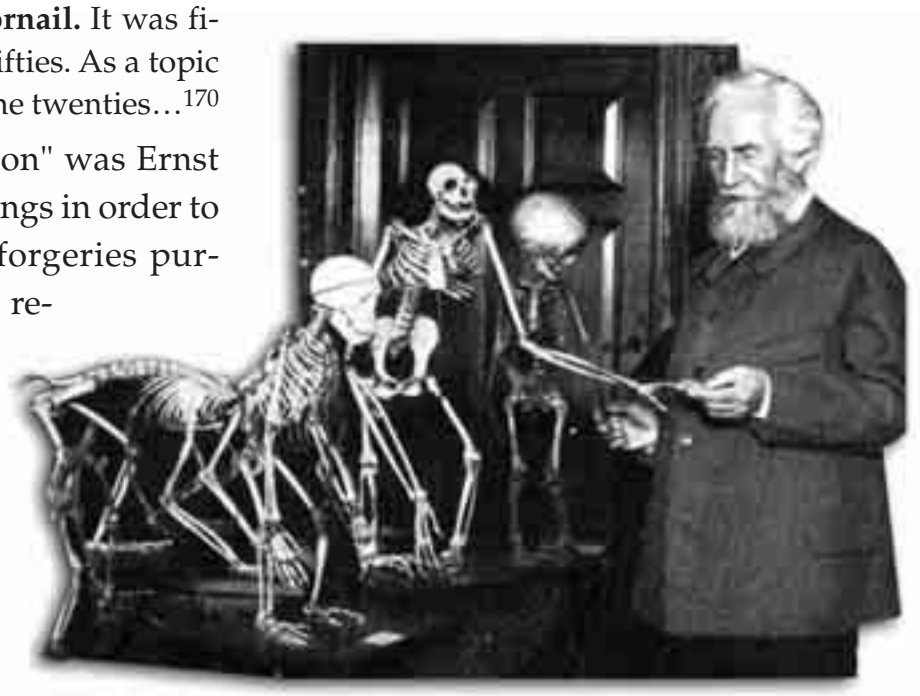
These are universally acknowledged facts in the scientific world, and are accepted even by evolutionists themselves. George Gaylord Simpson, one of the founders of neo-Darwinism, writes:

> Haeckel misstated the evolutionary principle involved. **It is now firmly established that ontogeny does not repeat phylogeny.**[169]

In an article published in *American Scientist*, we read:

> Surely **the biogenetic law is as dead as a doornail.** It was finally exorcised from biology textbooks in the fifties. As a topic of serious theoretical inquiry it was extinct in the twenties…[170]

Another interesting aspect of "recapitulation" was Ernst Haeckel himself, a faker who falsified his drawings in order to support the theory he advanced. **Haeckel**'s forgeries purported to show that fish and human embryos resembled one another. When he was caught out, the only defence he offered was that



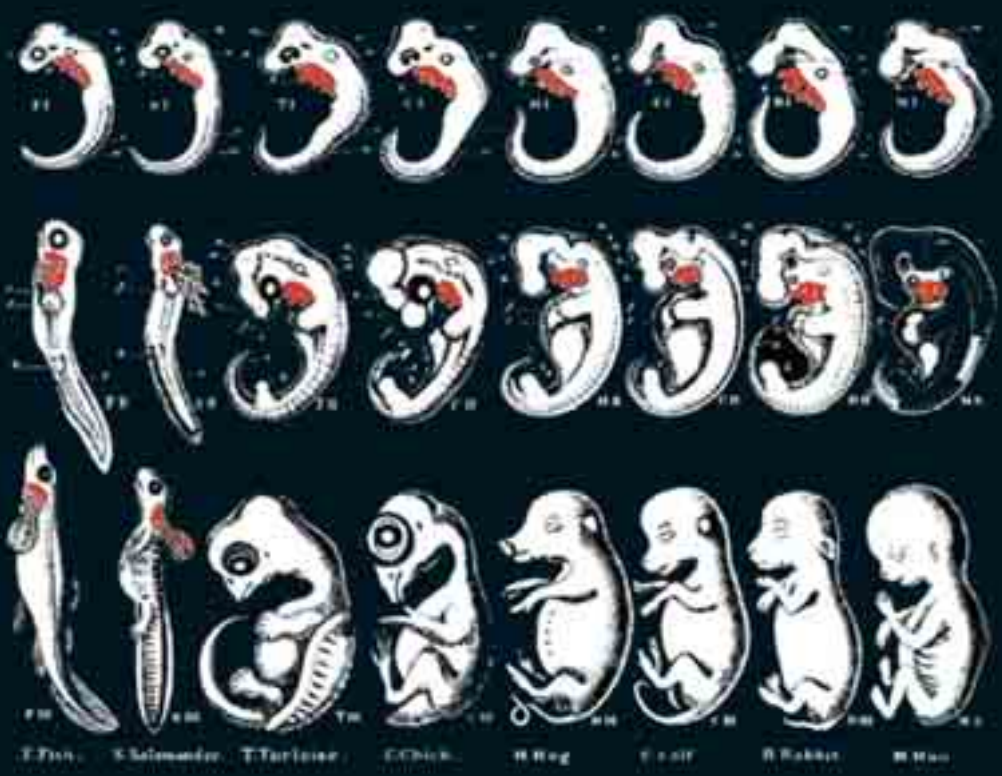
Haeckel was an evolutionist even more ardent than Darwin in many respects. For this reason, he did not hesitate to distort the scientific data and devise various forgeries.

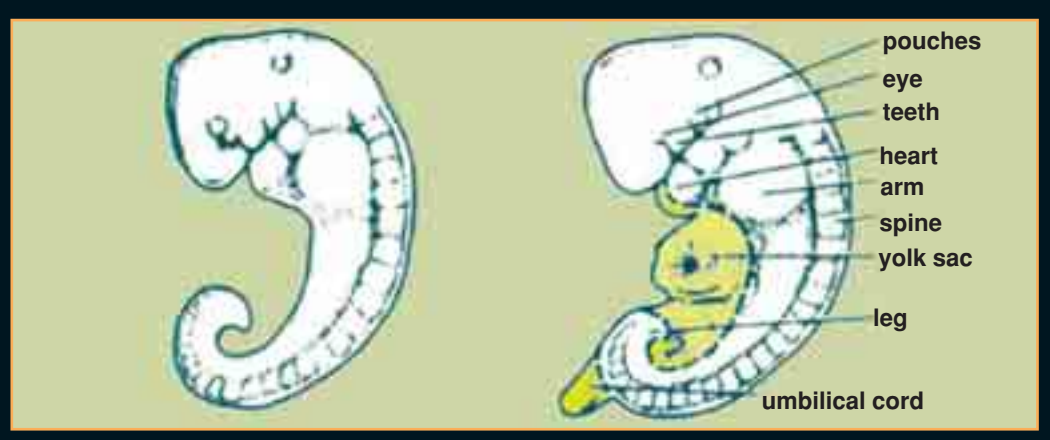
other evolutionists had committed similar offences:

> **After this compromising confession of "forgery" I should be obliged to consider myself condemned and annihilated** if I had not the consolation of seeing side by side with me in the prisoners' dock hundreds of fellow culprits, among them many of the most trusted observers and most esteemed biologists. The great majority of all the diagrams in the best biological textbooks, treatises and journals would incur in the same degree the charge of "forgery", for all of them are inexact, and are more or less doctored, schematised and constructed.[171]

There are indeed "hundreds of fellow culprits, among them many of the most trusted observers and most esteemed biologists" whose studies are full of prejudiced conclusions, distortions, and even forgeries. This is because they have all conditioned themselves to champion evolutionary theory although there is not a shred of scientific evidence supporting it.

Haeckel's Fraudulent Drawings





DOCTORED DRAWING ACCURATE DRAWING

These drawings were fabricated by Haeckel to demonstrate the "similarities" between human and fish embryos. Comparing his sketch with a genuine human embryo, you can see that he has deliberately omitted a large portion of the actual organs. (Francis Hitching, *The Neck of the Giraffe: Where Darwin Went Wrong*, p. 205)

CHAPTER 13

THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION: A MATERIALISTIC LIABILITY

The information we have considered throughout this book has shown us that the theory of evolution has no scientific basis, and that, on the contrary, evolutionist claims conflict with scientific facts. In other words, the force that keeps evolution alive is not science. The theory of evolution is maintained by some "scientists", but behind it there is another influence at work.

This other influence is materialist philosophy.

Materialist philosophy is one of the oldest beliefs in the world, and assumes the existence of matter as its basic principle. According to this view, matter has always existed, and everything that exists consists of matter. This makes belief in a Creator impossible, of course, because if matter has always existed, and if everything consists of matter, then there can be no supramaterial Creator who created it. Materialism has therefore long been hostile to religious beliefs of every kind that have faith in God.

So the question becomes one of whether the materialist point of view is correct. One method of testing whether a philosophy is true or false is to investigate the claims it makes about science by using scientific methods. For instance, a philosopher in the 10th century could have claimed that there was a divine tree on the surface of the moon and that all living things actually grew on the branches of this huge tree like fruit, and then fell off onto the earth. Some people might have found this philosophy attractive and believed in it. But in the 20th century, at a time when man has managed to walk on the moon, it is no longer possible to seriously hold such a belief. Whether such a tree exists there or not can be determined by scientific methods, that is, by observation and experiment.

We can therefore investigate by means of scientific methods the materialist claim: that matter has existed for all eternity and that this matter can organise itself without a supramaterial Creator and cause life to begin. When we do this, we see that materialism has already collapsed, because the idea that matter has existed since beginning of time **has been overthrown by the Big Bang theory which shows that the universe was created from nothingness.** The claim that matter organised itself and created life is the claim that we call "the theory of evolution" -which this book has been examining-and which has been shown to have collapsed.

However, if someone is determined to believe in materialism and puts his devotion to materialist philosophy before everything else, then he will act differently. If he is a materialist first and a scientist second, he will not abandon materialism when he sees that evolution is disproved by science. On the contrary, he will attempt to uphold and defend materialism by trying to support evolution, no matter what. This is exactly the predicament that evolutionists defending the theory of evolution find themselves in today.

Interestingly enough, they also confess this fact from time to time. A well-known geneticist and outspoken evolutionist, Richard C. Lewontin from Harvard University, confesses that he is "a materialist first and a scientist second" in these words:

> It is not that the methods and institutions of science somehow compel us accept a material explanation of the phenomenal world, but, on the contrary, that **we are forced by our a priori adherence to material causes** to create an apparatus of investigation and a set of concepts that produce material explanations, no matter how counter-intuitive, no matter how mystifying to the uninitiated. **Moreover, that materialism is absolute, so we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door.**[172]

The term "a priori" that Lewontin uses here is quite important. This philosophical term refers to a presupposition not based on any experimental knowledge. A thought is "a priori" when you consider it to be correct and accept it as so even if there is no information available to confirm it. As the evolutionist Lewontin frankly states, materialism is an "a priori" commitment for evolutionists, who then try to adapt science to this preconception. Since materialism definitely necessitates denying the existence of a Creator, they embrace the only alternative they have in hand, which is the theory of evolution. It does not matter to such scientists that evolution has been belied by scientific facts, because they have accepted it "a priori" as true.

This prejudiced behaviour leads evolutionists to a belief that "unconscious matter composed itself", which is contrary not only to science, but also to reason. Professor of chemistry from New York University and a DNA expert Robert Shapiro, as we have quoted before, explains this belief of evolutionists and the materialist dogma lying at its base as follows:

> Another evolutionary principle is therefore needed to take us across the gap from mixtures of simple natural chemicals to the first effective replicator. This principle has not yet been described in detail or demonstrated, but it is anticipated, and given names such as chemical evolution and **self-organization of matter. The existence of the principle is taken for granted in the philosophy of dialectical materialism,** as applied to the origin of life by Alexander Oparin.[173]

Evolutionist propaganda, which we constantly come across in the Western media and in well-known and "esteemed" science magazines, is the outcome of this ideological necessity. Since evolution is considered to be indispensable, it has been turned into a sacred cow by the circles that set the standards of science.

Some scientists find themselves in a position where they are forced to defend this far-fetched theory, or at least avoid uttering any word against it, in order to maintain their reputations. Academics in the Western countries have to have articles published in certain scientific journals to attain and hold onto their professorships. All of the journals dealing with biology are under the control of evolutionists, and they do not allow any anti-evolutionist article to appear in them. Biologists, therefore, have to conduct their research under the domination of this theory. They, too, are part of the established order, which regards evolution as an ideological necessity, which is why they blindly defend all the "impossible coincidences" we have been examining in this book.

Materialist Confessions

The German biologist Hoimar von Ditfurth, a prominent evolutionist, is a good example of this bigoted materialist understanding. After Ditfurth cites an example of the extremely complex composition of life, this is what he says concerning the question of whether it could have emerged by chance or not:

> Is such a harmony that emerged only out of coincidences possible in reality? This is the basic question of the whole of biological evolution. Answering this question as "Yes, it is possible" is something like verifying faith in the modern science of nature. Critically speaking, we can say that somebody who accepts the modern science of nature has no other alternative than to say "yes", because he aims to explain natural phenomena by means that are understandable and tries to derive them from the laws of nature without reverting to supernatural interference. However, at this point, explaining everything by means of the laws of nature, that is, by coincidences, is a sign that he has nowhere else to turn. Because what else could he do other than believe in coincidences?[174]

As Ditfurth states, the materialist scientific approach adopts as its basic principle explaining life by denying "supernatural interference", i.e. creation. Once this principle is adopted, even the most impossible scenarios are easily accepted. It is possible to find examples of this dogmatic mentality in almost all evolutionist literature. Professor Ali Demirsoy, the well-known advocate of evolutionary theory in Turkey, is just one of many. As we have already pointed out, according to Demirsoy: the probability of the coincidental formation of cythochrome-C, an essential protein for life, is **"as unlikely as the possibility of a monkey writing the history of humanity on a typewriter without making any mistakes".**[175]

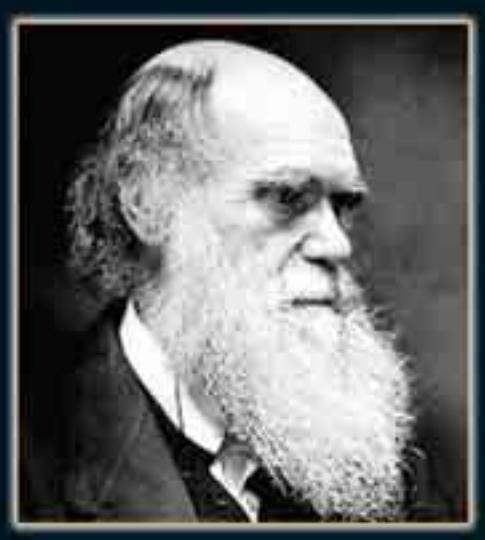
Darwinism and Materialism

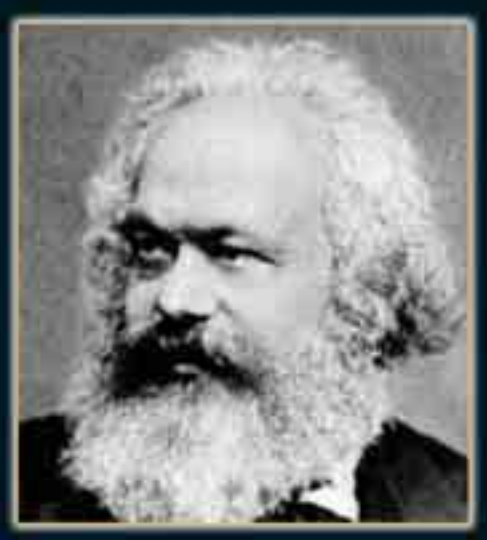
The only reason that Darwin's theory is still defended despite its obvious refutation by science is the close link between that theory and materialism. Darwin applied materialist philosophy to the natural sciences and the advocates of this philosophy, Marxists being foremost among them, go on defending Darwinism no matter what.

One of the most famous contemporary champions of the theory of evolution, the biologist Douglas Futuyma, wrote: "Together with Marx's materialistic theory of history… Darwin's theory of evolution was a crucial plank in the platform of mechanism and materialism." This is a very clear admission of why the theory of evolution is really so important to its defenders.[1]

Another famous evolutionist, the paleontologist Stephen J. Gould said: "Darwin applied a consistent philosophy of materialism to his interpretation of nature".[2] Leon Trotsky, one of the masterminds of the Russian Communist Revolution along with Lenin, commented: "The discovery by Darwin was the highest triumph of the dialectic in the whole field of organic matter."[3] However, science has shown that Darwinism was not a victory for materialism but rather a sign of that philosophy's overthrow.

1- Douglas Futuyma, *Evolutionary Biology*, 2nd ed., Sunderland, MA: Sinauer, 1986, p. 3
2- Alan Woods and Ted Grant, "Marxism and Darwinism", *Reason in Revolt: Marxism and Modern Science*, London, 1993
3- Alan Woods and Ted Grant. "Marxism and Darwinism", London, 1993


Darwin


Marx


Trotsky

There is no doubt that to accept such a possibility is actually to reject the basic principles of reason and common sense. Even one single correctly formed letter written on a page makes it certain that it was written by a person. When one sees a book of world history, it becomes even more certain that the book has been written by an author. No logical person would agree that the letters in such a huge book could have been put together "by chance".

However, it is very interesting to see that the "evolutionist scientist" Professor Ali Demirsoy accepts this sort of irrational proposition:

> In essence, the probability of the formation of a cytochrome-C sequence is as likely as zero. That is, if life requires a certain sequence, it can be said that this has a probability likely to be realised once in the whole universe. Otherwise some **metaphysical powers** beyond our definition must have acted in its formation. **To accept the latter is not appropriate for the scientific goal.** We thus have to look into the first hypothesis.[176]

Demirsoy writes that he prefers the impossible, in order **"not to have to accept supernatural forces"**-in other words, the existence of a Creator. It is clear that this approach has no relation whatsoever with science. Not surprisingly, when Demirsoy cites another subject-the origins of the mitochondria in the cell-he openly accepts coincidence as an explanation, even though it is "quite contrary to scientific thought".

> The heart of the problem is how the mitochondria have acquired this feature, because attaining this feature by chance even by one individual, requires extreme probabilities that are incomprehensible... The enzymes pro-

viding respiration and functioning as a catalyst in each step in a different form make up the core of the mechanism. A cell has to contain this enzyme sequence completely, otherwise it is meaningless. Here, **despite being contrary to biological thought,** in order to avoid a more dogmatic explanation or speculation, we have to accept, though reluctantly, that all the respiration enzymes **completely existed in the cell** before the cell first came in contact with oxygen.[177]

The conclusion to be drawn from such pronouncements is that evolution is not a theory arrived at through scientific investigation. On the contrary, the form and substance of this theory were dictated by the requirements of materialistic philosophy. It then turned into a belief or dogma in spite of concrete scientific facts. Again, we can clearly see from evolutionist literature that all of this effort has a "purpose"-and that purpose precludes any belief that all living things were not created no matter what the price.

Evolutionists define this purpose as "scientific". However, what they refer to is not science but materialist philosophy. Materialism absolutely rejects the existence of anything "beyond" matter (or of anything supernatural). Science itself is not obliged to accept such a dogma. Science means exploring nature and deriving conclusions from one's findings. If these findings lead to the conclusion that nature is created, science has to accept it. That is the duty of a true scientist; not defending impossible scenarios by clinging to the outdated materialist dogmas of the 19th century.

Materialists, False Religion and True Religion

So far, we have examined how the circles devoted to materialist philosophy derange science, how they deceive people for the sake of the evolutionist fables that they blindly believe, and how they veil realities. That said, we also have to admit that these materialist circles perform a significant "service", though unintentionally.

They carry out this "service", by which they seek to justify their own untrue and atheist thoughts, by exposing all the senselessness and inconsistencies of the traditionalist and bigoted thought that poses in the name of Islam. The offences of the materialist-atheist circle have helped reveal the false religion which has no relation whatsoever with the Qur'an or Islam; which depends on hearsay, superstition, and idle talk; and which has no consistent argument to put forth. Thus, all the inconsistencies, discrepancies, and illogic of the false religion defended by those insincere circles that wrongly act in the name of Islam without relying on valid evidence are exposed.

Thus materialists help many people realise the gloom of the bigoted and traditional mentality and encourage them to seek the essence and real source of religion by referring to and adhering to the Qur'an. Although unintentionally, they obey God's command and serve His religion. Furthermore, they disclose all the simplicity of the mentality that presents a false religion invented in the name of God and proffered as Islam to all and they help weaken the sway of this bigoted system that threatens the bulk of society.

Thus willy-nilly and in accordance with their fate, they become the means whereby the decree of God about His upholding His true religion by causing the antagonists of religion counteract against each other is made true. God's law is stated in the Qur'an as follows;

And did not God check one set of people by means of another, the earth would indeed be full of mischief. (Surat al-Baqara, 251)

At this point, we think it necessary to leave an open door for some advocates of the evolutionist materialist thought. These people might once have set out on an honest quest, yet have been driven away from the true religion under the influence of the idle talk produced in the name of Islam, falsehoods fabricated in the name of the Prophet, and hearsay stories to which they have been subject since their childhood and thus never have had the chance to discover the truth themselves. They might have learned religion from books by opponents of religion who try to identify Islam with falsehoods and fallacies that are not present in the Qur'an, and with the traditionalism and bigotry. The essence and origin of Islam are quite different and, moreover, completely incompatible with all that has been taught to them. For this reason, we suggest they get a Qur'an as soon as possible and read God's book with an open heart and a conscientious and unprejudiced view and learn the original religion from its true source. If they need assistance, they can refer to the books written by the author of this book, Harun Yahya, on the basic concepts in the Qur'an.

The Scientific Death of Materialism

Constituting as it does the philosophical underpinnings of the theory of evolution, 19th-century materialism suggested that the universe existed since eternity, that it was not created, and that the organic world could be explained in terms of the interactions of matter. The discoveries of 20th-century science however have completely invalidated these hypotheses.

The supposition that the universe has existed since eternity was blown away by the discovery that the universe originated from a great explosion (the so-called "Big Bang") that took place nearly 15 billion years ago. The Big Bang shows that all physical substances in the universe came into being out of nothing: in other words, they were created. One of the foremost advocates of materialism, the atheist philosopher Anthony Flew concedes:

Notoriously, confession is good for the soul. I will therefore begin by confessing that the Stratonician atheist has to be embarressed by the contemporary cosmological consensus (Big Bang). For it seems that the cosmologists are providing a scientific proof ... that the universe had a beginning.[1]

The Big Bang also shows that at each stage, the universe was shaped by a controlled creation. This is made clear by the order that came about after the Big Bang, which was too perfect to have been formed from an uncontrolled explosion. The famous physician Paul Davies explains this situation:

It is hard to resist the impression that the present structure of the universe, apparently so sensitive to minor alterations in the numbers, has been rather carefully thought out... The seeming miraculous concurrence of numerical values that nature has assigned to her fundamental constants must remain the most compelling evidence for an element of cosmic design.[2]

The same reality makes an American professor of astronomy, George Greenstein, say:

As we survey all the evidence, the thought insistently arises that some supernatural agency -or rather Agency- must be involved.[3]

Thus, the materialistic hypothesis that life can be explained solely in terms of the interactions of matter also collapsed in the face of the the discoveries of science. In particular, the origin of the genetic information that determines all living things can by no means be explained by any purely material agent. One of the leading defenders of the theory of evolution, George C. Williams, admits this fact in an article he wrote in 1995:

Evolutionist biologists have failed to realize that they work with two more or less incommensurable domains: that of information and that of matter... the gene is a package of information, not an object... This dearth descriptors makes matter and information two separate domains of existence, which have to be discussed separately, in their own terms.[4]

This situation is evidence for the existence of a supra-material Wisdom that makes genetic information exist. It is impossible for matter to produce information within itself. The director of the German Federal Institute of Physics and Technology, Proffessor Werner Gitt, remarks:

All experiences indicate that a thinking being voluntarily exercising his own free will, cognition, and creativity, is required. There is no known law of nature, no known process and no known sequence of events which can cause information to originate by itself in matter.[5]

All these scientific facts illustrate that God, Who has external power and knowledge, creates the universe and all living things. As for materialism, Arthur Koestler, one of the most renowned philosophers of our century says: "It can no longer claim to be a scientific philosophy"[6]

1- Henry Margenau, Roy A. Vargesse, *Cosmos, Bios, Theos*, La Salle IL: Open Court Publishing, 1992, p. 241
2- Paul Davies, *God and the New Physics*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 1983, p. 189
3- Hugh Ross, *The Creator and the Cosmos*, Colorado Springs, CO: Nav-Press, 1993, pp. 114-15
4- George C. Williams, *The Third Culture: Beyond the Scientific Revolution*, New York, Simon & Schuster, 1995, pp. 42-43
5- Werner Gitt, *In the Beginning Was Information*, CLV, Bielefeld, Germany, pp. 107, 141
6- Arthur Koestler, *Janus: A Summing Up*, New York, Vintage Books, 1978, p. 250

CHAPTER 14

MEDIA: AN OXYGEN TENT FOR THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION

As what we have examined so far has demonstrated, the theory of evolution rests on no scientific basis. However most people around the world are unaware of this and assume that evolution is a scientific fact. The biggest reason for this deception is the systematic indoctrination and propaganda conducted by the media about evolution. For this reason, we also have to mention the particular characteristics of this indoctrination and propaganda.

When we look at the Western media carefully, we frequently come across news dwelling on the theory of evolution. Leading media organisations, and well-known and "respectable" magazines periodically bring this subject up. When their approach is examined, one gets the impression that this theory is an absolutely proven fact leaving no room for discussion.

Ordinary people reading this kind of news naturally start to think that the theory of evolution is a fact as certain as any law of mathematics. News of this sort that appears in the prominent media engines is also picked up by local media. They print headlines in big fonts: "According to Time magazine, a new fossil that completes the gap in the fossil chain has been found"; or *"Nature"* indicates that scientists have shed light on the final issues of evolutionary theory". The finding of "the last missing link of the evolution chain" means nothing because there is not a single thing proven about evolution. Everything shown as evidence is false as we have described in the previous chapters. In addition to the media, the same holds true for scientific resources, encyclopaedias, and biology books.

In short, both the media and academic circles, which are at the disposal of anti-religionist power-centres, maintain an entirely evolutionist view and they impose this on society. This imposition is so effective that it has in time turned evolution into an idea that is never to be rejected. Denying evolution is seen as being contradictory to science and as disregarding fundamental realities. This is why, notwithstanding so many deficiencies that have so far been revealed (especially since the 1950s) and the fact that these have been confessed by evolutionist scientists themselves, today it is all but impossible to find any criticism of evolution in scientific circles or in the media.

Widely accepted as the most "respected" publishing vehicles on biology and nature in the West, magazines such as *Scientific American*, *Nature*, *Focus*, *Discover*, *Science* and *National Geographic* adopt the theory of evolution as an official ideology and try to present this theory as a proven fact.

Wrapped-up Lies

Evolutionists make great use of the advantage given to them by the "brain-washing" program of the media. Many people believe in evolution so unconditionally that they do not even bother to ask "how" and "why". This means that evolutionists can package their lies so as to be easily persuasive.

Evolutionist Propaganda



Popular science magazines having taken over the leadership of evolution propaganda, play an important role in encouraging the public to accept the theory of evolution.

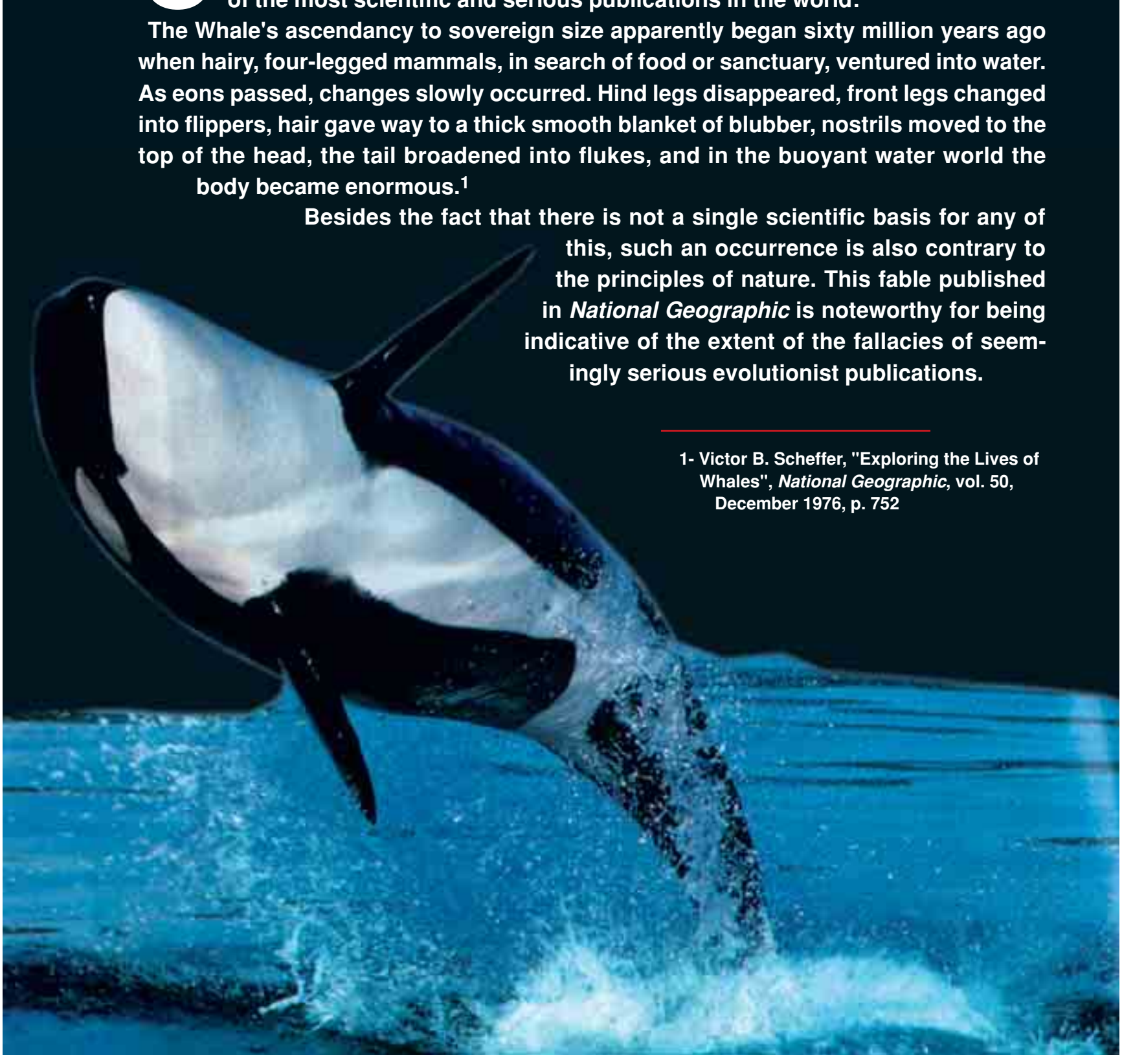
For instance, even in the most "scientific" evolutionist books the "transition from water to land", which is one of the greatest unaccounted-for phenomena of evolution, is "explained" with ridiculous simplicity. According to evolution, life started in water and the first developed animals were fish. The theory has it that one day these fish started to fling themselves on to the land for some reason or other, (most of the time, drought is said to be the reason), and the fish that chose to live on land, happened to have feet instead of fins, and lungs instead of gills.

The "Whale of A Tale" from Evolutionists

One of the curious evolutionary fables is the one about the "evolution of whale" that was published in *National Geographic*, widely respected as one of the most scientific and serious publications in the world:

The Whale's ascendancy to sovereign size apparently began sixty million years ago when hairy, four-legged mammals, in search of food or sanctuary, ventured into water. As eons passed, changes slowly occurred. Hind legs disappeared, front legs changed into flippers, hair gave way to a thick smooth blanket of blubber, nostrils moved to the top of the head, the tail broadened into flukes, and in the buoyant water world the body became enormous.[1]

Besides the fact that there is not a single scientific basis for any of this, such an occurrence is also contrary to the principles of nature. This fable published in *National Geographic* is noteworthy for being indicative of the extent of the fallacies of seemingly serious evolutionist publications.



1- Victor B. Scheffer, "Exploring the Lives of Whales", *National Geographic*, vol. 50, December 1976, p. 752

Most evolutionist books do not tell the "how" of the subject. Even in the most "scientific" sources, the absurdity of this assertion is concealed behind sentences such as "the transfer from water to land was achieved".

How was this "transfer" achieved? We know that a fish cannot live for more than a few minutes out of water. If we suppose that the alleged drought occurred and the fish had to move towards the land, what would have happened to the fish? The response is evident. All of the fish coming out of the water would die one by one in a few minutes. Even if this process had had lasted for a period of ten million years, the answer would still be the same: fish would die one by one. The reason is that such a complex organ as a complete lung cannot come into being by a sudden "accident", that is, by mutation; but half a lung, on the other hand, is of no use at all.

But this is exactly what the evolutionists propose. **"Transfer from water to land", "transfer from land to air"** and many more alleged leaps are "explained" in these illogical terms. As for the formation of really complex organs such as the eye and ear, evolutionists prefer not to say anything at all.

It is easy to influence the man on the street with the package of "science". You draw an imaginary picture representing transfer from water to land, you invent Latin words for the animal in the water, its "descendant" on land, and the "transitional intermediary form" (which is an imaginary animal), and then fabricate an elaborate lie: "*Eusthenopteron* transformed first into *Rhipitistian Crossoptergian*, then *Ichthyostega* in a long evolutionary process". If you put these words in the mouth of a scientist with thick glasses and a white coat, you would succeed in convincing many people, because the media, which dedicates itself to promoting evolution, would announce the good news to the world with great enthusiasm.

CHAPTER 15

CONCLUSION: EVOLUTION IS A DECEIT

There is much other evidence, as well as scientific laws, invalidating evolution, but in this book we have only been able to discuss some of them. Even those should be enough to reveal a most important truth: Although it is cloaked in the guise of science, the theory of evolution is nothing but a deceit: a deceit defended only for the benefit of materialistic philosophy; a deceit based not on science but on brainwashing, propaganda, and fraud.

We can summarise what we have noted so far as follows:

The Theory of Evolution has Collapsed

The theory of evolution is a theory that fails at the very first step. The reason is that evolutionists are unable to explain even the formation of a single protein. Neither the laws of probability nor the laws of physics and chemistry offer any chance for the fortuitous formation of life.

Does it sound logical or reasonable when not even a single chance-formed protein can exist, that millions of such proteins combined in an order to produce the cell of a living thing; and that billions of cells managed to form and then came together by chance to produce living things; and that from them generated fish; and that those that passed to land turned into reptiles, birds, and that this is how all the millions of different species on earth were formed?

Even if it does not seem logical to you, evolutionists do believe this fable.

However, it is merely a belief-or rather a false faith-because they do not have even a single piece of evidence to verify their story. They have never found a single transitional form such as a half-fish/half-reptile or half-reptile/half-bird. Nor have they been able to prove that a protein, or even a single amino acid molecule composing a protein, could have formed under what they call primordial earth conditions; not even in their elaborately-equipped laboratories have they succeeded in doing that. On the contrary, with their every effort, evolutionists themselves have demonstrated that no evolutionary process has ever occurred nor could ever have occurred at any time on earth.

Evolution Can not Be Verified in the Future Either

Seeing this, evolutionists can only console themselves by dreaming that science will somehow resolve all these dilemmas in time. However, that science should ever verify such an entirely groundless and illogical claim is out of the question no matter how many years may pass by. On the contrary, as science progresses it only makes the nonsense of evolutionists' claims clearer and plainer.

That is how it has been so far. As more details on the structure and functions of the living cell were discovered, it became abundantly clear that the cell is not a simple, randomly-formed composition, as was thought to

be the case according to the primitive biological understanding of Darwin's time.

With the situation being so self-evident, denying the fact of creation and basing the origins of life on extremely unlikely coincidences, and then defending these claims with insistence, may later become a source of great humiliation. As the real face of the evolution theory comes more and more into view and as public opinion comes to see the truth, it may not be long before the purblind fanatic advocates of evolution will not be able to show their faces.

The Biggest Obstacle to Evolution: Soul

There are many species in the world that resemble one another. For instance, there may be many living beings resembling a horse or a cat and many insects may look like one another. These similarities do not surprise anyone.

The superficial similarities between man and ape somehow attract too much attention. This interest sometimes goes so far as to make some people believe the false thesis of evolution. As a matter of fact, the superficial similarities between men and apes do signify nothing. The rhinoceros beetle and the rhinoceros also share certain superficial resemblances but it would be ludicrous to seek to establish some kind of an evolutionary link between these two creatures, one being an insect and the other a mammal, on the grounds of that resemblance.

Other than superficial similarity, apes cannot be said to be closer to man than to other animals. Actually, if level of intelligence is considered, then the honeybee producing the geometrically miraculous structure of the honeycomb or the spider building up the engineering miracle of the spider web can be said to be closer to man. They are even superior in some aspects.

There is a very big difference between man and ape regardless of a mere outward resemblance. An ape is an animal and is no different from a horse or a dog considering its level of consciousness. Yet man is a conscious, strong-willed being that can think, talk, understand, decide, and judge. All of these features are the functions of the soul that man possesses. The soul is the most important difference that interposes a huge gap between man and other creatures. No physical similarity can close this gap between man and any other living being. In nature, the only living thing that has a soul is man.

God Creates According to His Will

Would it matter if the scenario proposed by evolutionists really had taken place? Not a bit. The reason is that each stage advanced by evolutionary theory and based on coincidence could only have occurred as a result of a miracle. Even if life did come about gradually through such a succession of stages, each progressive stage could only have been brought about by a conscious will. It is not just implausible that those stages could have occurred by chance, it is impossible.

If is said that a protein molecule had been formed under the primordial atmospheric conditions, it has to be remembered that it has been already demonstrated by the laws of probability, biology, and chemistry that this could not have been by chance. But if it must be posited that it was produced, then there is no alternative but to admit that it owed its existence to the will of a Creator. The same logic applies to the entire hypothesis put forward by evolutionists. For instance, there is neither paleontological evidence nor a physical, chemical, biological, or logical justification proving that fish passed from water to land and formed the land animals. But if one must have it that fish clambered onto the land and turned into reptiles, the maker of that claim should also accept the existence of a Creator capable of making whatever He wills come into being with the mere word "be". Any other explanation for such a miracle is inherently self-contradictory and a violation of the principles of reason.

The reality is clear and evident. All life is the product of a perfect design and a superior creation. This in turn provides concrete evidence for the existence of a Creator, the Possessor of infinite power, knowledge, and intelligence.

That Creator is God, the Lord of the heavens and of the earth, and of all that is between them.

The Collapse of the Theory of Evolution: The Fact of Creation



Evolution propaganda, which has gained acceleration lately, is a serious threat to national beliefs and moral values. The Science Research Foundation, which is quite aware of this fact, has undertaken the duty of informing Turkish public about the scientific truth of the matter.

FIRST CONFERENCE - ISTANBUL

The first of the series of international conferences organised by Science Research Foundation (SRF) took place in 1998. Entitled "The Collapse of the Theory of Evolution: The Fact of Creation", it was held in Istanbul on April 4, 1998. The conference, which was a great success, was attended by recognised experts from around the world and provided a platform on which the theory of evolution was for the first time questioned and refuted scientifically in Turkey. People from all segments of Turkish society attended the conference, which drew a great deal of attention. Those who could not find place in the hall followed the conference live from the closed-circuit television system outside.

The conference included famous speakers from Turkey and from abroad. Following the speeches of SRF members, which revealed the ulterior ideological motives underlying the theory of evolution, a video documentary prepared by SRF was presented.

Dr Duane Gish and Dr Kenneth Cumming, two world-renowned scientists from the Institute for Creation Research in the USA are authorities on biochemistry and paleontology. They demonstrated with substantial proof that the theory of evolution has no validity whatsoever. During the conference, one of the most esteemed Turkish scientists today, Dr Cevat Babuna illustrated the miracles in each phase of a human being's creation with a slide show that shook the "coincidence hypothesis" of evolution to its roots.





PROF. DUANE GISH:
"The fossil record refutes the evolutionary theory and it demonstrates that species appeared on Earth fully formed and well designed. This is a concrete evidence for that they were created by God."

World-renowned evolution expert Dr. Duane Gish, receiving his SRF plaque from Dr. Nevzat Yalcintas, a member of the Turkish Parliament.

SECOND CONFERENCE - ISTANBUL

The second international conference in the same series was held three months after the first on July 5, 1998 in Cemal Resit Rey Conference Hall again in Istanbul. The speakers-six Americans and one Turk-gave talks demonstrating how Darwinism had been invalidated by modern science. Cemal Resit Rey Conference Hall, with a seating capacity of a thousand, was filled to overflowing by an audience of rapt listeners.

The speakers and their subjects at this conference are summarised below.

Professor Michael P. Girouard: In his speech, "Is it Possible for Life to Emerge by Coincidences?", Michael Girouard, a professor of biology at Southern Louisiana University, explained through various examples the complexity of proteins, the basic units of life, and concluded that they could only have come into existence as a result of skilled design.

Dr Edward Boudreaux: In his speech, "The Design in Chemistry", Edward Boudreaux, a professor of chemistry at the University of New Orleans, noted that some chemical elements must have been deliberately arranged by creation in order for life to exist.

Professor Carl Fliermans: A widely-known scientist in the USA and a microbiology professor at Indiana University conducting a research on "the neutralisation of chemical wastes by bacteria" supported by the US Department of Defence, Carl Fliermans



refuted evolutionist claims at the microbiological level.

Professor Edip Keha: A professor of biochemistry, Edip Keha, was the only Turkish speaker of the conference. He presented basic information on the cell and stressed through evidence that the cell could only have come into being as a result of perfect creation.

Professor David Menton: A professor of anatomy at Washington University, David Menton, in a speech that was accompanied by a very interesting computer display, examined the differences between the anatomies of the feathers of birds and the scales of reptiles, thus proving the invalidity of the hypothesis that birds evolved from reptiles.

Professor Duane Gish: Famous evolutionist expert Professor Gish, in his speech entitled "The Origin of Man", refuted the thesis of man's evolution from apes.

ICR President Professor John Morris: Professor Morris, the president of the Institute for Creation Research and a famous geologist, gave a speech on the ideological and philosophical commitments lying behind evolution. He further explained that this theory has been turned into a dogma and that its defenders believe in Darwinism with a religious fervour.

Having listened to all these speeches, the audience witnessed that evolution is a dogmatic belief that is invalidated by science in all aspects. In addition, the poster exhibition entitled "The Collapse of the Theory of Evolution: The Fact of Creation" organised by the Science Research Foundation and displayed in the lobby of CRR Conference Hall attracted considerable interest. The exhibition consisted of 35 posters, each highlighting either a basic claim of evolution or a creation evidence.



Prof. Edward Boudreaux:
"The world we live in, and its natural laws are very precisely set up by the Creator for the benefit of us, humans."



Prof. David Menton:
"I am examining the anatomical features of living things for 30 years. What I saw has always been the evidence of God's creation."



Prof. Carl Fliermans:
"Modern biochemistry proves that organisms are marvelously designed and this fact alone proves the existence of the Creator."

THIRD CONFERENCE - ANKARA

The third international conference of the series was held on July 12, 1998 at the Sheraton Hotel in Ankara. Participants in the conference-three Americans and one Turk-put forward explicit and substantial evidence that Darwinism has been invalidated by modern science.

Although the conference hall at the Ankara Sheraton Hotel was designed to hold an audience of about a thousand, the number of attendees at the conference exceeded 2,500. Screens were set up outside the conference hall for those who could not find place inside. The poster exhibition entitled "The Collapse of the Theory of Evolution: The Fact of Creation" held next to the conference hall also attracted considerable attention. At the end of the conference, the speakers received a standing ovation, which proved how much the public craved enlightenment on the scientific realities regarding the evolution deceit and the fact of creation.

Following the success of these international conferences, the Science Research Foundation began organising similar conferences all over Turkey. Between August 98 and end 2005 alone, 2,800 conferences were held in Turkey's 72 cities and 150 districts. SRF continues to conduct its conferences in different parts of the country. SRF has also held conferences in England, Holland, Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Azerbaijan, Australia, the United States and Canada.

CHAPTER 16

THE FACT OF CREATION

In the previous sections of the book, we examined why the Theory of Evolution, which proposes that life was not created, is a fallacy completely contrary to scientific facts. We saw that modern science has revealed a very explicit fact through certain branches of science such as paleontology, biochemistry, and anatomy. This fact is that God creates all living beings.

In fact, to notice this fact one does not necessarily need to appeal to the complicated results obtained in biochemistry laboratories or geological excavations. The signs of an extraordinary wisdom are discernible in whatever living being one observes. There is a great technology and design in the body of an insect or a tiny fish in the depths of the sea never attained by human beings. Some living beings which even do not have a brain perfectly perform so complicated tasks as not to be accomplished even by human beings.

This great wisdom, design and plan that prevails overall in nature, provides solid evidence for the existence of a supreme Creator dominating over the whole of nature, and this Creator is God. God has furnished all living beings with extraordinary features and showed men the evident signs of His existence and might.

In the following pages, we will examine only a few of the countless evidences of Creation in nature.

Honey Bees and the Architectural Wonders of Honeycombs

Bees produce more honey than they actually need and store it in honeycombs. The hexagonal structure of the honeycomb is well-known to everyone. Have you ever wondered why bees construct hexagonal honeycombs rather than octagonal, or pentagonal?

Mathematicians looking for answer to this question reached an interesting conclusion: "A hexagon is the most appropriate geometric form for the maximum use of a given area."

A hexagonal cell requires the minimum amount of wax for construction while it stores the maximum amount of honey. So the bee uses the most appropriate form possible.

The method used in the construction of the honeycomb is also very amazing: bees



start the construction of the hive from two-three different places and weave the honeycomb simultaneously in two-three strings. Though they start from different places, the bees, great in number, construct identical hexagons and then weave the honeycomb by combining these together and meeting in the middle. The junction points of the hexagons are assembled so deftly that there is no sign of their being subsequently combined.

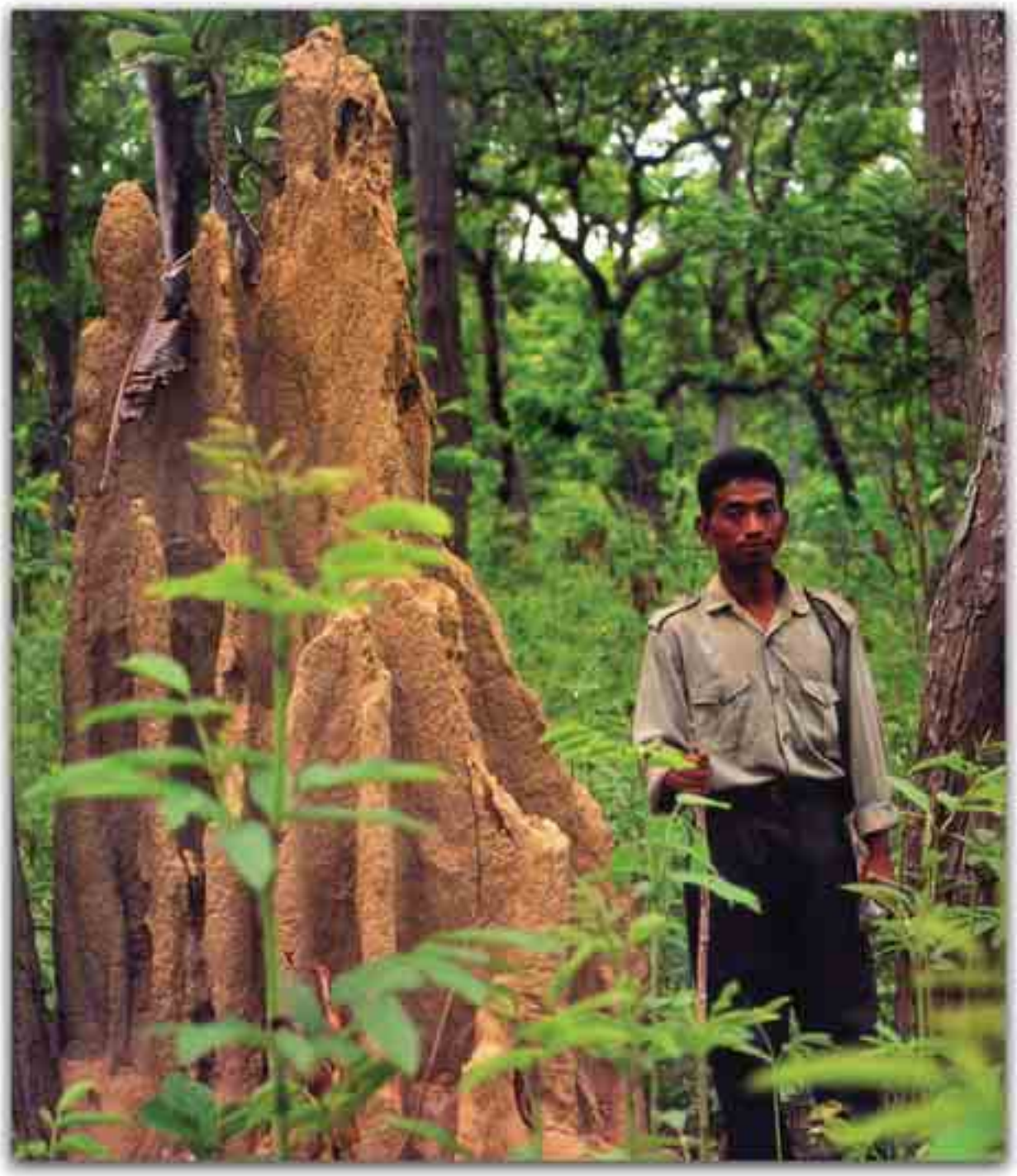
In the face of this extraordinary performance, we, for sure, have to admit the existence of a superior will that ordains these creatures. Evolutionists want to explain away this achievement with the concept of "instinct" and try to present it as a simple attribute of the bee. However, if there is an instinct at work, if this rules over all bees and provides that all bees work in harmony though uninformed of one another, then it means that there is an exalted Wisdom that rules over all these tiny creatures.

To put it more explicitly, God, the creator of these tiny creatures, "inspires" them with what they have to do. This fact was declared in the Qur'an fourteen centuries ago:

> **And your Sustainer has inspired the honey bee: "Prepare for yourself dwellings in mountains and in trees, and in what [men] build; and then eat of all manner of fruit, and find with skill the spacious paths of your Sustainer". There issues from within their bodies a drink of varying colours, wherein is healing for men: verily in this is a Sign for those who give thought. (Surat an-Nahl: 68-69)**

Amazing Architects: Termites

No one can help being taken by surprise upon seeing a termite nest erected on the ground by termites. This is because the termite nests are architectural wonders that rise up as high as 5-6 meters. Within this nest are sophisticated systems to meet all the needs of termites that can never appear in sunlight because of their body structure. In the nest, there are ventilation systems, canals, larva rooms, corridors, special fungus production yards, safety exits, rooms for hot and cold weather; in brief, everything. What is more astonishing is that the termites which construct these wondrous nests are blind.[178]



Despite this fact, we see, when we compare the size of a termite and its nest, that termites successfully overcome an architectural project by far 300 times bigger than themselves.

Termites have yet another amazing characteristic: if we divide a termite nest into two in the first stages of its construction, and then reunite it after a certain while, we will see that all passage-ways, canals and roads intersect with

each other. Termites carry on with their task as if they were never separated from each other and ordained from a single place.

The Woodpecker

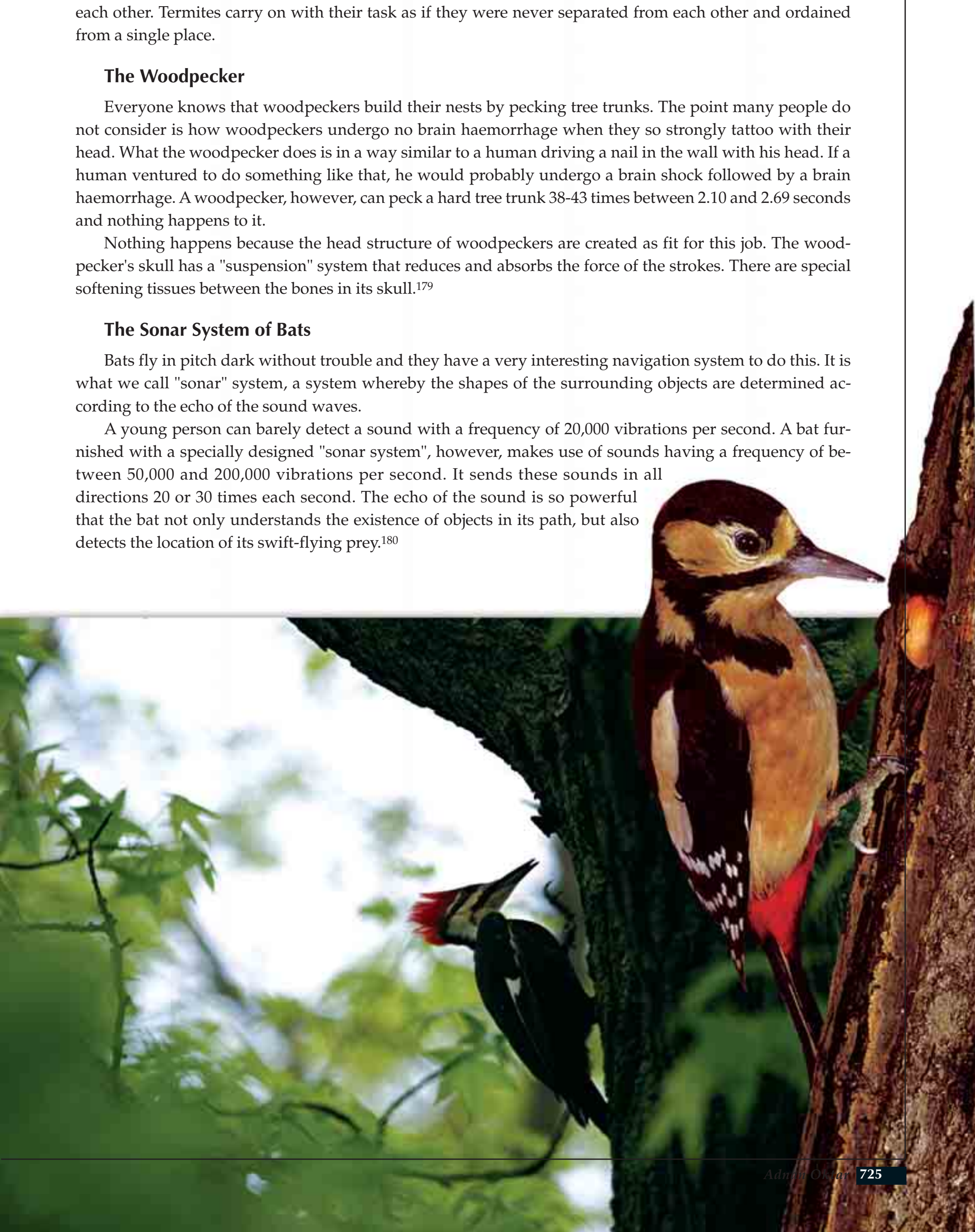
Everyone knows that woodpeckers build their nests by pecking tree trunks. The point many people do not consider is how woodpeckers undergo no brain haemorrhage when they so strongly tattoo with their head. What the woodpecker does is in a way similar to a human driving a nail in the wall with his head. If a human ventured to do something like that, he would probably undergo a brain shock followed by a brain haemorrhage. A woodpecker, however, can peck a hard tree trunk 38-43 times between 2.10 and 2.69 seconds and nothing happens to it.

Nothing happens because the head structure of woodpeckers are created as fit for this job. The woodpecker's skull has a "suspension" system that reduces and absorbs the force of the strokes. There are special softening tissues between the bones in its skull.[179]

The Sonar System of Bats

Bats fly in pitch dark without trouble and they have a very interesting navigation system to do this. It is what we call "sonar" system, a system whereby the shapes of the surrounding objects are determined according to the echo of the sound waves.

A young person can barely detect a sound with a frequency of 20,000 vibrations per second. A bat furnished with a specially designed "sonar system", however, makes use of sounds having a frequency of between 50,000 and 200,000 vibrations per second. It sends these sounds in all directions 20 or 30 times each second. The echo of the sound is so powerful that the bat not only understands the existence of objects in its path, but also detects the location of its swift-flying prey.[180]



Whales



Mammals regularly need to breathe and for this reason water is not a very convenient environment for them. In a whale, which is a sea mammal, however, this problem is handled with a breathing system far more efficient than that of many land-dwelling animals. Whales breathe out one at a time discharging 90% of the air they use. Thus, they need to breathe only at very long intervals. At the same time, they have a highly concentrated substance called "myoglobin" that helps them store oxygen in their muscles. With the help of these systems, finback whale, for instance, can dive as deep as 500 meters and swim for 40 minutes without breathing at all.[181] The nostrils of the whale, on the other hand, are placed on its back unlike land-dwelling mammals so that it can easily breathe.

The Design in The Gnat

We always think of the gnat as a flying animal. In fact, the gnat spends its developmental stages under water and gets out from under water through an exceptional "design" being provided with all the organs it needs.

The gnat starts to fly with special sensing systems at its disposal to detect the place of its prey. With these systems, it resembles a war plane loaded with detectors of heat, gas, dampness and odour. It even has an ability to "see in conformity with the temperature" that helps it find its prey even in pitch dark.

The "blood-sucking" technique of the gnat comes with an incredibly complex system. With its six-bladed cutting system, it cuts the skin like a saw. While the cutting process goes on, a secretion secreted on the wound benumbs the tissues and the person does not even realise that his blood is being sucked. This secretion, at the same time, prevents the clotting of the blood and secures the continuance of the sucking process.

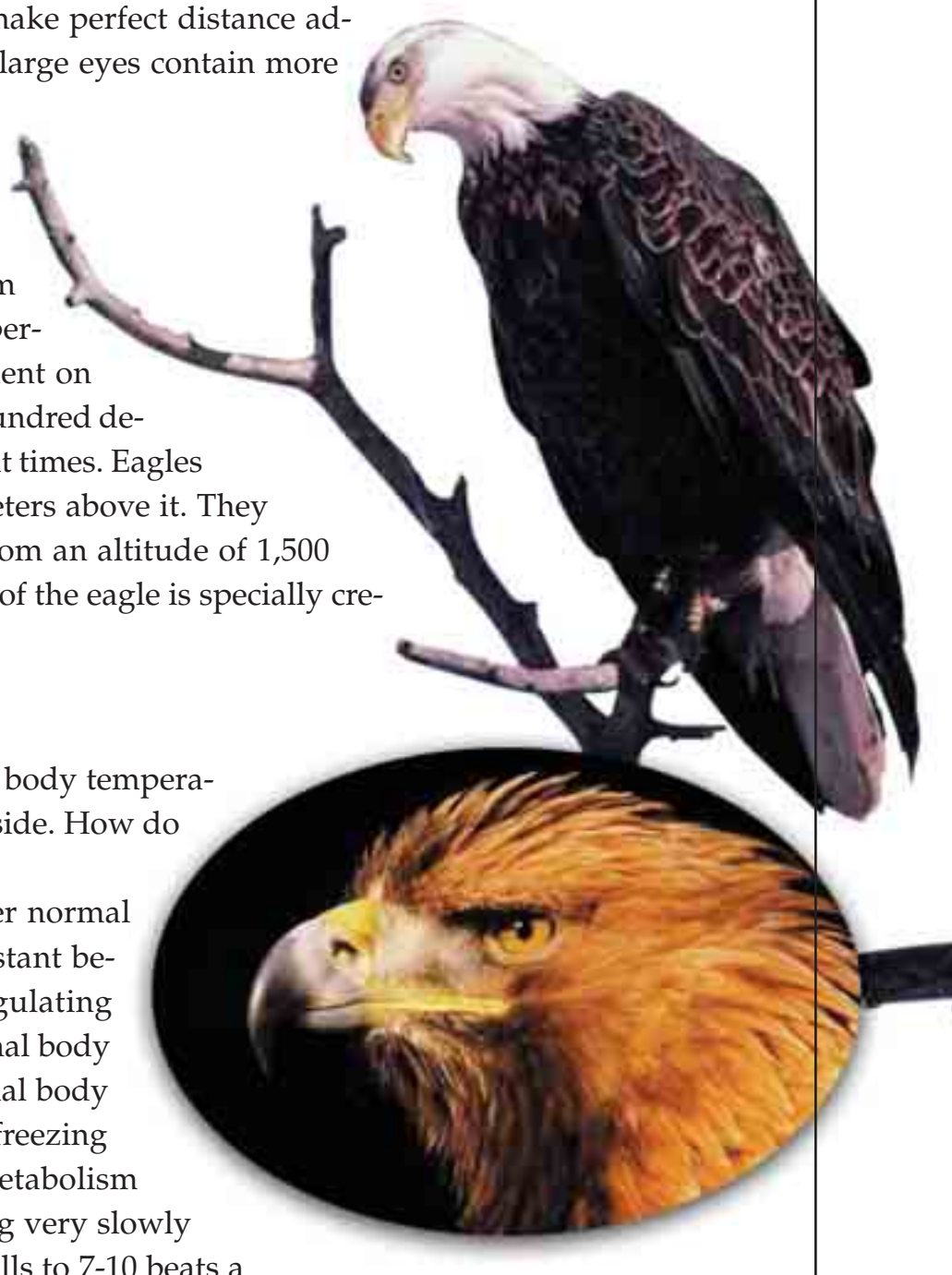
With even one of these elements missing, the gnat will not be able to feed on blood and carry on its generation. With its exceptional design, even this tiny creature is an evident sign of Creation on its own. In the Qur'an, the gnat is accentuated as an example displaying the existence of God to the men of understanding:

> **Surely God disdains not to set forth any parable - [that of] a [female] gnat or any thing above that; then as for those who believe, they know that it is the truth from their Lord, and as for those who disbelieve, they say: What is it that God means by this parable: He causes many to err by it and many He leads aright by it! but He does not cause to err by it [any] except the transgressors, (Surat al-Baqara: 26)**



Hunting Birds with Keen Eyesight

Hunting birds have keen eyes that enable them to make perfect distance adjustments while they attack their prey. In addition their large eyes contain more vision cells, which means better sight. There are more than one million vision cells in the eye of a hunting bird.



Eagles that fly at thousands of meters high have such sharp eyes that they can scan the earth perfectly at that distance. Just as war planes detect their targets from thousands of meters away, so do eagles spot their prey, perceiving the slightest colour shift or the slightest movement on the earth. The eagle's eye has an angle of vision of three hundred degrees and it can magnify a given image around six to eight times. Eagles can scan an area of 30,000 hectares while flying 4,500 meters above it. They can easily distinguish a rabbit hidden among grasses from an altitude of 1,500 meters. It is evident that this extraordinary eye structure of the eagle is specially created for this creature.

Hibernating Animals

Hibernating animals can go on living although their body temperature falls to the same degree as the cold temperature outside. How do they manage this?

Mammals are warm-blooded. This means that under normal conditions, their body temperature always remains constant because the natural thermostat in their body keeps on regulating this temperature. However, during hibernation, the normal body heat of small mammals, like the squirrel rat with a normal body heat of 40 degrees, drops down to a little bit above the freezing point as if adjusted by some kind of a key. The body metabolism slows down to a great extent. The animal starts breathing very slowly and its normal heartbeat, which is 300 times a minute, falls to 7-10 beats a minute. Its normal body reflexes stop and the electrical activities in its brain slow down almost to undetectability.

One of the dangers of motionlessness is the freezing of tissues in very cold weather and their being destroyed by ice crystals. Hibernating animals however are protected against this danger thanks to the special features they are endowed with. The body fluids of hibernating animals are retained by chemical materials having high molecular masses. Thus, their freezing point is decreased and they are protected from harm.[182]

Electrical Fish

Certain species of some fish types such as electric eel and electric ray utilise the electricity produced in their bodies either to protect themselves from their enemies or to paralyse their prey. In every living being - including man - is a little amount of electricity. Man, however, cannot direct this electricity or take it under control to use it for his own benefit. The above-mentioned creatures, on the other hand, have an electrical current as high as 500-600 volts in their bodies and they are able use this against their enemies. Furthermore, they are not adversely affected by this electricity.

The energy they consume to defend themselves is recovered after a certain time like the charging of a battery and electrical power is once again ready for use. Fish do not use the high-voltage electricity in their small bodies only for defence purposes. Besides providing the means for finding their way in deep dark waters, electricity also helps them sense objects without seeing them. Fish can send signals by using the elec-

The Thread of the Spider

The spider named Dinopis has a great skill for hunting. Rather than weaving a static web and waiting for its prey, it weaves a small yet highly unusual web that it throws on its prey. Afterwards, it tightly wraps up its prey with this web. The entrapped insect can do nothing to extricate itself. The web is so perfectly constructed that the insect gets even more entangled as it gets more alarmed. In order to store its food, the spider wraps the prey with extra strands, almost as if it were packaging it.

How does this spider make a web so excellent in its mechanical design and chemical structure? It is impossible for the spider to have acquired such a skill by coincidence as is claimed by evolutionists. The spider is devoid of faculties such as learning and memorising and does not have even a brain to perform these things. Obviously, this skill is bestowed on the spider by its creator, God, Who is Exalted in Power.

Very important miracles are hidden in the thread of the spiders. This thread, with a diameter of less than one thousandth of a millimetre, is 5 times stronger than a steel wire having the same thickness. This thread has yet another characteristic of being extremely light. A length of this thread long enough to encircle the world would weigh only 320 grams.* Steel, a substance specially produced in industrial works, is one of the strongest materials manufactured by mankind. However, the spider can produce in its body a far firmer thread than steel. While man produces steel, he makes use of his centuries-old knowledge and technology; which knowledge or technology, then, does the spider use while producing its thread?

As we see, all technological and technical means at the disposal mankind lag behind those of a spider.

(*) **"The Structure and Properties of Spider Silk",** Endeavour**, January 1986, vol. 10, pp.37-43**







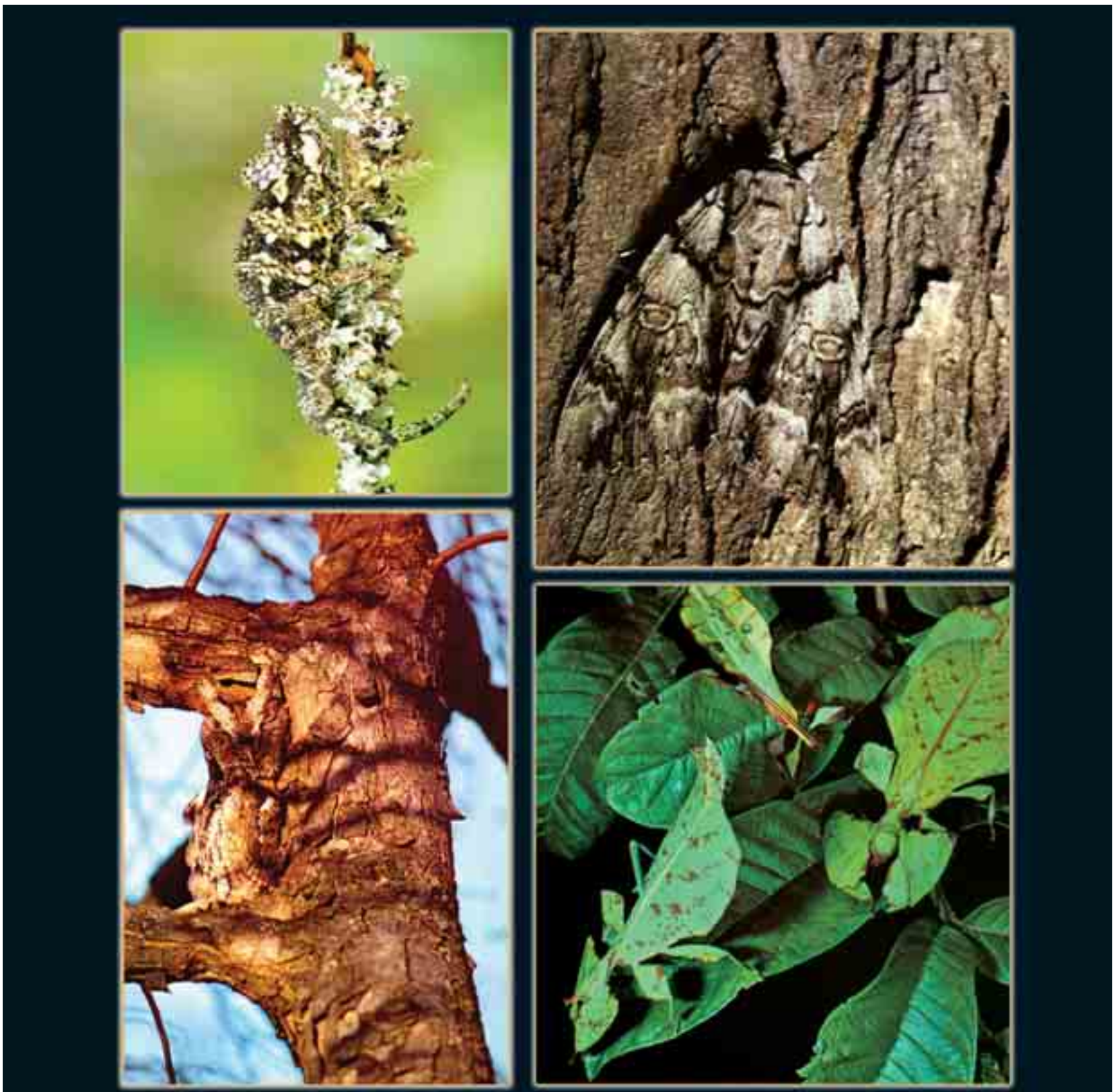
tricity in their bodies. These electric signals reflect back after hitting solid objects and these reflections give the fish information about the object. This way, fish can determine the distance and size of the object.[183]

An Intelligent Plan on Animals: Camouflage

One of the features that animals possess in order to keep living is the art of hiding themselves-that is, "camouflage".

Animals feel the necessity of hiding themselves for two main reasons: for hunting and for protecting themselves from predators. Camouflage differs from all other methods with its particular involvement of utmost intelligence, skill, aesthetics and harmony.

The camouflage techniques of animals are truly amazing. It is almost impossible to identify an insect that is hidden in a tree trunk or another creature hidden under a leaf.



A lizard concealed on a branch *(top left),* a moth concealed on a tree trunk *(top right)*, an owl on a branch *(bottom left)* and mantises literally lost among leaves *(bottom right)*.

Leaf louse that suck the juices of plants feed themselves on plant stalks by pretending to be thorns. By this method, they aim to trick birds, their biggest enemies, and ensure that birds will not perch on these plants.

Cuttlefish

Under the skin of the cuttlefish is arrayed a dense layer of elastic pigment sacs called chromatophores. They come mainly in yellow, red, black and brown. At a signal, the cells expand and flood the skin with the appropriate shade. That is how the cuttlefish takes on the colour of the rock it stands on and makes a perfect camouflage.

This system operates so effectively that the cuttlefish can also create a complex zebra-like striping.[184]

Different Vision Systems

For many sea-dwelling animals, seeing is extremely important for hunting and defence. Accordingly, most of the sea-dwelling animals are equipped with eyes perfectly created for underwater.

Under water, the ability to see becomes more and more limited with depth, especially after 30 meters. Organisms living at this depth, however, have eyes created according to the given conditions.

Sea-dwelling animals, unlike land-dwelling animals, have spherical lenses in perfect accordance with the needs of the density of the water they inhabit. Compared to the wide elliptical eyes of land-dwelling animals, this spherical structure is more serviceable for sight under water; it is adjusted to see objects in close-up. When an object at a greater distance is focused upon, the whole lens system is pulled backwards by the help of a special muscle mechanism within the eye.

One other reason why the eyes of the fish are spherical is the refraction of light in water. Because the eye is filled with a liquid having almost the same density as water, no refraction occurs while an image formed outside is reflected on the eye. Consequently, the eye lens fully focuses the image of the outside object on the retina. The fish, unlike human beings, sees very sharply in water.



Some animals like octopus have rather big eyes to compensate for the poor light in the depths of water. Below 300 meters, big-eyed fish need to capture the flashes of the surrounding organisms to notice them. They have to be especially sensitive to the feeble blue light penetrating into the water. For this reason, there are plenty of sensitive blue cells in the retina of their eyes.

As is understood from these examples, every living being has distinctive eyes specially designed to meet its particular needs. This fact proves that they are all created just the way they have to be by a Creator Who has eternal wisdom, knowledge and power.

Special Freezing System

A frozen frog embodies an unusual biological structure. It shows no signs of life. Its heartbeat, breathing and blood circulation have come completely to a halt. When the ice melts, however, the same frog returns to life as if it is has woken up from sleep.

Normally, a living being in the state of freezing confronts many fatal risks. The frog, however, does not face any of them. It has the main feature of producing plenty of glucose while it is in that state. Just like a diabetic, the blood sugar level of the frog reaches very high levels. It can sometimes go as high as 550 milimol/liter. (This figure is normally between 1-5 mmol/litre for frogs and 4-5 mmol/litre for human body). This extreme glucose concentration may cause serious problems in normal times.

In a frozen frog, however, this extreme glucose keeps water from leaving cells and prevents shrinkage. The



cell membrane of the frog is highly permeable to glucose so that glucose finds easy access to cells. The high level of glucose in the body reduces the freezing temperature causing only a very small amount of the animal's inner body liquid to turn to ice in the cold. Research has showed that glucose can feed frozen cells as well. During this period, besides being the natural fuel of the body, glucose also stops many metabolic reactions like urea synthesis and thus prevents different food sources of the cell from being exhausted.

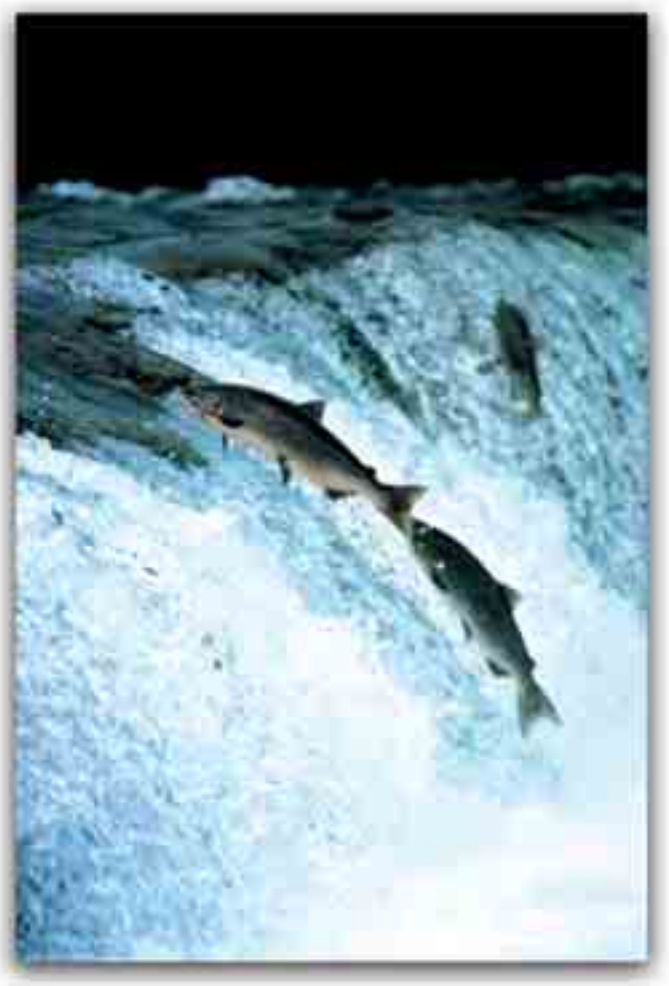
How does such a high amount of glucose in the frog's body come about all of a sudden? The answer is quite interesting: this living being is equipped with a very special system in charge of this task. As soon as ice appears on the skin, a message travels to the liver making the liver convert some of its stored glycogen into glucose. The nature of this message travelling to the liver is still unknown. Five minutes after the message is received, the sugar level in the blood steadily starts to increase.[185]

Unquestionably the animal's being equipped with a system that entirely changes its metabolism to meet all of its needs just when it is required can only be possible through the flawless plan of the All-Mighty Creator. No coincidence can generate such a perfect and complex system.

Albatrosses

Migratory birds minimise energy consumption by using different "flight techniques". Albatrosses are also observed to have such a flight style. These birds, which spend 92% of their lives on the sea, have wing spans of up to 3,5 meters. The most important characteristic of albatrosses is their flight style: they can fly for hours without beating their wings at all. To do so, they glide along in the air keeping their wings constant by making use of the wind.

It requires a great deal of energy to keep wings with a wing span of 3.5 meters constantly open. Albatrosses, however, can stay in this position for hours. This is due to the special anatomical system they are bestowed with from the moment of their birth. During flight, the wings of the albatross are blocked. Therefore, it does not need to use any muscular power. Wings are lifted only by muscle layers. This greatly helps the bird during its flight. This system reduces the energy consumed by the bird during flight. The albatross does not use energy because it does not beat its wings or waste energy to keep its wings outstretched. Flying for hours by making exclusive use of wind provides an unlimited energy source for it. For instance, a 10-kilo-albatross loses only 1% of its body weight while it travels for 1,000 kms. This is indeed a very small rate. Men have manufactured gliders taking albatrosses as a model and by making use of their fascinating flight technique.[186]



An Arduous Migration

Pacific salmon have the exceptional characteristic of returning to the rivers in which they hatched to reproduce. Having spent part of their lives in the sea, these animals come back to fresh water to reproduce.

When they start their journey in early summer, the colour of the fish is bright red. At the end of their journey, however, their colour turns black. At the outset of their migration, they first draw near to the shore and try to reach rivers. They perseveringly strive to go back to their birthplace. They reach the place where they hatched by leaping over turbulent rivers, swimming upstream, surmounting waterfalls and dykes. At the end of this 3,500-4,000 km. journey, female salmon readily have eggs just as male salmons have sperm.



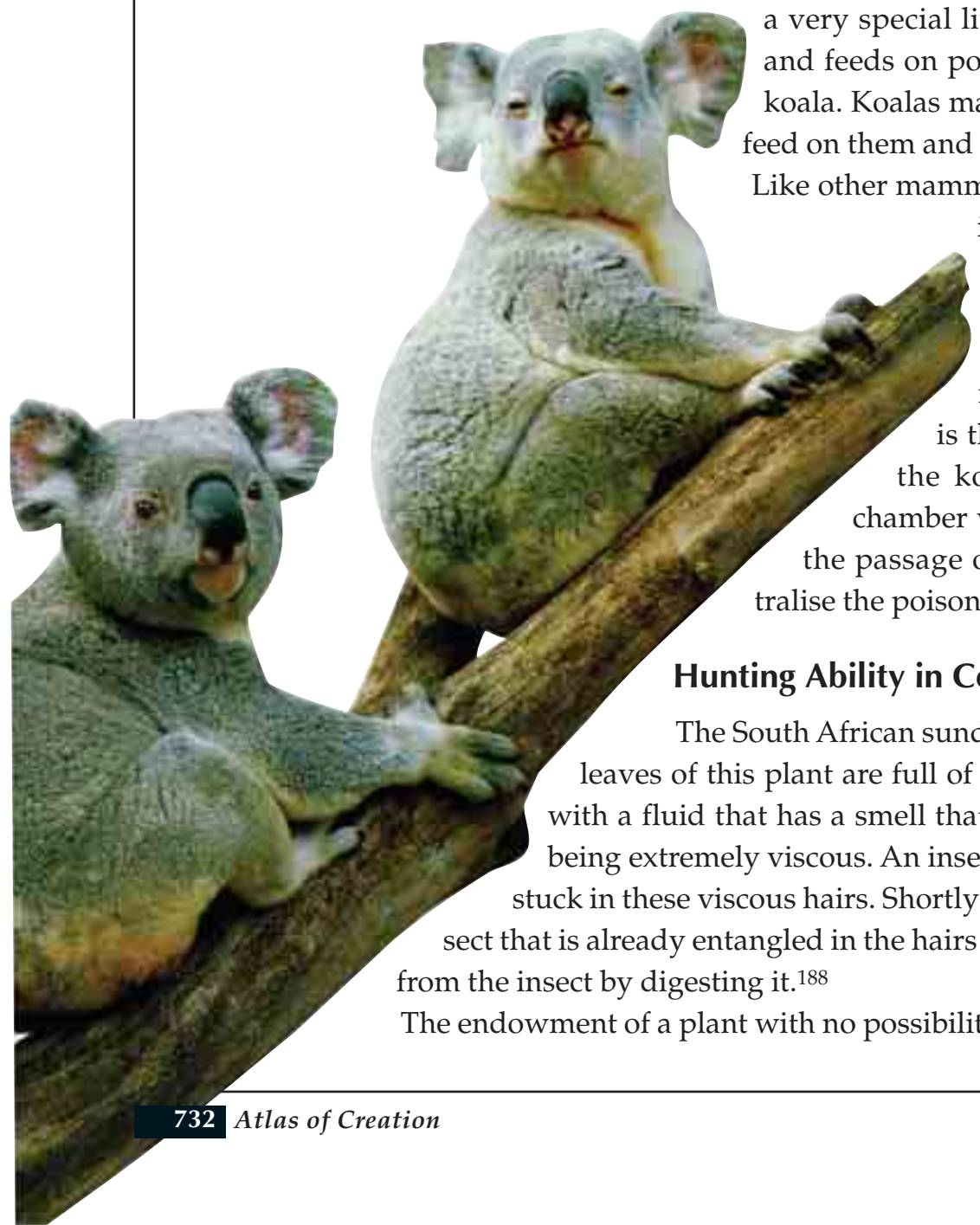
Left: A cuttlefish that makes itself look like the sandy surface. Right: The bright yellow colour the same fish turns in case of danger, such as when it is seen by a diver.

Having reached the place where they hatched, female salmon lay around 3 to 5 thousand eggs as male salmon fertilise them. The fish suffer much damage as a result of this migration and hatching period. Females that lay eggs become exhausted; their tail fins are worn down and their skin starts to turn black. The same is true also for males. The river soon overflows with dead salmon. Yet another salmon generation is ready to hatch out and make the same journey.

How salmon complete such a journey, how they reach the sea after they hatch, and how they find their way are just some of the questions that remain to be answered. Although many suggestions are made, no definite solution has yet been reached. What is the power that makes salmon undertake a return of thousands of kilometres back to a place unknown to them? It is obvious that there is a superior Will ruling over and controlling all these living beings. It is God, the Sustainer of all the worlds.

Koalas

The oil found in eucalyptus leaves is poisonous to many mammals. This poison is a chemical defence mechanism used by eucalyptus trees against their enemies. Yet there is a very special living being that gets the better of this mechanism and feeds on poisonous eucalyptus leaves: a marsupial called the koala. Koalas make their homes in eucalyptus trees while they also feed on them and obtain their water from them.



Like other mammals, koalas also cannot digest the cellulose present in the trees. For this, it is dependent on cellulose-digesting micro-organisms. These micro-organisms are heavily populated in the convergence point of small and large intestines, the caecum which is the rear extension of the intestinal system. The caecum is the most interesting part of the digestion system of the koala. This segment functions as a fermentation chamber where microbes are made to digest cellulose while the passage of the leaves is delayed. Thus, the koala can neutralise the poisonous effect of the oils in the eucalyptus leaves.[187]

Hunting Ability in Constant Position

The South African sundew plant entraps insects with its viscous hairs. The leaves of this plant are full of long, red hairs. The tips of these hairs are covered with a fluid that has a smell that attracts insects. Another feature of the fluid is its being extremely viscous. An insect that makes its way to the source of the smell gets stuck in these viscous hairs. Shortly afterwards the whole leaf is closed down on the insect that is already entangled in the hairs and the plant extracts the protein essential for itself from the insect by digesting it.[188]

The endowment of a plant with no possibility of moving from its place with such a faculty is no



The Design in Bird Feathers

On first examination, bird feathers don't appear to contain that many features. When inspected more carefully, however, feathers— which are light but strong and impermeable to water—are seen to have a highly complex structure.

In order to be able to fly, birds must weigh as little as possible. In line with that requirement, feathers consist of keratin proteins. On both sides of each shaft of the feather are some 400 side branches, or barbs, with approximately 800 tiny hooks, or barbules. On each of these 800 barbules are 20 smaller hooked filaments that hold the parallel barbules together, like zippers connecting two pieces of cloth. There are approximately 300 million hooks in any single feather; and the total number of hooks in all the feathers on any one bird is approximately 700 billion.

The complex structure of barbs and hooks that lock a feather together serves a most important function. Feathers need to be closely bound together in order not to become separated, frayed and useless when the bird flies. Thanks to this mechanism, each feather is bound together so closely that neither strong winds nor rain can break up its continuous surface.

The down-feathers are not the same as those on the wings and tail. The very large tail feathers serve as rudders and brakes. Meanwhile, the wing feathers increase surface area and thus, lift by opening up when the wing flaps down.



Left: An open Sundew. Right: A closed one.

doubt the evident sign of a special design. It is impossible for a plant to have developed such a hunting style out of its own consciousness or will, or by way of coincidence. So, it is all the more impossible to overlook the existence and might of the Creator Who has furnished it with this ability.

The Design in Bird Feathers

At first glance, bird feathers seem to have a very simple structure. When we study them closer, however, we come across the very complex structure of feathers that are light yet extremely strong and waterproof.

Birds should be as light as possible in order to fly easily. The feathers are made up of keratin proteins keeping with this need. On both sides of the stem of a feather are veins and on each vein are around 400 tiny barbs. On these 400 barbs are a total of tinier 800 barbs, two on each. Of the 800 tinier barbs which are crowded on a small bird feather, those located towards the front part have another 20 barbs on each of them. These barbs fasten two feathers to one another just like two pieces of cloth tacked up on each other. In a single feather are approximately 300 million tiny barbs. The total number of barbs in all the feathers of a bird is around 700 billion.

There is a very significant reason for the bird feather being firmly interlocked with each other with barbs and clasps. The feathers should hold tightly on the bird so as not to fall out in any movement whatsoever. With the mechanism made up of barbs and clasps, the feathers hold so tightly on the bird that neither strong wind, nor rain, nor snow cause them to fall out.

Furthermore, the feathers in the abdomen of the bird are not the same as the feathers in its wings and tail. The tail is made up of relatively big feathers to function as rudder and brakes; wing feathers are designed so as to expand the area surface during the bird's wing beating and thus increase the lifting force.

Basilisk: The Expert of Walking on Water

Few animals are able to walk on the surface of water. One such rarity is basilisk, which lives in Central America and is seen below. On the sides of the toes of basilisk's hind feet are flaps that enable them to splash water. These are rolled up when the animal walks on land. If the animal faces danger, it starts to run very fast on the surface of a river or a lake. Then the flaps on its hind feet are opened and thus more surface area is provided for it to run on water.[189]

This unique design of basilisk is one of the evident signs of God's perfect creation.



The basilisk lizard is one of those rare animals that can move establishing a balance between water and air.

Photosynthesis

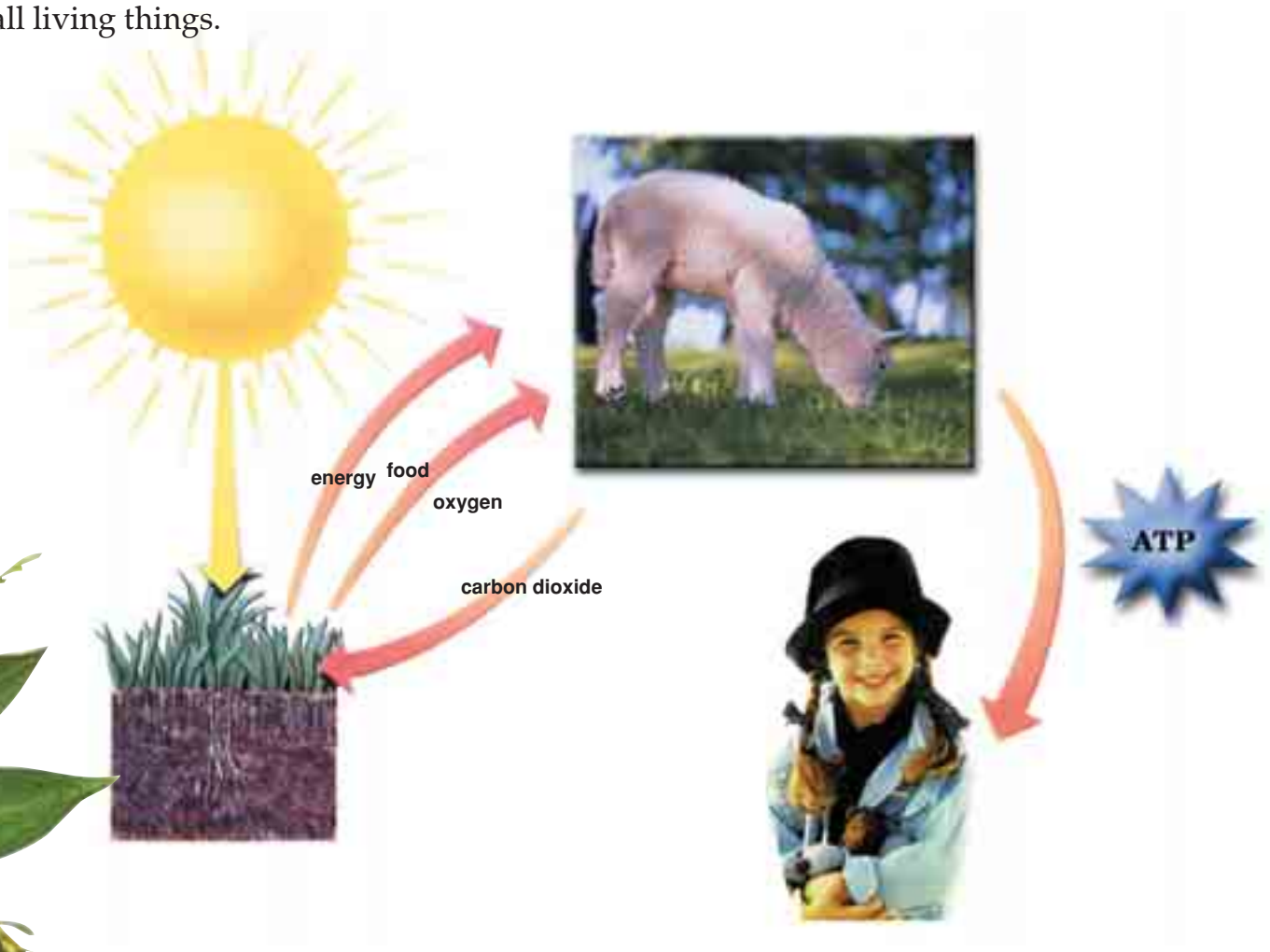
Plants unquestionably play a major role in making the universe a habitable place. They clean the air for us, keep the temperature of the planet at a constant level, and balance the proportions of gases in the atmosphere. The oxygen in the air we breathe is produced by plants. An important part of our food is also provided by plants. The nutritional value of plants comes from the special design in their cells to which they also owe their other features.

The plant cell, unlike human and animal cells, can make direct use of solar energy. It converts the solar energy into chemical energy and stores it in nutrients in very special ways. This process is called "photosynthesis". In fact, this process is carried out not by the cell but by chloroplasts, organelles that give plants their green colour. These tiny green organelles only observable by microscope are the only laboratories on earth that are capable of storing solar energy in organic matter.

The amount of matter produced by plants on the earth is around 200 billion tons a year. This production is vital to all living things on the earth. The production made by plants is realised through a very complicated chemical process. Thousands of "chlorophyll" pigments found in the chloroplast react to light in an incredibly short time, something like one thousandth of a second. This is why many activities taking place in the chlorophyll have still not been observed.

Converting solar energy into electrical or chemical energy is a very recent technological breakthrough. In order to do this, high-tech instruments are used. A plant cell so small as to be invisible to the naked human eye has been performing this task for millions of years.

This perfect system displays Creation once more for all to see. The very complex system of photosynthesis is a consciously-designed mechanism that God creates. A matchless factory is squeezed in a minuscule unit area in the leaves. This flawless design is only one of the signs revealing that God, the Sustainer of all worlds, creates all living things.



In the microscopic factories of plants, a miraculous transformation takes place. With the energy from the Sun, they perform photosynthesis, which in turn supplies the energy needs of animals and eventually, human beings.

WARNING!

The chapter you are now about to read reveals a crucial secret of your life. You should read it very attentively and thoroughly for it is concerned with a subject that is liable to make a fundamental change in your outlook to the external world. The subject of this chapter is not just a point of view, a different approach, or a traditional philosophical thought: it is a fact which everyone, believing or unbelieving, must admit and which is also proven by science today.

CHAPTER 17

THE SECRET BEYOND MATTER

Those who contemplate their surroundings conscientiously and wisely realize that everything in the universe—both living and non-living—must have been created. So the question becomes, "Who is the Creator of all these things?"

It is evident that the creation that reveals itself in every aspect of the universe cannot be an outgrowth of the universe itself. For example, no insect could have created itself, nor could the solar system have created or organized itself. Neither could plants, humans, bacteria, red-blood cells, nor butterflies have created themselves. As this book explains throughout, any possibility that all these could have originated "by chance" is unimaginable.

Therefore, we arrive at the following conclusion: Everything that we see has been created, but nothing we see can itself be a "creator." The Creator is different from—and superior to—all that we see, a Superior Power Who is invisible to our eyes, but Whose existence and attributes are revealed in everything that He creates.

This is where those who deny God's existence are led astray. They are conditioned not to believe in God's existence unless they see Him with their own eyes, forced to conceal the actuality of creation manifested all throughout the universe, and to claim that the universe and all the living things it contains have not been created. In order to do so, they resort to falsehoods. As explained earlier, evolutionary theory is one key example of their lies and vain endeavours to this end.

The basic mistake of those who deny God is shared by many others who don't actually deny His existence, but have wrong perceptions of Him. These people, constituting the majority of society, do not deny creation, but have superstitious beliefs about God, most believing that God is only "up in the sky." They tacitly and falsely imagine that God is off behind some very distant planet and only occasionally interferes with worldly affairs. Or perhaps He doesn't intervene at all: He created the universe, and then left it to itself, leaving us humans to determine our fates for ourselves.

Still others have heard the fact that God is "everywhere," as revealed in the Qur'an, but cannot understand exactly what this means. Superstitiously, they think that God surrounds all matter like radio waves or like an invisible, intangible gas. (God is certainly beyond that.)

However, this and other notions that cannot clarify "where" God is (and perhaps deny Him accordingly) are all based on a common mistake: They hold a groundless prejudice that moves them to wrong opinions about God.

What is this prejudice? It concerns the existence and nature of matter. Most people have been conditioned to assume that the material universe we see is itself the true reality. Modern science, however, demolishes this position and discloses a very important and imposing truth. In the following pages, we will explain this great reality to which the Qur'an points.

The World of Electrical Signals

All the information we have about the world is conveyed to us by our five senses. Thus, the world we know consists of what our eyes see, our hands feel, our nose smells, our tongue tastes, and our ears hear. We never believe that the external world can be other than what our senses present to us, since we've depended on those senses since the day we were born.

Yet modern research in many different fields of science points to a very different understanding, creating serious doubt about the "outside" world that we perceive with our senses.

For this new understanding, the starting point is that everything we perceive as external is only a response formed by electrical signals in our brain. The red of an apple, the hardness of wood—moreover, one's mother, father, family, and everything that one owns, one's house, job, and even the pages of this book—all are comprised of electrical signals only.

On this subject, the late German biochemist Frederic Vester explained the viewpoint that science has reached:

> Statements of some scientists, positing that man is an image, that everything experienced is temporary and deceptive, and that this universe is only a shadow, all seem to be proven by current science.[190]

To clarify, let's consider the five senses which provide us with all our information about the external world.

How Do We See, Hear, and Taste?

The act of seeing occurs in a progressive fashion. Light (photons) traveling from the object passes through the lens in front of the eye, where the image is refracted and falls, upside down, onto the retina at the back of the eye. Here, visual stimuli are turned into electrical signals, in turn transmitted by neurons to a tiny spot in the rear of the brain known as the vision centre. After a series of processes, these electrical signals in this brain center are perceived as an image. The act of seeing actually takes place at the posterior of the brain, in this tiny spot which is pitch dark, completely insulated from light.

Even though this process is largely understood, when we claim, "We see," in fact we are perceiving the effects of impulses reaching our eye, transformed into electrical signals, and induced in our brain. And so, when we say, "We see," actually we are observing electrical signals in our mind.

All the images we view in our lives are formed in our centre of vision, which takes up only a few cubic centimetres in the brain's volume. The book you are now reading, as well as the boundless landscape you see when you gaze at the horizon, both occur in this tiny space. And keep in mind that, as noted before, the brain is insulated from light. Inside the skull is absolutely dark; and the brain itself has no contact with light.

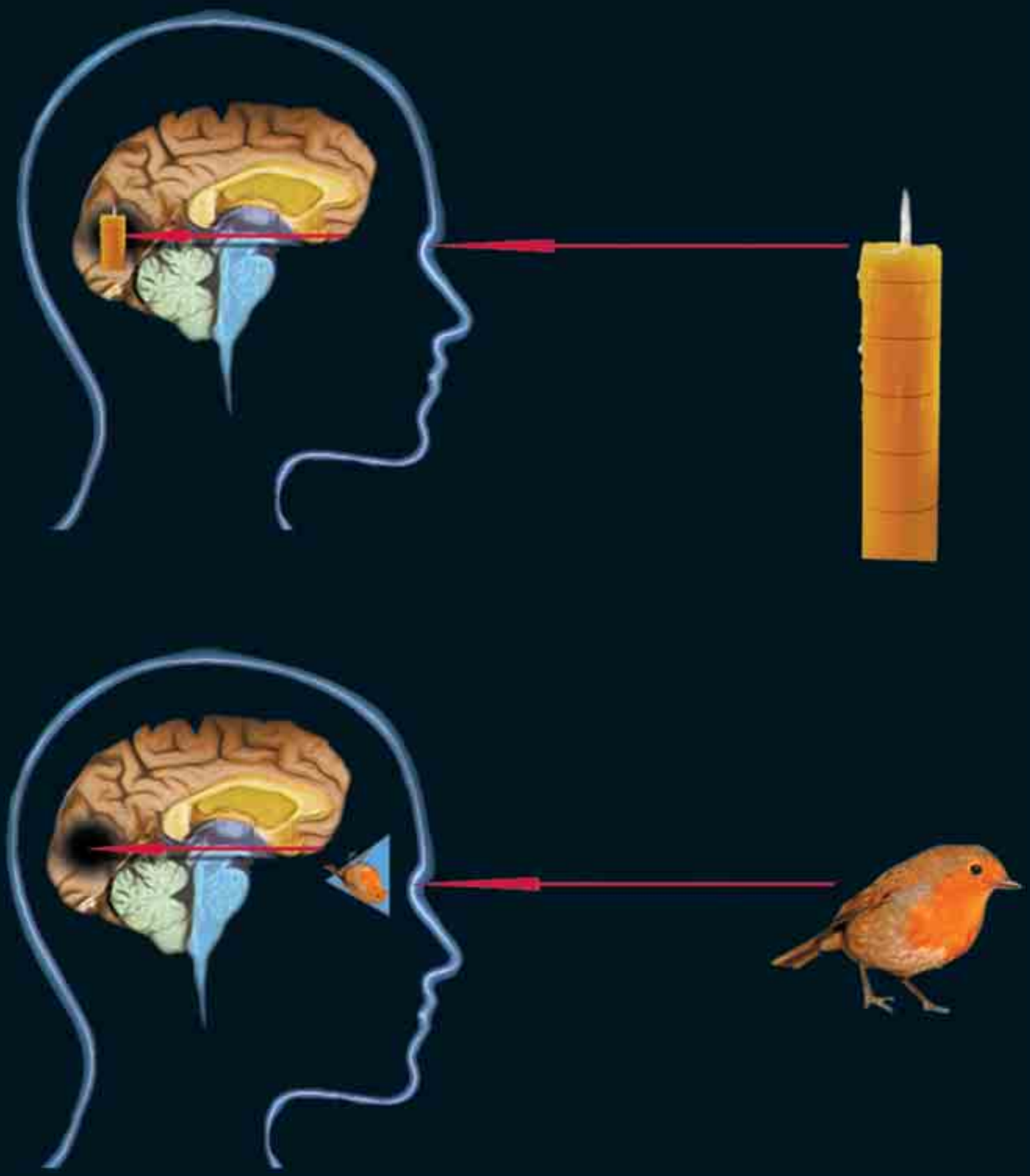
An example can illustrate this interesting paradox. Suppose we place a burning candle in front of you. You can sit across from it and watch this candle at length. During this time, however, your brain never has any direct contact with the candle's original light. Even while you perceive the candle's light, the inside of your brain is lightless. We all watch a bright, colourful world inside our pitch-dark brain.

R. L. Gregory explains the miraculous aspect of seeing, which we take so very much for granted:

> We are so familiar with seeing, that it takes a leap of imagination to realize that there are problems to be solved. But consider it. We are given tiny distorted upside-down images in the eyes, and we see separate solid objects in surrounding space. From the patterns of simulation on the retinas we perceive the world of objects, and this is nothing short of a miracle.[191]

The same applies to all our other senses. Sound, touch, taste and smell are all transmitted as electrical signals to the brain, where they are perceived in the relevant centres.

The sense of hearing proceeds in the same manner. The auricle in the outer ear picks up available sounds and directs them to the middle ear; the middle ear transmits the sound vibrations to the inner ear by intensifying them; the inner ear translates these vibrations into electrical signals and sends them to the brain. Just as with the eye, the act of hearing takes place in the brain's hearing centre. The brain is insulated from sound just as it is from light. Therefore, no matter how noisy it may be outside, it is completely silent inside the



Bundles of light coming from an object fall on the retina upside-down. Here, the image is converted into electrical signals and transmitted to the centre of vision at the back of the brain. Since the brain is insulated from light, it is impossible for light to reach the centre of vision. This means that we view a vast world of light and depth in a tiny spot that is insulated from light.

brain.

Nevertheless, the brain perceives sounds most precisely, so that a healthy person's ear hears everything without any atmospheric noise or interference. Your brain is insulated from sound, yet you listen to the symphonies of an orchestra, hear all the noises in a crowded auditorium, and perceive all sounds within a wide frequency, from the rustling of leaves to the roar of a jet plane. However, were a sensitive device to measure the sound level in your brain, it would show complete silence prevailing there.

Our perception of odour forms in a similar way. Volatile molecules, emitted by vanilla extract or a rose, reach receptors in the delicate hairs in the olfactory epithelium and become involved in an interaction that is transmitted to the brain as electrical signals and perceived as smell. Everything that you smell, be it pleasant or repugnant, is only your brain's perception of the interactions of volatile molecules transformed into electrical signals. The scent of a perfume, a flower, any delicious food, the sea, or other odours you like or dislike, you perceive entirely in your brain. The molecules themselves never reach there. Just as with sound and vision, what reaches your sensory centres is simply an assortment of electrical signals. In other words, all the sensations that, since you were born, you've assumed to belong to external objects are just electrical signals interpreted through your sense organs.

Similarly, at the front of your tongue, there are four different types of chemical receptors that create the tastes of salty, sweet, sour, and bitter. After a series of chemical processes, your taste receptors transform

Stimulations coming from an object are converted into electrical signals and cause an effect in the brain. When we "see", we in fact view the effects of these electrical signals in our mind.



these perceptions into electrical signals and transmit them to the brain, which perceives these signals as flavours. The taste you get when you eat chocolate or a fruit that you like is your brain's interpretation of electrical signals. You can never reach the object outside; you can never see, smell or taste the chocolate itself. For instance, if the nerves between your tongue and your brain are cut, no further signals will reach your brain, and you will lose your sense of taste completely.

Here, we come across another fact: You can never be sure that how a food tastes to you is the same as how it tastes to anyone else; or that your perception of a voice is the same as what another's when he hears that same voice. Along the same lines, science writer Lincoln Barnett wrote that "no one can ever know whether his sensation of red or of Middle C is the same as another man's."[192]

Our sense of touch is no different. When we handle an object, all the information that helps us recognise it is transmitted to the brain by sensitive nerves on the skin. The feeling of touch is formed in our brain. Contrary to conventional wisdom, we perceive sensations of touch not at our fingertips or on our skin, but in our brain's tactile centre. As a result of the brain's assessment of electrical stimulations coming to it from the skin, we feel different sensations pertaining to objects, such as hardness or softness, heat or cold. From these stimulations, we derive all details that help us recognise an object. Concerning this important fact, consider the thoughts of B. Russell and L. J. J. Wittgenstein, two famous philosophers:

> For instance, whether a lemon truly exists or not and how it came to exist cannot be questioned and investigated. A lemon consists merely of a taste sensed by the tongue, an odor sensed by the nose, a color and shape sensed by the eye; and only these features of it can be subject to examination and assessment. Science can never know the physical world.[193]

It is impossible for us to reach the physical world outside our brain. All objects we're in contact with are actually collection of perceptions such as sight, hearing, and touch. Throughout our lives, by processing the data in the sensory centres, our brain confronts not the "originals" of the matter existing outside us, but rather copies formed inside our brain. At this point, we are misled to assume that these copies are instances of real matter outside us.

The "External World" Inside Our Brain

As a result of these physical facts, we come to the following indisputable conclusion: Everything we see, touch, hear, and perceive as "matter," "the world" or "the universe" is in fact electrical signals interpreted in our brain. We can never reach the original of the matter outside our brain. We merely taste, hear and see an image of the external world formed in our brain. In fact, someone eating an apple confronts not the actual fruit, but its perceptions in the brain. What that person considers to be an apple actually consists of his brain's perception of the electrical information concerning the fruit's shape, taste, smell, and texture. If the optic nerve to the brain were suddenly severed, the image of the fruit would instantly disappear. Any disconnection in the olfactory nerve travelling from receptors in the nose to the brain would interrupt the sense of smell completely. Simply put, that apple is nothing but the interpretation of electrical signals by the brain.

Also consider the sense of distance. The empty space between you and this page is only a sense of emptiness formed in your brain. Objects that appear distant in your view also exist in the brain. For instance, someone watching the stars at night assumes that they are millions of light-years away, yet the stars are within himself, in his vision centre. While you read these lines, actually you are not inside the room you assume you're in; on the contrary, the room is inside you. Perceiving your body makes you think that you're inside it. However, your body, too, is a set of images formed inside your brain.

The same applies to all other perceptions. When you believe you're hearing the sound of the television in the next room, for instance, actually you are experiencing those sounds inside your brain. The noises you think are coming from meters away and the conversation of the person right beside you—both are perceived in the auditory centre in your brain, only a few cubic centimetres in size. Apart from this centre of perception, no concepts such as right, left, front or behind exist. That is, sound does not come to you from the right, from the left, or from above; there is no direction from which sound "really" comes.

Similarly, none of the smells you perceive reach you from any distance away. You suppose that the scents

perceived in your centre of smell are those of outside objects. However, just as the image of a rose exists in your visual centre, so its scent is located in your olfactory centre. You can never have direct contact with the original sight or smell of that rose that exists outside.

To us, the "external world" is merely a collection of the electrical signals reaching our brains simultaneously. Our brains process these signals, and we live without recognizing our mistaken assumption that these are the actual, original versions of matter existing in the "external world." We are misled, because by means of our senses, we can never reach the matter itself.

Again, our brain interprets and attributes meanings to the signals that we assume to be "external." Consider the sense of hearing, for example. In fact, our brain interprets and transforms sound waves reaching our ear into symphonies. Music, too, is a perception formed by—and within—our brain. In the same manner, when we see colours, different wavelengths of light are all that reaches our eyes, and our brain transforms these wavelengths into colours. There are no colours in the "external world." Neither is the apple red, nor is the sky blue, nor the trees green. They are as they are only because we perceive them to be so.

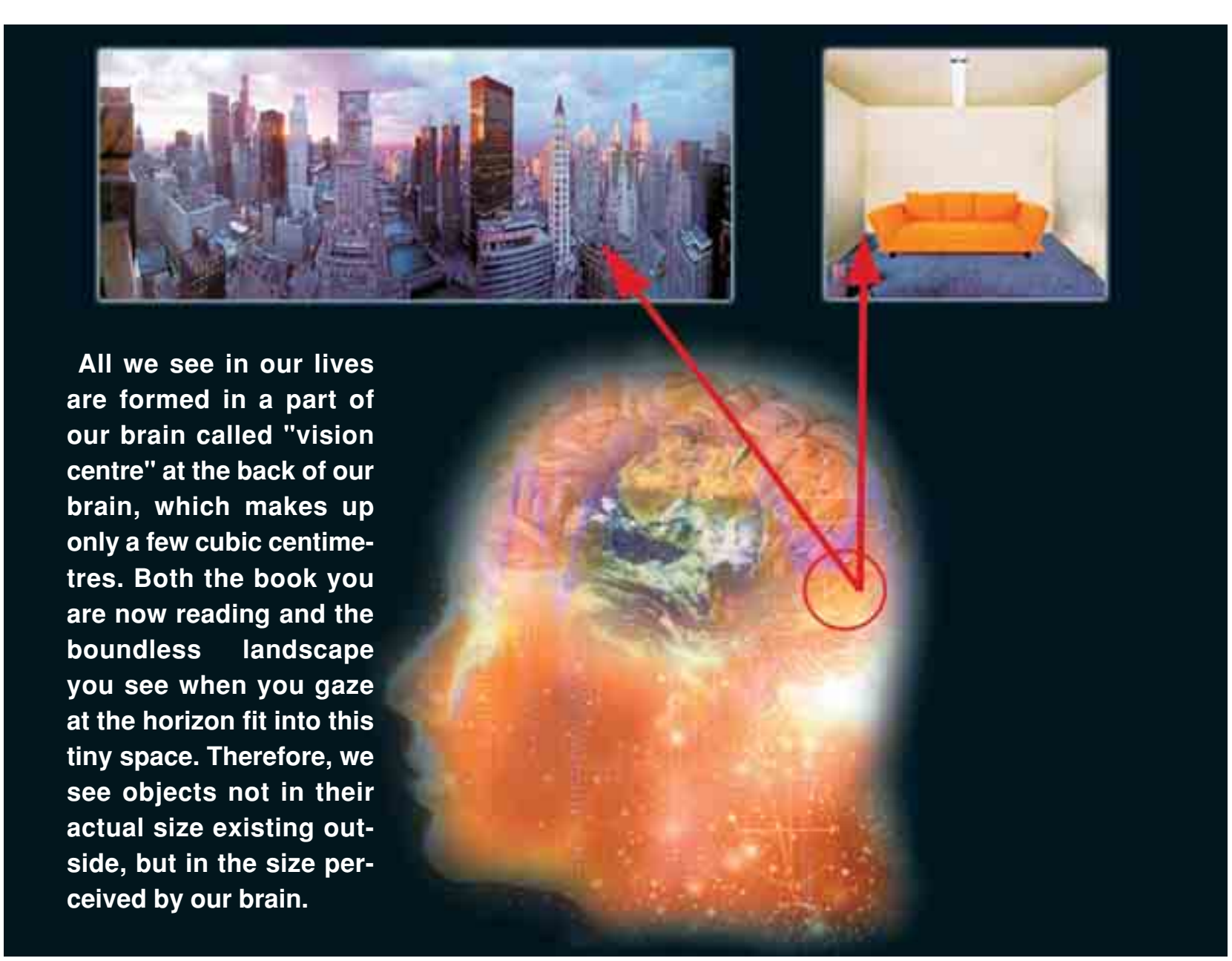
Even the slightest defect in the eye's retina can cause colour blindness. Some people perceive blue as green, others red as blue, and still others see all colours as different tones of grey. At this point, it no longer matters whether the outside object is coloured or not.

The prominent Irish thinker George Berkeley also addressed this point:

> First, ...it was thought that colour, figure, motion, and the rest of the sensible qualities or accidents, did really exist without the mind;.. But, it having been shewn that none even of these can possibly exist otherwise than in a Spirit or Mind which perceives them it follows that we have no longer any reason to suppose the being of Matter...[194]

In conclusion, we see colours not because objects are coloured or because they have a material existence outside ourselves, but because all the qualities we ascribe to objects are inside us, not in the "external world."

In that case, how can we claim to have complete knowledge of "the external world?"



All we see in our lives are formed in a part of our brain called "vision centre" at the back of our brain, which makes up only a few cubic centimetres. Both the book you are now reading and the boundless landscape you see when you gaze at the horizon fit into this tiny space. Therefore, we see objects not in their actual size existing outside, but in the size perceived by our brain.



The findings of physics show that the universe is a collection of perceptions. The following question appears on the cover of the well-known American science magazine *New Scientist* which dealt with this fact in its 30 January 1999 issue: "Beyond Reality: Is the Universe Really a Frolic of Primal Information and Matter Just a Mirage?"

An article titled "The Hollow Universe", published in the 27 April, 2002, edition of *New Scientist,* said: "You're holding a magazine. It feels solid; it seems to have some kind of independent existence in space. Ditto the objects around you -perhaps a cup of coffee, a computer. They all seem real and out there somewhere. But it's all an illusion. Those supposedly solid objects are mere projections, emanating from a shifting kaleidoscopic pattern living on the boundary of our Universe."

Mankind's Limited Knowledge

One implication of the facts described so far is that actually, man's knowledge of the external world is exceedingly limited.

That knowledge is limited to our five senses, and there is no proof that the world we perceive by means of those senses is identical to the "real" world.

It may, therefore, be very different from what we perceive. There may be a great many dimensions and other beings of which we remain unaware. Even if we reach the furthermost extremities of the universe, our knowledge will always remain limited.

Almighty God, the Creator of all, has complete and flawless knowledge of all beings who, having been created by God, can possess only the knowledge that He allows them. This reality is explained in the Qur'an as follows:

> **God, there is no deity but Him, the Living, the Self-Sustaining. He is not subject to drowsiness or sleep. Everything in the heavens and the earth belongs to Him. Who can intercede with Him except by His permission? He knows what is before them and what is behind them but they cannot grasp any of His knowledge save what He wills. His Footstool encompasses the heavens and the Earth and their preservation does not tire Him. He is the Most High, the Magnificent. (Surat al-Baqara: 255)**

The Artificially Constituted "External World"

The only world we know is the one that is designed, recorded, and made vivid there—in short, the one created and existing within our minds. Perceptions we observe in our brain may sometimes be coming from an artificial source.

We can illustrate this with an example:

First, imagine that by artificial means, your brain can survive apart from your body. And suppose a computer able to produce all kinds of electrical signals. Let us artificially produce electrical signals of the data relating to a given environment—including its sights, sounds and aromas. Finally, let's have electrical cables connect this computer to your brain's sensory centres and transmit the recorded signals. Perceiving these signals, your brain (in other words, "you") will see and experience the environment they represent.

This computer can also send to your brain electrical signals related to your own image. For example, if we send the electrical correlates of all senses such as hearing, sight and touch that you experience while sitting at a desk, you will assume that you're a businessman in his office. This imaginary world will endure as long as the computer keeps sending stimuli. Never will it become possible for you to understand that you consist of nothing but your brain. This is because all that's needed to form a world within your brain is the availability of stimulations to the relevant centres. It is perfectly possible for these stimulations (and hence, perceptions) to originate from some artificial source.

Along these lines, the distinguished philosopher Bertrand Russell wrote:

> As to the sense of touch when we press the table with our fingers, that is an electric disturbance on the electrons and protons of our fingertips, produced, according to modern physics, by the proximity of the electrons and protons in the table. If the same disturbance in our finger-tips arose in any other way, we should have the sensations, in spite of there being no table.[195]

It's very easy indeed to be deceived into deeming perceptions without any material correlates as real. Often we experience this illusion in dreams, wherein we experience events and see people, objects and settings that seem completely genuine. But they're all merely perceptions. There's no basic difference between these dreams and the "real world"; both sets of perceptions are experienced in the brain.

Who Is the Perceiver?

The "external world" that we think we inhabit is no doubt created inside our brain. Here, however, arises a question of primary importance: If all the physical objects we know of are intrinsically perceptions, what about our brain itself? Since our brain is a part of the material world just like our arms, our legs, or any other object, it too should be a perception.

An example will help illustrate this point. Assume that we perceive a dream in our brain. In our dream, we have an imaginary body, imaginary arms and eyes, and an imaginary brain. If, during our dream, we were asked "Where do you see?" we'd answer, "I see in my brain." Yet, actually there is no real brain to talk about, only an imaginary body, along with an imaginary head and an imaginary brain. The seer of the dream's various images is not the imaginary dreaming brain, but a being who is far beyond it.

Since there is no physical distinction between the setting of a dream and the setting we call real life, when in "real life" we are asked the same question of "Where do you see?" it would be equally meaningless to answer, "In my brain." Under either condition, the entity that sees and perceives is not the brain, which is after all only a hunk of nerve tissue.

So far, we have kept referring to how we watch a copy of the external world in our brains. An important result is that we can never know the external world as it actually is.

A second, no less important fact is that the "self" in our brains who observes this world cannot be the brain itself, which is like an integrated computer system: It processes data reaching it, translates it into images, and projects them on a screen. Yet a computer cannot watch itself; nor is it aware of its own existence.

When the brain is dissected to search for this awareness, nothing is found in it but lipid and protein molecules, which exist in other organs of the body as well. This means that within the tissue we call "our brain," there is nothing to observe and interpret the images, constitute consciousness, or to create the being we call "ourselves."

In relation to the perception of images in the brain, perceptual scientist R.L. Gregory refers to a mistake people make:

> There is a temptation, which must be avoided, to say that the eyes produce pictures in the brain. A picture in the brain suggests the need of some kind of internal eye to see it—but this would need a further eye to see its pic-

Reality Produced by Artificial Stimuli

Virtual reality is the presentation of three-dimensional images brought to life on computers with the aid of various devices. These "real world" simulations are employed for a number of training purposes in various fields.

A most significant feature of virtual reality is the way individuals using special equipment often forgets that these images are not real and becomes totally caught up in them. In this way, a material world, seemingly as real and alive as the original, can be impressed on people's senses and established in their brains. As a result of such artificial stimuli, a person may imagine that he is actually seeing and touching a bird, even though it does not actually exist.

ture… and so on in an endless regress of eyes and pictures. This is absurd.[196]

This problem puts materialists, who hold that nothing is real except matter, in a quandary: Who is behind the eye that sees? What perceives what it sees, and then reacts?

Renowned cognitive neuroscientist Karl Pribram focused on this important question, relevant to the worlds of both science and philosophy, about who the perceiver is:

> Philosophers since the Greeks have speculated about the "ghost" in the machine, the "little man inside the little man" and so on. Where is the I—the entity that uses the brain? Who does the actual knowing? Or, as Saint Francis of Assisi once put it, "What we are looking for is what is looking."[197]

This book in your hand, the room you are in—in brief, all the images before you—are perceived inside your brain. Is it the blind, deaf, unconscious component atoms that view these images? Why did some atoms acquire this quality, whereas most did not? Do our acts of thinking, comprehending, remembering, being delighted, being unhappy, and everything else consist of chemical reactions among these atoms' molecules?

There is no sense in looking for will in atoms. Clearly, the being who sees, hears, and feels is a supra-material being, "alive," who is neither matter nor an image. This being interacts with the perceptions before it by using the image of our body.

This being is the soul.

The intelligent being reading these lines is not an assortment of atoms and molecules and the chemical reactions between them, but a soul.

The Real Absolute Being

We are brought face to face with a very significant question: If the world we confront is comprised of our soul's perceptions, then what is the source of these perceptions?

For an answer, consider that we perceive matter only in our imaginations, but can never directly experience of its counterparts outside. Since matter is actually a perception to us, it is something "constructed." That is, it must have been caused by another power—which means that in fact, it must have been created. Moreover, this creation must be continuous. If not, then these perceptions would quickly disappear and be lost. Similarly, a television picture is displayed only as long as the signal continues to be broadcast.

So, who makes our soul that continuously watches the stars, the earth, the plants, the people, our body and everything else that we see?

Very evidently, there exists a supreme Creator Who has created the entire material universe, and Who ceaselessly continues His creation. Since this Creator displays such a magnificent creation, surely He has eternal power and might.

This Creator describes Himself, the universe and the reason of our existence for us through the book He has sent down.

This Creator is God, and His book is the Qur'an.

The fact is, the heavens and the Earth—that is, the universe—are not stable. Their presence is made possible only by God's creation, and that they will disappear when He ends this creation. This is revealed in a verse as follows:

> **God keeps a firm hold on the heavens and Earth, preventing them from vanishing away. And if they vanished no one could then keep hold of them. Certainly He is Most Forbearing, Ever-Forgiving. (Surah Fatir: 41)**

This verse is describing how the material universe is maintained under the might of God. God created the universe, the Earth, mountains, and all living and non-living things, and maintains all these under His power at every moment. God manifests His name al-Khaliq in this material universe. God is al-Khaliq, in other words, the Creator of all things, the Creator from nothing. This shows that there is a material universe, outside our brains, consisting of entities created by God. However, as a miracle and manifestation of the superior nature of His creation and His omniscience, God shows us this material universe in the form of an "illusion," "shadow," or "image." As a consequence of the perfection in His creation, human beings can never reach the world outside their brains. Only God knows this real material universe.

Another interpretation of the above verse is that God constantly maintains the images of the material universe that people see. (God knows best.) If God did not wish to show the image of the world to our minds, the entire universe would cease to exist for us, and we could never reach it.

That we can never directly contact the material universe also answers the question of "Where is God?" that preoccupies a great many people.

As mentioned at the start, many cannot comprehend God's power and so, imagine Him as present somewhere in the heavens and not really intervening in worldly affairs. (God is certainly beyond that.) This logic is based on the assumptions that the universe is an assembly of matter and God is "outside" this material world.

However, just as we can never reach the material universe, neither can we have full knowledge of its true essence. All we know is the existence of the Creator Who brought all these things into being—in other words, God. To express that truth, great Islamic scholars like Imam Rabbani have said that the only absolute being is God; and that all the rest, except Him, are shadow entities.

That is because the world we see is entirely in our minds, and to directly experience its counterpart in the external world is totally impossible.

That being so, it would be wrong to imagine that God is "outside" of a material universe that we can never attain.

God is surely "everywhere" and encompasses all. This reality is explained in the Qur'an as follows:

> **... His Footstool encompasses the heavens and the earth and their preservation does not tire Him. He is the Most High, the Magnificent. (Surat al-Baqara: 255)**

> **What! Are they in doubt about the meeting with their Lord? What! Does He not encompass all things? (Surah Fussilat: 54)**

The fact that God is not bound with space and that He encompasses everything roundabout is stated in another verse as follows:

> **Both East and West belong to God, so wherever you turn, the Face of God is there. God is All-Encompassing, All-Knowing. (Surat al-Baqara: 115)**

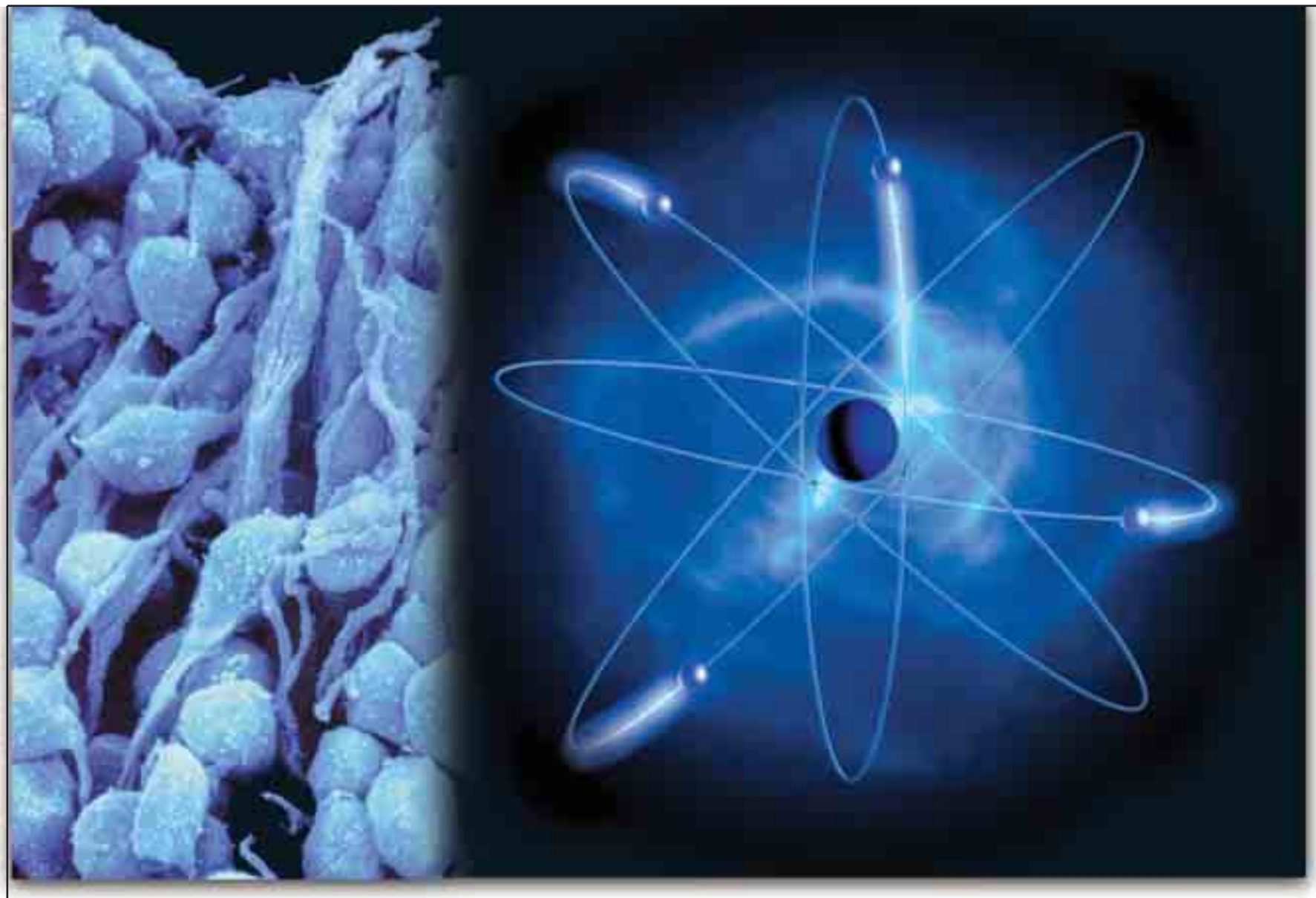
Material beings cannot see God; but God sees the matter He created in all its forms. In the Qur'an, this fact is stated thus: **"No vision can grasp Him, but His grasp is over all vision."** (Surat al-An'am: 103)That is, we cannot perceive God's existence with our eyes, but God has thoroughly encompassed our inside and outside, our vision and thoughts. We cannot utter any word except with His knowledge, nor can we even draw breath.

In the course of our lives, while we watch perceptions we assume to be the "external world," the closest being to us is God Himself. The secret of the following verse in the Qur'an is concealed in this reality: **"It was We Who created man, and We know what dark suggestions his soul makes to him: for We are nearer to him than (his) jugular vein."** (Surah Qaf: 16) When a person thinks that his body is made up of "matter," he cannot comprehend this important fact. If he takes his brain to be himself, then what he accepts as the "outside world" will begin at about 20 to 30 centimetres away. But when he conceives that everything he thinks of as matter is only perceptions in his mind, any notions such as outside or inside, far or near lose all their meaning. God has encompassed him and He is infinitely close to him.

God informs men that He is **"infinitely close"** to them with the verse **"If My servants ask you about Me, I am near…"** (Surat al-Baqara: 186). Another verse relates the same fact: **"Surely your Lord encompasses the people."** (Surat al-Isra: 60)

Man is misled if he thinks that the being closest to him is himself. God, in truth, is even closer to us than ourselves. He has called our attention to this point in the verse "Why is it not then that when it (soul) comes up to the throat, and you at that time look on, **We are nearer to him than you, but you see not.**" (Surat al-Waqi'a: 83-85) People, however, remain unaware of this phenomenal fact because they cannot see it with their eyes, as revealed in the verse.

On the other hand, it is impossible for man—who is nothing but a shadow being, as Imam Rabbani put it,— to have any power independent of God. The verse **"But God has created you and your handwork!"**



The brain is a heap of cells made up of protein and fat molecules. It is formed of nerve cells called neurons. There is no power in this piece of meat to observe the images, to constitute consciousness, or to create the being we call "myself". The existence of the soul can clearly be seen from this.

(Surat as-Saffat: 96) shows that everything we experience takes place under God's control. In the Qur'an, this reality is stated in the verse **"When you threw, it was not your act, but God's."** (Surat al-Anfal: 17) whereby it is emphasised that no act is independent of God. Since we humans are shadow beings, we ourselves cannot be the ones who perform any act. However, God gives us shadow beings the feeling that we act by ourselves. In reality, it is God Who performs all acts.

A person may not want to concede this reality and may keep thinking of himself as independent of God; but this changes nothing.

Everything You Possess Is Intrinsically Illusory

It is clear, scientific, and logical that we are not in direct contact with the "external world," only with a copy of it that God perpetually presents to our soul. Nevertheless, people are unwilling to think of this.

If you consider this issue sincerely and boldly, you'll soon realize that your house, the furniture in it, your car, your office, jewels, your bank account, wardrobe, spouse, children, your colleagues—in fact, all else that you possess—resides in your mind. Everything around you that you see, hear, or smell—in short, perceive with your five senses— is a part of this "replica world," including the voice of your favourite singer, the hardness of the chair you sit on, a perfume whose smell you like, the sun that warms you, a flower's beautiful colours, a bird flying past your window, a speedboat moving swiftly on the water, your fertile garden, the computer you use at your job, your hi-fi with the most advanced technology in the world...

This is the reality, because the world is created only to test man. All through our limited lives, we are tested with perceptions whose original sources we can never reach, which are intentionally presented as appealing and attractive. This fact is mentioned in the Qur'an:

Fair in the eyes of men is the love of things they covet: women and sons; heaped-up hoards of gold and sil-



If one ponders deeply on all that is said here, he will soon realise this amazing, extraordinary situation by himself: The world is a sphere created solely in order to test Man. Throughout their brief lives, people are tested with perceptions, which are depicted as particularly decorative and attractive. But they can never experience the true, original sources of those perceptions.

ver; horses branded [for blood and excellence]; and [wealth of] cattle and well-tilled land. Such are the possessions of this world's life; but in nearness to God is the best of the goals [to return to]. (Surah Al 'Imran: 14)

Most people cast away religion for the lure of property, heaped-up wealth, hoards of gold and silver, jewels, bank accounts, credit cards, designer clothes, late-model cars—in short, all the forms of prosperity they either possess or strive to. They concentrate on this world only, forgetting the Hereafter. They are deceived by the fair and alluring face of the world, and fail to keep up prayer, give charity to the poor, and perform worship that will make them prosper in the Hereafter. They make excuses, saying, "I have things to do," "I have ideals," "I have responsibilities," "I haven't enough time," "I have tasks to complete," "I will do them in the future." They devote their entire lives to trying to prosper in this world only. In the verse, **"They know but the outer [things] in the life of this world: but of the End of things they are heedless."** (Surat ar-Rum: 7), this misconception is described.

The reality dealt with in this chapter is very important, for it renders meaningless all lusts and boundaries. Verifying this fact makes it clear that everything people toil to possess, their wealth amassed with greed, their children they boast of, their spouses they consider to be closest to them, their dearest friends, their bodies, their superior rank which they hold, the schools they have attended, the holidays they celebrate—all are nothing but mere shadows. Therefore, all the efforts they expended and the time they spent proves unavailing.

Some people unwittingly make fools of themselves when they boast of their wealth and properties, or of their yachts, helicopters, factories, holdings, manors and lands as if they can ever have direct contact with their original possessions. Those well-to-do who cruise ostentatiously up and down in their yachts, show off with their cars, keep hinting at their wealth, suppose that they rank higher than everyone else. In what kind

of state would they find themselves, once they realize that they are boasting of nothing but images in their own minds?

In many of their dreams, they in fact find themselves possessed of grand houses, fast cars, precious jewels, rolls of banknotes, and loads of gold and silver. In their dreams, too, they enjoy a high rank, own factories with thousands of workers, possess the power to rule over thousands, and wear clothes that command everyone's admiration. But just as boasting about one's possessions in a dream often subjects one to ridicule, he is sure to be equally ridiculed in this world for boasting of images he relates to. After all, what he sees in his dreams and what he relates to in this world are both merely images in his mind.

Similarly, when people realize the reality, the way they react to the worldly events they experience should make them feel ashamed. Those who fight fiercely with each other, swindle, take bribes, commit forgery, lie, covetously withhold their money; who do wrong to others, who curse and beat them, who are full of passion for office and high rank, who envy and try to show off, who exalt themselves above all others—all will feel disgrace when they realize that they have committed all of these deeds in an illusion.

Since God creates the entire universe and reveals it to every human being individually, the Ultimate Owner of all possessions in the world is God alone. This fact is revealed in the Qur'an:

> **But to God belong all things in the heavens and on Earth: And He it is that Encompasses all things. (Surat an-Nisa': 126)**

It is hugely foolish to cast away religion for the sake of passions whose original objects one can never reach, and thus lose eternal life.

At this point, it's important to grasp that the truth we are considering does not mean that all the possessions, wealth, children, spouses, rank and position one possesses and longs for will vanish in the future, and so are meaningless. Rather, it predicates that in fact, people have no direct contact with any of their possessions. They are merely perceptions they watch from within their brains, composed of images that God shows to test them. As you see, there's a big difference between those two propositions.

Although someone might not want to acknowledge this fact right away and would prefer to deceive himself by assuming that all his possessions really exist, he must finally to die. When he is resurrected in the Hereafter, everything will become clear, and "sight will be sharp." (Surah Qaf: 22) On that day, he is apt to see everything much more clearly. If he has spent his life chasing after imaginary aims, however, he will wish he had never lived, and say **"Ah! Would that [Death] had made an end of me! Of no profit to me has been my wealth! My power has perished from me!"** (Surat al-Haqqa: 27-29) On the other hand, a wise man should try to understand the great reality of the universe here on this world, while he still has time. Otherwise, he will spend all his life running after dreams and face a grievous penalty in the end. In the Qur'an, the final state of those people who run after illusions (or mirages) on this world and forget God, our Creator, is stated as follows:

> **But the unbelievers, their deeds are like a mirage in sandy deserts, which the man parched with thirst mistakes for water; until when he comes up to it, he finds it to be nothing: But he finds God [ever] with him, and God will pay him his account: and God is swift in taking account. (Surat an-Nur: 39)**

Logical Deficiencies of the Materialists

From the start, this chapter has clearly stated that matter is not absolute, as materialists claim, but rather a shadow that God creates out of nothing and whose original we can never reach. In an extremely dogmatic manner, materialists resist this evident reality which destroys their philosophy, and bring forward baseless counterclaims to refute it.

George Politzer, for example, an ardent Marxist and one of the twentieth century's biggest advocates of the materialist philosophy, gave the "bus example" as the greatest evidence proving that he could reach the original of matter. According to Politzer, even idealist philosophers run away when they see a bus about to run them over, and this proves that they do confront the actuality of matter.[198]

Samuel Johnson, another famous materialist, was told that one can never reach essential matter, and tried to "prove" that he could make contact with the essence of stones by giving one of them a kick.[199]

A similar example is given by Friedrich Engels, the mentor of Politzer and along with Marx, the founder of dialectic materialism. He wrote that "if the cakes we eat were mere perceptions, they would not stop our hunger."[200]

There are similar examples in the books of famous materialists such as Marx, Engels, Lenin, and others along with impetuous sentences such as, "You understand the existence of matter when you are slapped in the face."

The disordered comprehension that engenders such examples arises from materialists' interpreting the explanation "We cannot reach the original of matter" as involving the sense of sight only. They think that perception is limited to sight, and that touching can get us directly to the essence of matter. A bus knocking a man down makes people say, "Look, it hit him! Therefore, he confronted the original." They don't understand that all the perceptions experienced during a crash—hard metal, the force of collision, pain—are in fact formed in the brain.

The Example of Dreams

The fact is, whichever of the five senses we take as a starting point, we can't ever actually reach the original of the external world that exists outside. A significant evidence of this is the way we imagine the existence of things that in fact do not exist in our dreams. In dreams, we can experience very realistic events. We can fall down the stairs and break a leg, have a serious car accident, get stuck under a bus, or eat a heavy meal and feel satiated. Events similar to those experienced in daily life are experienced in dreams too, with the same persuasiveness and rousing the same emotions.

A person who dreams of being knocked down by a bus can open his eyes in a hospital—again in his dream—and realize that he is disabled. But all this would remain a dream. Also, he can dream of dying in a car crash, that angels of death retrieve his soul, and his life in the Hereafter begins.

The images, sounds, feeling of hardness, pain, light, colours—all the feelings pertaining to the event he experiences in his dream—are perceived very sharply. They seem as natural as the ones in real life. The cake he eats in his dream satiates him, although it is a mere perception, because feeling satisfied is a perception too. At that moment, however, this person is lying in his bed. There are really no stairs, no traffic, no buses, no cake, because the dreamer experiences perceptions and feelings that don't exist in the external world. The fact that our dreams give us events with no physical, external correlates clearly reveals that the "world out there" is one whose true essence we can never know. We can learn the true nature of that world only from the revelation of Almighty God, Who created it.

Those who believe in the materialist philosophy, the Marxists in particular, are enraged when informed of this reality. They quote examples from the superficial, ignorant reasoning of Marx, Engels, or Lenin and else make emotional declarations.

However, they should realize that they can make these declarations in a dream as well. They can dream of reading *Das Kapital*, participating in meetings, and even feel the pain of getting involved in a fistfight. When asked—in their dream—they will think that what they see is absolute reality, just as they assume that everything they see while awake is absolutely real. But they should know that everything they experience—be it in a dream or in their daily lives—consists of only perceptions whose "real" source they can never reach.

The Example of a Shared Nervous System

Let us consider Politzer's car crash example: If the injured victim's nerves travelling from his five senses to his brain, were connected in parallel to another person's—Politzer's, for instance—then at the instant the bus hit that person, Politzer, sitting at his home at that same time, would feel the impact too. Politzer would experience all the sensations experienced by the person undergoing the accident, just as the same song will issue from two different loudspeakers connected to the same tape recorder. Politzer will hear the braking of the bus, feel its impact on his body, see the sights of a broken arm and spreading blood, suffer the aching fractures, experience entering the operation room, the hardness of the plaster cast, and the feebleness of his healing arm.

Just like Politzer, every other person connected to that man's nerves would experience the accident from beginning to end. If the man in the accident fell into a coma, so would everyone. Moreover, if all the perceptions pertaining to the car accident were recorded in some device, and repeatedly transmitted to someone, the bus would knock this person down again and again.

But which one of these two buses hitting those people is real? To this question, materialist philosophers have no consistent answer. The correct answer is that all of them experience the car accident, in all its details, in their own minds.

The same principle applies to our other examples. If the sensory nerves of Engels, who felt the fullness in his stomach after eating a cake, were connected to a second person's brain, that person would also feel full after Engels finished the cake. If the nerves of materialist Johnson, who felt pain in his foot after delivering a sound kick to a stone, were connected to a second individual, that person too would feel himself kick the same stone and feel the same pain.

So, which cake or stone is the real one? Again, materialist philosophy falls short of giving a consistent answer. The correct, consistent answer is that Engels and the second person have both eaten the cake and are satiated in their minds; both Johnson and the second person have fully experienced kicking the stone—again, in their minds.

In our previous example, let's make an exchange: Connecting the nerves of the man hit by the bus to Politzer's brain, and the nerves of Politzer, sitting in his house, to brain of that accident victim. In this case, Politzer will think that a bus has hit him, but the man actually hit by the bus will never feel the impact and think that he is sitting in Politzer's house. The very same logic can be applied to the examples involving the cake and the stone.

All this reveals how dogmatic materialism actually is. Its philosophy is founded on the assumption that nothing exists except matter. The fact is, however, that no one can ever experience any direct contact with matter and thus be justified in claiming that everything consists of it. The universe we contact is the universe that we perceive in our minds. The famous British philosopher David Hume expressed his thoughts on this point:

For my part, when I enter most intimately into what I call myself, I always stumble on some particular perception or other, of heat or cold, light or shade, love or hatred, pain or pleasure. I never can catch myself at any time without a perception, and never can observe any thing but the perception.[201]

We can never step outside these perceptions and encounter matter as it "really" is, so it is wholly nonsensical to construct any philosophy regarding matter as an absolute entity we can experience directly. As a theory, materialism is totally unfounded, right from the outset.

The Formation of Perceptions in the Brain Is not Philosophy, But Scientific Fact

Materialists claim that what we have stated here is a philosophical view. But the plain scientific fact is, we cannot interact with the "external" material world, but only with a world in our brain. This is not a matter of philosophy. All medical schools teach in detail how images and feelings form in the brain. Facts proven by twentieth-century science, and by physics in particular, clearly show that we can never reach the originals of physical matter; and that in a sense, everyone is watching the "monitor" in his brain.

Everyone who believes in science, be he an atheist, Buddhist, or of any other belief, must accept this fact. Even the materialist who denies the existence of God cannot deny scientific reality.

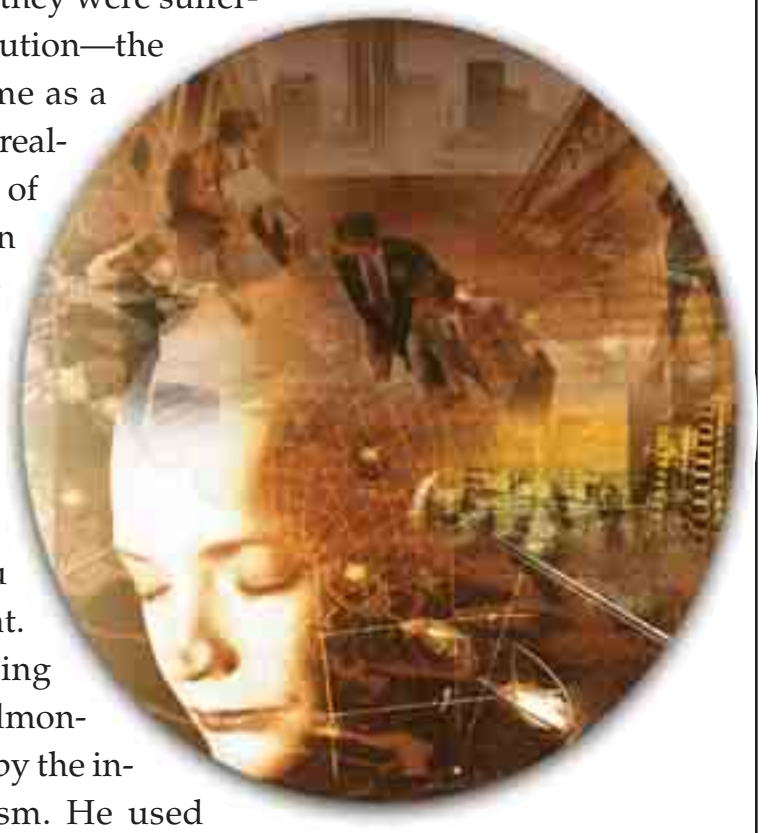
That Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, George Politzer and others were never able to comprehend such a simple, evident fact is still startling, even though their level of scientific understanding was primitive and insufficient. Our highly advanced science and technology make it even easier to comprehend this explicit fact. Materialists, on the other hand, are paralyzed with their fears of even partially comprehending this fact and thereby, realizing how completely it demolishes their philosophy.

The Materialists' Great Fear

For a while, Turkish materialist circles mounted no substantial backlash against the subject examined in

this book—that matter is perceived in the brain. This gave us the impression that we hadn't made our point clearly enough, that it needed further explanation. Yet before long, it became apparent that materialists did feel quite uneasy about the popularity of this topic and moreover, felt a great fear about it all.

After a while, materialists started loudly publicizing their fear and panic in their publications, conferences and panels. Their agitated, hopeless discourse implied that they were suffering a severe intellectual crisis. The collapse of the theory of evolution—the basis of their so-called scientific philosophy—had already come as a great shock. Now they experienced an even greater one, as they realized that they were losing their belief in the absolute supremacy of matter, which for them was a greater mainstay than even Darwinism. They declared that for them, this issue is a tremendous threat that totally demolishes their cultural fabric.



One who expressed the materialist circles' anxiety and panic in a most outspoken way was Renan Pekunlu, an academician and writer in the periodical *Bilim ve Utopya* (Science and Utopia) which has assumed the task of defending materialism. Both in his articles in *Bilim ve Utopya* and in the panels he attended, Pekunlu presented our book *The Evolution Deceit* as the number-one threat. What disturbed Pekunlu even more than the chapters invalidating Darwinism was the section you are currently reading. Pekunlu admonished his handful of readers not to let themselves be carried away by the indoctrination of idealism and to keep their faith in materialism. He used Vladimir I. Lenin, leader of Russia's bloody communist revolution, as a reference. Advising everyone to read Lenin's century-old book *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*, Pekunlu only repeated Lenin's counsel to "not think over this issue, or you will lose track of materialism and be carried away by religion." In an article for the aforementioned periodical, Pekunlu quoted the following lines from Lenin:

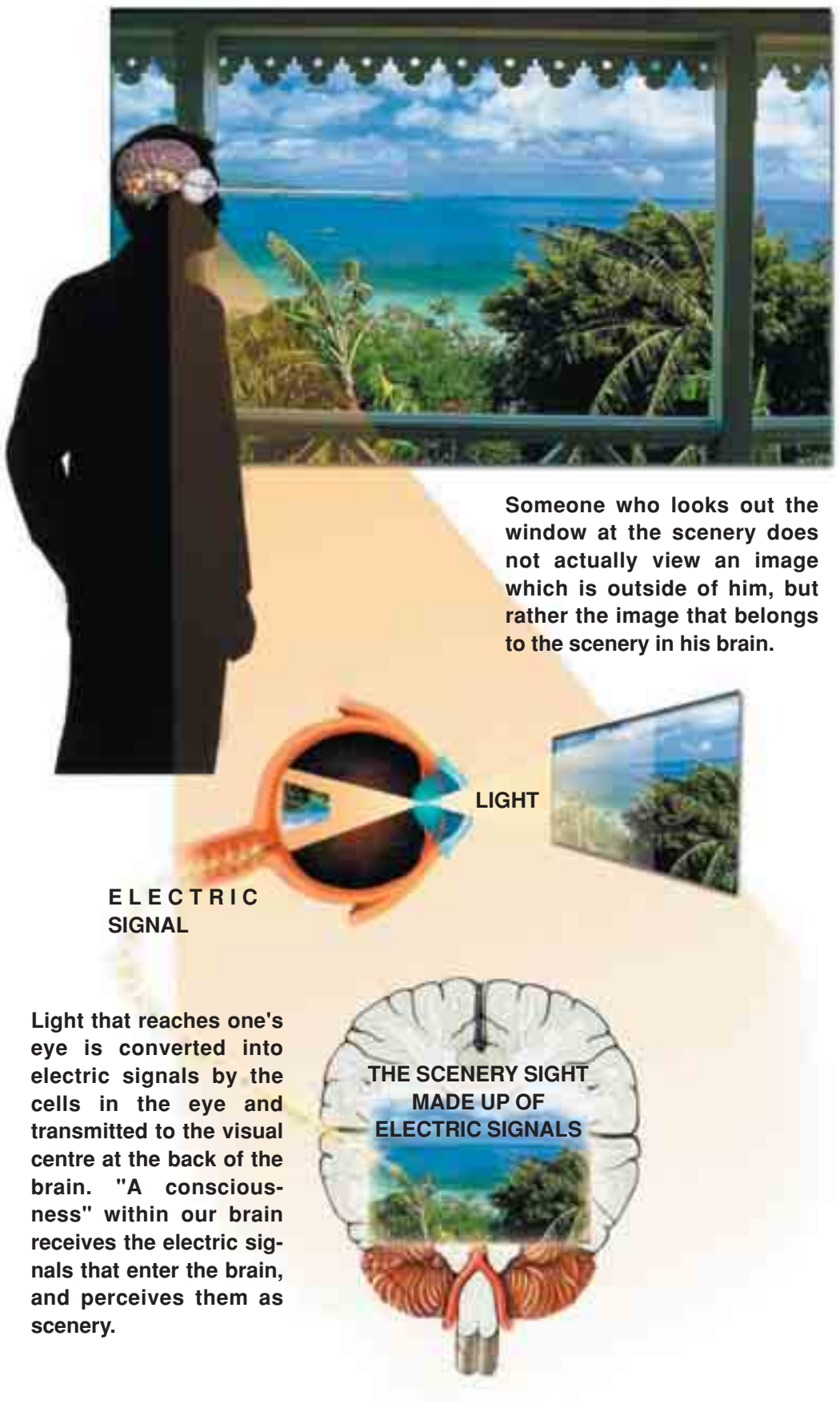
> Once you deny the objective reality [that is] given us in sensation, you have already lost every weapon against fideism [reliance on faith alone], for you have slipped into agnosticism or subjectivism—and that is all that fideism requires. A single claw ensnared, and the bird is lost. And our Machists [an adherent of Machism, a modern positivist philosophy], have all become ensnared in idealism, that is, in a diluted, subtle fideism; They became ensnared from the moment they took "sensation" not as an image of the external world, but as a special "element." It is nobody's sensation, nobody's mind, nobody's spirit, nobody's will.[202]

These words explicitly demonstrate the fact that Lenin found alarming and wanted to expunge, both from his own mind and the minds of his "comrades." It disturbs contemporary materialists too, in a similar way. But Pekunlu and other materialists suffer a yet greater distress because they know that this certain fact is now being advanced in a way that's far more explicit convincing than a hundred years ago. For the first time, this subject is being explained in a truly irrefutable way.

Still, nevertheless, a great number of materialist scientists take a superficial stand against the fact that no one can reach matter in and of itself. The subject covered in this chapter is one of the most important and most exciting that a person can ever run across. It's fairly unlikely that these scientists would have faced such a crucial subject before, but the reactions and the stance they employ in their speeches and articles still hint at how shallow and superficial their comprehension really is.

Some materialists' reactions show that their blind adherence to materialism has somehow impaired their logic, making them far removed from comprehending the subject. For instance, Alaeddin Senel—like Rennan Pekunlu, an academician and a writer for *Bilim ve Utopya*—said, "Forget the collapse of Darwinism, the real threatening subject is this one," and made demands implying " prove what you tell," sensing that his own philosophy has no basis. More interestingly, this writer has written lines revealing that he can by no means grasp this very fact which he considers such a menace.

For instance, in one article where Senel discussed this subject exclusively, he accepts that the brain per-



ceives the external world as an image. But then he goes on to claim that images are divided into two categories: those having physical correlates and those with none; and that we can indeed reach the physical correlates of images pertaining to the external world. In support of this assertion, he writes, "I do not know whether or not the images in my brain have correlates in the external world, but the same thing applies when I speak on the phone. When I speak on the telephone, I cannot see the person I am speaking to, but I can have this conversation confirmed later, when I see him face to face."[203]

By this, he actually means that if we doubt our perceptions, we can look at their origin and check its reality. This is an evident misconception, however, since it's impossible for us to reach matter itself. We can never get outside of our minds to reach what is "outside." Does the voice on the phone have an objective correlate or not? We can confirm that by meeting the person we spoke with. However, this confirmation too is experienced in the mind!

In fact, these writers also experience the same events in their dreams. For instance, Senel may dream that he speaks on the phone, then have this conversation confirmed by the person he spoke to. Or Pekunlu may, in his dream, feel he's facing a serious threat and advise others to read century-old books by Lenin. But no matter what they do, these materialists can never deny that the events they've experienced and the people they talked to were nothing but perceptions to them.

Who, then, can confirm the correlates of the images in the brain? The shadow beings whom people watch in their visual centres? It is impossible for materialists to find any "outside" source that can confirm information outside of the brain.

If someone concedes that all perceptions are formed in the brain, but still assumes that one can step "out" of this world of perceptions and have them confirmed by the "real" external world, this reveals this person's limited perceptive capacity and distorted reasoning.

However, the facts related here can easily be grasped by anyone of normal understanding and reasoning. In relation to everything we have said, every unbiased person will understand that it isn't possible for one's senses to reach the external world. Yet blind adherence to materialism apparently distorts people's reasoning capability. Contemporary materialists display severe logical flaws just like their mentors who tried to "prove" that they could reach the original of matter by kicking stones or eating cake.

This is no astonishing situation. The inability to understand—that is, interpret the world and events with decent reasoning—is a trait common to unbelievers. In the Qur'an, God particularly states that they are **"a people without understanding."** (Surat al-Ma'ida: 58)

Materialists Have Fallen into the Biggest Trap in History

The panicky atmosphere sweeping materialist circles in Turkey, of which we've mentioned only a few examples here, shows that materialists face utter defeat. Modern science has proven that we cannot reach the original of matter, and put this forward in a clear, straightforward, forceful way. Materialists see that the material world, on which they base their entire philosophy, lies beyond a perceptual boundary they can never cross. In the face of this fact, they can do nothing. Throughout human history, materialist thought has always existed. Being assured of themselves and their philosophy, materialists revolted against God Who created them. They maintained that matter is eternal, that none of it could possibly have had a Creator. While denying God out of their arrogance, they took refuge in matter alone, with which they held themselves to be in direct contact. So confident were they of this philosophy that they believed that no arguments could ever disprove it.

That is why this book's facts regarding the real nature of matter so surprised these people. What we've related here destroyed the very basis of their philosophy and left no grounds for further discussion. Matter, on which they based all their thoughts, lives, arrogance, and denial, suddenly vanished. No human being has ever seen matter as it "really" is, so no philosophy can be based upon it.

One of the attributes of God is His plotting against the unbelievers. This is stated in the verse; **"They plot and plan, and God too plans; but the best of planners is God."** (Surat al-Anfal: 30)

God entrapped materialists by making them assume that matter is an absolute existence and in so doing, humiliated them in a way never seen before. Materialists deemed their possessions, status, rank, the society they belong to, the whole world to be absolute. Moreover, by relying on these, they grew arrogant against God. By being boastful, they revolted against Him and added to their unbelief. While so doing, they relied on a total conviction in the absoluteness of matter. Yet so lacking are they in understanding that they fail to realize that God compasses them round about. God announces the state to which the unbelievers are led as a result of their thick-headedness:

> **Or do they intend a plot [against you]?** ***But those who defy God are themselves involved in a Plot!*** **(Surat at-Tur: 42)**

Theirs is most probably the biggest intellectual defeat in history. While growing arrogant of their own accord, materialists have been tricked and suffered a serious defeat in their war against God by bringing up something monstrous against Him. The verse **"Thus have We placed leaders in every town, its wicked men, to plot [and burrow] therein: but they only plot against their own souls, and they perceive it not"** (Surat al-An'am: 123) announces how unconscious these people who revolt against our Creator are, and how they will end up. In another verse the same fact is related as:

> **Fain would they deceive God and those who believe, but** ***they only deceive themselves, and realise (it) not!*** **(Surat al-Baqara: 9)**

While trying to plot, unbelievers do not realize the very important fact that everything they experience is really experienced in their brains, and all the plots they devise are simply formed in their brains, just like every other act they perform. Their folly has let them forget that they are all alone with God and, hence, are trapped in their own devious plans.

Just like those unbelievers of bygone days, those living today face a reality that will shatter the basis of their devious plans. With the verse **"...feeble indeed is the cunning of Satan"** (Surat an-Nisa': 76), God has stated that these plots were doomed to end with failure the day they were hatched, and gave the good tidings to believers with the verse **"...not the least harm will their cunning do to you."** (Surah Al 'Imran: 120)

In another verse God states: **"But the Unbelievers, their deeds are like a mirage in sandy deserts, which the man parched with thirst mistakes for water; until when he comes up to it, he finds it to be nothing."** (Surat an-Nur: 39) Materialism, too, offers a mirage for the rebellious; when they have recourse to material-

ism, they find its philosophy to be nothing but deceptive. God has deceived them with such a mirage, and beguiled them into perceiving matter as an absolute. All those eminent professors, astronomers, biologists, physicists and all others, regardless of their rank and post, are simply deceived and humiliated because they took matter as their god. Assuming matter, whose essence they can never reach, to be absolute, they based their philosophy and ideology on it, grew involved in serious discussions, adopting a so-called "intellectual" discourse. They deemed themselves wise enough to argue about the truth of the universe and, more seriously to interpret God with their limited intelligence. God explains their situation in the following verse:

> ***And [the unbelievers] plotted and planned*, and God too planned, and the best of planners is God. (Surah Al 'Imran: 54)**

One may possibly escape from some plots in the world; but God's plan against the unbelievers is so firm that there is no avoiding it. No matter what they do or to whom they appeal, never can they find any helper other than God. As God informs in the Qur'an, **"they shall not find for them other than God a patron or a help."** (Surat an-Nisa': 173)

Materialists never expected to fall into such a trap. Having all the means of the twenty-first century at their disposal, they believed they could grow obstinate in their denial and drag others into disbelief. This ever-lasting mentality of unbelievers and their end are described as follows in the Qur'an:

> **They plotted and planned, but We too planned, even while they perceived it not. Then see what was the end of their plot! - this, that We destroyed them and their people, all [of them]. (Surat an-Naml: 50-51)**

This, in another sense, is what the fact stated in the verses comes to mean: Materialists are now told that everything they own is actually in their brains, and therefore, everything they possess has been rendered valueless. As they witness their possessions, factories, gold, money, children, spouses, friends, rank and status, and even their own bodies—all of which they deem absolute—slipping away from them hands, in a sense, they are destroyed. They come face to face with the fact that God, not matter, is the only absolute.

Realizing this truth is doubtless the worst possible thing for the materialists. That matter in which they place such faith, is separated from them by an impenetrable frontier is, in their own words, tantamount to "death before dying" in this world.

This leaves them all alone with God. With the verse, **"Leave Me alone, [to deal] with the [creature] whom I created [bare and] alone!"** God has called our attention to the fact that each human being is, in truth, all alone in His presence. (Surat al-Muddaththir: 11) This remarkable fact is repeated in many other verses:

> **"And behold! You come to Us bare and alone as We created you for the first time: you have left behind you all [the favours] which We bestowed on you..." (Surat al-An'am: 94)**
>
> **And each one of them will come unto Him on the Day of Resurrection, alone. (Surah Maryam: 95)**

This, in another sense, is what the fact stated in the verses comes to mean: Those who take matter as their god have come from God and returned to Him. They have submitted themselves to God, whether they want to or not. Now they wait for the Day of Judgement, when each one of them will be called to account, however unwilling they may be to understand it.

The Importance of the Subject

It is of the utmost importance to understand correctly the secret beyond matter explained in this chapter. **Mountains, plains, flowers, people, seas—briefly everything we see and everything that God informs us in the Qur'an that exists and that He created out of nothing is created and does indeed exist.** However, people cannot see, feel or hear the real nature of these beings through their sense organs. What they see and feel are only their copies that appear in their brains. This is a scientific fact taught at all schools of medicine. The same applies to the book you are reading now; you can not see nor touch the real nature of it. The light coming from the original book is converted by some cells in your eyes into electrical signals, which are then conveyed to the visual centre in the back of your brain. This is where the view of this book is created. In other words, you are not reading a book which is before your eyes through your eyes; in fact, this book is created in the visual centre in the back of your brain. The book you are reading right now is a "copy of the book"

within your brain. The original book is seen by God.

It should be remembered, however, that the fact that the matter is an illusion formed in our brains does not "reject" the matter, but provides us information about the real nature of the matter: that no person can have connection with its original. Moreover, the matter outside is seen not just by us, but by other beings too. The angels God delegated to be watchers witness this world as well:

> **And the two recording angels are recording, sitting on the right and on the left. He does not utter a single word, without a watcher by him, pen in hand! (Surah Qaf: 17-18)**

Most importantly, God sees everything. He created this world with all its details and sees it in all its states. As He informs us in the Qur'an:

> **… Heed God and know that God sees what you do. (Surat al-Baqara: 233)**

> **Say: "God is a sufficient witness between me and you. He is certainly aware of and sees His servants." (Surat al-Isra': 96)**

It must not be forgotten that God keeps the records of everything in the book called Lawh Mahfuz (Preserved Tablet). Even if we don't see all things, they are in the Lawh Mahfuz. God reveals that He keeps everything's record in the "Mother of the Book" called Lawh Mahfuz with the following verses:

> **It is in the Source Book with Us, high-exalted, full of wisdom. (Surat az-Zukhruf: 4)**

> **… We possess an all-preserving Book. (Surah Qaf: 4)**

> **Certainly there is no hidden thing in either heaven or Earth which is not in a Clear Book. (Surat an-Naml: 75)**

Conclusion

The subject we have explained so far is one of the greatest truths you will ever read in your lifetime. Proving that everything we see and refer to as "the material world" is actually in our minds, that we can never have direct experience of the material originals existing outside, is important in comprehending the existence of God and His creations and to understanding that He is the only absolute Being.

The person who understands this will realize that the world is not the sort of place that most people surmise. Not an absolute place with an exterior existence, as supposed by those who wander aimlessly about the streets, get into fights in pubs, show off in luxurious cafes, brag about their property, or who dedicate their lives to hollow aims. The world is an image we see in our brain, whose original we can never reach. All of the people cited above watch these perceptions in their minds, yet are unaware of this.

This very important concept undermines the materialist philosophy that denies the existence of God. This is why materialists like Marx, Engels, and Lenin panicked, became enraged, and warned their followers "not to think over" this concept when told about it. Such people are so mentally deficient that they cannot even comprehend the fact that perceptions are formed inside the brain. Assuming that what they watch in their brains is the "external world," they cannot comprehend obvious evidence to the contrary.

This unawareness is the outcome of the lack of wisdom God gives to disbelievers. As it is said in the Qur'an, the unbelievers **"*have hearts wherewith they understand not*, eyes wherewith they see not, and ears wherewith they hear not. They are like cattle-nay more misguided: for they are heedless [of warning]."** (Surat al-A'raf: 179)You can explore beyond this by using the power of your personal reflection. Concentrate your attention, and ponder on how you see the objects around you and feel their touch. Think heedfully, and you can feel that the being that thinks and reads this book at this moment is only a soul, who watches the perceptions called "matter" on an inner screen. Anyone who grasps this has moved away from the domain of the material world that deceives a major part of humanity and has entered the domain of authentic existence.

This reality has been understood by a number of theists or philosophers throughout history. Even though the Wahdatul Wujood view has deviated from the truth by misunderstanding this reality and rejecting the existence of all creation, great scholar Imam Rabbani set the right measure on this subject. According to Imam Rabbani, all beings are "shadow beings" relative to Allah.

Islamic intellectuals such as Imam Rabbani, Muhyiddin Ibn Arabi and Mevlana Cami realised this fact

from the signs of the Qur'an and by using their reason. Some Western philosophers like George Berkeley have grasped the same reality through reason. Imam Rabbani wrote in his Mektubat (Letters) that the whole material universe is an "illusion and supposition (perception)" and that the only absolute being is God:

> God... The substance of these beings which He created is but nothingness... He created all at **the sphere of senses and illusions...** The existence of the universe is at the sphere of senses and illusions, and it is not material... In real, there is nothing in the outside except the Glorious Being, (Who is God).[204]

However, the number of those who have understood this fact throughout history has always been limited. Great scholars such as Imam Rabbani have written that it might have been inconvenient to tell this fact to the masses and that most people would not be able to grasp it.

However, in the age we live in, this fact has been made empirical by the body of evidence put forward by science. For the first time, the fact that matter is not absolute and our knowledge of it is extremely limited is described in a concrete, clear, and explicit way.

For this reason, the 21st century will be a turning point when people in general will comprehend the Divine realities and be led in crowds to God, the only Absolute Being. In the 21st century, materialistic 19th-century creeds will be relegated to the trash-heaps of history; God's existence and creation will be grasped; facts like spacelessness and timelessness will be better understood. Humanity will break free of the centuries-old veils, deceits, and superstitions enshrouding us.

It's not possible for any shadow being to impede this inevitable course.

CHAPTER 18

RELATIVITY OF TIME AND THE REALITY OF FATE

Everything related so far demonstrates that we never have direct contact with the "three-dimensional space" of reality, and that we lead our whole lives within our minds. Asserting the contrary would be to profess a superstitious belief removed from reason and scientific truth, for by no means can we achieve direct contact with the original of the external world.

This refutes the primary assumption of the materialist philosophy underlying evolutionary theory—the assumption that matter is absolute and eternal. The materialistic philosophy's second assumption is that time is also absolute and eternal—a supposition just as superstitious as the first.

The Perception of Time

What we call "time" is in fact a method by which one moment is compared to another. For example, when a person taps an object, he hears a particular sound. If he taps the same object five minutes later, he hears another sound. Thinking there is an interval between the two sounds, he calls this interval "time." Yet when he hears the second sound, the first one he heard is no more than a memory in his mind, merely a bit of information in his imagination. A person formulates his perception of time by comparing the moment in which he lives with what he holds in memory. If he doesn't make this comparison, he can have no perception of time either.

Similarly, a person makes a comparison when he sees someone enter through a door and sit in an armchair in the middle of the room. By the time this person sits in the armchair, the images of the moment he opened the door and made his way to the armchair are compiled as bits of information in memory. The perception of time takes place when one compares the man sitting on the armchair with those bits of recalled information.

Briefly, time comes about as a result of comparisons of information stored in the brain. If man had no memory, his brain could not make such interpretations and therefore, he would never form any perception of time. One determines himself to be thirty years old, only because he has accumulated in his mind information pertaining to those thirty years. If his memory did not exist, then he could not think of any such preceding period and would be experiencing only the single "moment" in which he was living.

The Scientific Explanation of Timelessness

We can clarify this subject by quoting various scientists' and scholars' explanations. Regarding the idea of time flowing backwards, François Jacob, a famous intellectual and Nobel laureate professor of genetics, states the following in his book *Le Jeu des Possibles* (The Play of Possibilities):

> Films played backwards let us imagine a world in which time flows backwards. A world in which cream separates itself from the coffee and jumps out of the cup to reach the creamer; in which the walls emit light rays that are collected in a light source instead of radiating out from it; a world in which a stone leaps up to a man's hand from the water where it was thrown by the astonishing cooperation of innumerable drops of water surging together. Yet, in such a time-reversed world with such opposite features, our brain processes, and the way our memory compiles information, would similarly function backwards. The same is true for the past and future, though the world will appear to us exactly as it does currently.[205]

But since our brain is accustomed to a certain sequence of events, the world does not operate as related above. We assume that time always flows forward. However, this is a decision reached in the brain and is, therefore, completely relative. In reality, we never can know how time flows—or even whether it flows or not! This is because time is not an absolute fact, but only a form of perception.

That time is a perception is also verified by Albert Einstein in his Theory of General Relativity. In his book *The Universe and Dr. Einstein*, Lincoln Barnett writes:

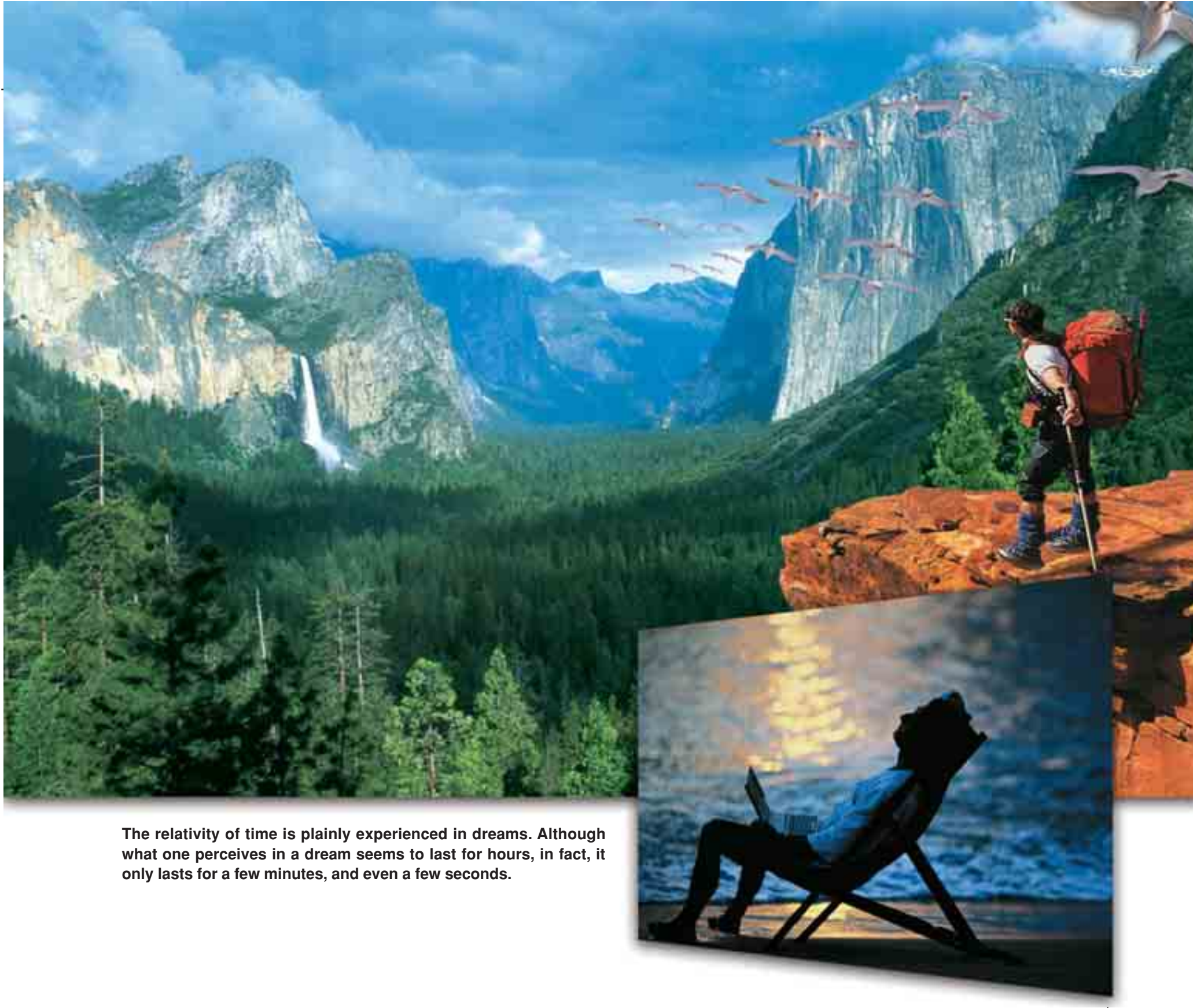
> Along with absolute space, Einstein discarded the concept of absolute time—of a steady, unvarying inexorable universal time flow, streaming from the infinite past to the infinite future. Much of the obscurity that has surrounded the Theory of Relativity stems from man's reluctance to recognize that sense of time, like sense of color, is a form of perception. Just as space is simply a possible order of material objects, so time is simply a possible order of events. The subjectivity of time is best explained in Einstein's own words. "The experiences of an individual," he says, "appear to us arranged in a series of events; in this series the single events which we remember appear to be ordered according to the criterion of 'earlier' and 'later'. There exists, therefore, for the individual, an I-time, or subjective time. This in itself is not measurable. I can, indeed, associate numbers with the events, in such a way that a greater number is associated with the later event than with an earlier one.[206]

As Barnett wrote, Einstein showed that, "space and time are forms of intuition, which can no more be divorced from consciousness than can our concepts of color, shape, or size." According to the Theory of General Relativity: "time has no independent existence apart from the order of events by which we measure it."[207]

Since time consists of perception, it depends entirely on the perceiver—and is therefore relative.

Our subjective perception of time arises from comparing and contrasting one moment with another. For example, we imagine that specific intervals of time pass between the sowing of a seed, the blooming of flowers from the resulting plant, and those flowers being cut and arranged in a bouquet—and we call this "time." But in reality, time is a perception that arises from contrasting what is occuring "at this moment" to specific events that have happened before.





The relativity of time is plainly experienced in dreams. Although what one perceives in a dream seems to last for hours, in fact, it only lasts for a few minutes, and even a few seconds.

The speed at which time flows differs according to the references we use to measure it, because the human body has no natural clock to indicate precisely how fast time passes. As Barnett wrote, "Just as there is no such thing as color without an eye to discern it, so an instant or an hour or a day is nothing without an event to mark it."[208]

The relativity of time is plainly experienced in dreams. Although what we perceive in a dream seems to last for hours, in fact, it only lasts for a few minutes, and often even a few seconds.

An example will clarify the point. Assume that you were put into a room with a single window, specifically designed; and were kept there for a certain period of time. A clock on the walls shows you the amount of time that has passed. During this "time," from the room's window, you see the sun setting and rising at certain intervals. A few days later, questioned about the amount of time spent in the room, you would give an answer based on the information you had collected by looking at the clock from time to time, as well as by counting how many times the sun had set and risen. Say, for example, you estimate you'd spent three days in the room. However, if the person who put you in there says that you spent only two days in there; that the sun you saw from the window was falsely produced; and that the clock in the room was especially regulated to move faster, then your calculation would be erroneous.

This example dramatizes that the information we have about the rate of time's passing is based only on references that change according to the perceiver.

That time is relative is a scientific fact, also proven by scientific methodology. Einstein's Theory of General

Relativity maintains that the speed of time changes depending on the speed of the object and its distance from the centre of gravity. As speed increases, time is shortened—compressed—and slows down until it approaches to the point of stopping entirely.

Einstein himself gave an example. Imagine two twins, one of whom remains on Earth while the other goes into space at a speed close to the speed of light. On his return, the traveller will find that his brother has grown much older than he has. The reason is that time flows much more slowly for the person who travels at near-light speed. What about a space-travelling father and his son who stays behind on Earth? If the father were 27 years old when he set out, and his son was only three, the father, when he comes back 30 years later in Earth time, will be only 30, whereas his son will be 33 years old![209]

This relativity of time is caused not by clocks slowing down or running fast. Rather, it's the result of the differentiated operational periods of the entire material system, as deep as sub-atomic particles. In such a setting where time stretches out, one's heartbeat, cell replications, and brain functions all operate more slowly. The person continues with his daily life and does not notice the slowing of time at all.

Relativity in the Qur'an

The conclusion to which we are led by the findings of modern science is that **time is not an absolute fact as supposed by materialists, but only a relative perception.** What is more interesting is that this fact, undiscovered until the 20th century by science, was imparted to mankind in the Qur'an 14 centuries ago. There are various references in the Qur'an to the relativity of time.

It is possible to see the scientifically-proven fact that time is a psychological perception dependent on events, setting, and conditions in many verses of the Qur'an. For instance, the entire life of a person is a very short time as we are informed by the Qur'an:

On the Day when He will call you, and you will answer [His Call] with [words of] His Praise and Obedience, and you will think that you have stayed [in this world] but a little while! (Surat al-Isra': 52)

And on the Day when He shall gather them together, [it will seem to them] as if they had not tarried [on earth] longer than an hour of a day: they will recognise each other. (Surah Yunus: 45)

In some verses, it is indicated that people perceive time differently and that sometimes people can perceive a very short period of time as a very lengthy one. The following conversation of people held during their judgement in the Hereafter is a good example of this:

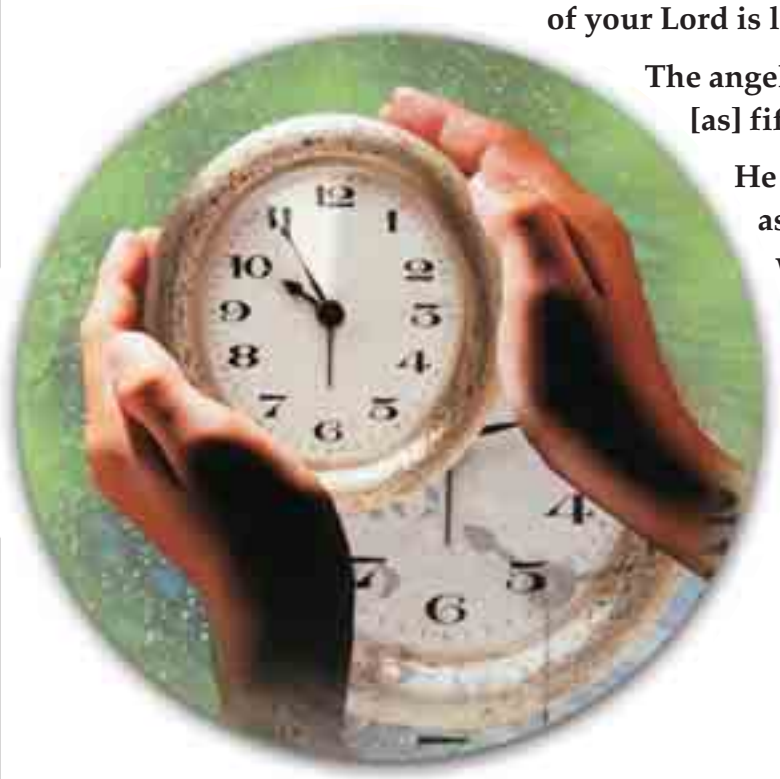
He will say: "What number of years did you stay on earth?" They will say: "We stayed a day or part of a day: but ask those who keep account." He will say: "You stayed not but a little, if you had only known!" (Surat al-Muminun: 112-114)

In some other verses it is stated that time may flow at different paces in different settings:

Yet they ask you to hasten on the Punishment! But God will not fail in His Promise. Verily a Day in the sight of your Lord is like a thousand years of your reckoning. (Surat al-Hajj: 47)

The angels and the spirit ascend unto him in a day the measure whereof is [as] fifty thousand years. (Surat al-Ma'arij: 4)

He directs the whole affair from heaven to Earth. Then it will again ascend to Him on a day whose length is a thousand years by the way you measure. (Surat as-Sajda: 5)



These verses are all manifest expressions of the relativity of time. The fact that this result only recently understood by science in the 20th century was communicated to man 1,400 years ago by the Qur'an is an indication of the revelation of the

Time is a concept entirely contingent on the perceiver. While a certain time period seems long for one person, it may seem short for another. In order to understand which one is right, we need sources such as clocks and calendars. It is impossible to make correct judgments about time without them.

Qur'an by God, Who encompasses the whole time and space.

The narration in many other verses of the Qur'an reveals that time is a perception. This is particularly evident in the stories. For instance, God has kept the Companions of the Cave, a believing group mentioned in the Qur'an, in a deep sleep for more than three centuries. When they were awoken, these people thought that they had stayed in that state but a little while, and could not figure out how long they slept:

> **Then We draw [a veil] over their ears, for a number of years, in the Cave, [so that they heard not]. Then We raised them up that We might know which of the two parties would best calculate the time that they had tarried. (Surat al-Kahf: 11-12)**

> **Such [being their state], we raised them up [from sleep], that they might question each other. Said one of them, "How long have you stayed [here]?" They said, "We have stayed [perhaps] a day, or part of a day." [At length] they [all] said, "God [alone] knows best how long you have stayed here... (Surat al-Kahf: 19)**

The situation told in the below verse is also evidence that time is in truth a psychological perception.

> **Or [take] the similitude of one who passed by a hamlet, all in ruins to its roofs. He said: "Oh! how shall God bring it [ever] to life, after [this] its death?" but God caused him to die for a hundred years, then raised him up [again]. He said: "How long did you tarry [thus]?" He said: [Perhaps] a day or part of a day." He said: "Nay, you have tarried thus a hundred years; but look at your food and your drink; they show no signs of age; and look at your donkey: And that We may make of you a sign unto the people, Look further at the bones, how We bring them together and clothe them with flesh." When this was shown clearly to him, he said: "I know that God has power over all things." (Surat al-Baqara: 259)**

The above verse clearly emphasizes that God Who created time is unbound by it. Man, on the other hand, is bound by time that God ordains. As in the verse, man is even incapable of knowing how long he stayed in his sleep. In such a state, to assert that time is absolute [just like the materialists do in their distorted mentality], would be very unreasonable.

Destiny

Time's variable relativity reveals a very important reality: A period of time of apparently billions of years' duration to us, may last only a second in another dimension. Moreover, an enormous period of time—from the world's beginning to its end—may not last even a second, but just an instant in another dimension.

This is the very essence of destiny's reality—one that is not well understood by most people, especially materialists, who deny it completely. Destiny is God's perfect knowledge of all events, past or future. Many, if not most, question how God can already know events that have not yet been experienced, and this leads them to fail to understand the authenticity of destiny. However, events not yet experienced are not yet experienced by us only. God is not bound by time or space, for He Himself has created them. For this reason, the past, the future, and the present are all the same to God; for Him, everything has already taken place and is finished.

In *The Universe and Dr. Einstein*, Lincoln Barnett explains how the Theory of General Relativity leads to this insight. According to him, the universe can be "encompassed in its entire majesty only by a cosmic intellect."[210] What Barnett calls "the cosmic intellect" is the wisdom and knowledge of God, Who prevails over the entire universe. Just as we easily see the beginning, middle, and end of a ruler and all the units in between as a whole, so God knows the time to which we're subjected right from its beginning to the end, like a single moment. People experience incidents only when their time comes for them to witness the fate God has created for them.

It is also important to consider society's distorted understanding of destiny. This distorted conviction presents the superstitious belief that God has determined a "destiny" for every man, but sometimes that people can change these destinies. For instance, speaking of a patient who's returned from death's door, people make superficial statements like, "He defeated his destiny." Yet no one is able to change his destiny. The person who turns from death's door is destined not to die then. Again, it's the destiny of those people to deceive themselves by saying, "I defeated my destiny" and maintain such a mindset.

Destiny is the eternal knowledge of God. And for God, Who knows the whole time as a single moment and Who prevails over the whole time and space, everything is determined and finished in its destiny.

We also understand from what is related in the Qur'an that time is one for God: some incidents that appear to happen to us in the future are related in the Qur'an in such a way that they already took place long before. For

instance, the verses that describe the account that people are to give to God in the hereafter are related as events which already occurred long ago:

> **And the trumpet *is blown*, and all who are in the heavens and all who are in the earth *swoon away*, save him whom God willeth. Then it *is blown* a second time, and behold them standing waiting! And the earth *shineth* with the light of her Lord, and the Book is set up, and the prophets and the witnesses are brought, and *it is judged* between them with truth, and they *are not wronged*... And those who disbelieve are driven unto hell in troops... And those who keep their duty to their Lord are driven unto the Garden in troops..." (Surat az-Zumar: 68-73)**

Some other verses on this subject are:

> **And every soul came, along with it a driver and a witness. (Surah Qaf: 21)**
>
> **And the heaven is cloven asunder, so that on that day it is frail. (Surat al-Haqqa: 16)**
>
> **And because they were patient and constant, He rewarded them with a Garden and [garments of] silk. Reclining in the [Garden] on raised thrones, they saw there neither the sun's [excessive heat] nor excessive cold. (Surat al-Insan, 12-13)**
>
> **And Hell is placed in full view for [all] to see. (Surat an-Nazi'at, 36)**
>
> **But on this Day the Believers laugh at the Unbelievers (Surat al-Mutaffifin, 34)**
>
> **And the Sinful saw the fire and apprehended that they have to fall therein: no means did they find to turn away therefrom. (Surat al-Kahf, 53)**

As may be seen, occurrences that are going to take place after our death (from our point of view) are related as already experienced and past events in the Qur'an. God is not bound by the relative time frame that we are confined in. God has willed these things in timelessness: people have already performed them and all these events have been lived through and ended. It is imparted in the verse below that every event, be it big or small, is within the knowledge of God and recorded in a book:

> **In whatever business thou may be, and whatever portion you may be reciting from the Qur'an, and whatever deed you [humanity] may be doing, We are witnesses thereof when you are deeply engrossed therein. Nor is hidden from your Lord [so much as] the weight of an atom on the earth or in heaven. And not the least and not the greatest of these things but are recorded in a clear record. (Surah Yunus: 61)**

The Worry of the Materialists

The facts discussed in this chapter, namely the truth underlying matter, timelessness, and spacelessness, are extremely clear indeed. As expressed earlier, these are hardly some sort of philosophy or way of thinking, but crystal-clear scientific truths, impossible to deny. On this issue, rational and logical evidence admits no other alternatives: For us, the universe—with all the matter composing it and all the people living on it—is an illusory entirety, a collection of perceptions that we experience in our minds and whose original reality we cannot contact directly.

Materialists have a hard time in understanding this—for example, if we return to the example of Politzer's bus. Although Politzer technically knew that he could not step out of his perceptions, he could admit it only for certain cases. For him, events take place in the brain until the bus crash takes place, then events escape from the brain and assume a physical reality. At this point, the logical defect is very clear: Politzer has made the same mistake as the materialist Samuel Johnson, who said, "I hit the stone, my foot hurts, therefore it exists." Politzer could not understand that in fact, the shock felt after a bus impact was a mere perception too.

One subliminal reason why materialists cannot comprehend this is their fear of the implication they must face if they comprehend it. Lincoln Barnett tells of the fear and anxiety that even "discerning" this subject inspires in materialist scientists:

> Along with philosophers' reduction of all objective reality to a shadow-world of perceptions, scientists became aware of the alarming limitations of man's senses.[211]

Any reference to the fact that we cannot make contact with original matter, and that time is a perception, arouses great fear in a materialist because these are the only notions he relies on as absolutes. In a sense, he takes these as idols to worship; because he thinks that he has been created by matter and time, through evolution.

When he feels that he cannot get to the essence of the universe he lives in, nor the world, his own body, other people, other materialist philosophers whose ideas he is influenced by—in short, to anything—he feels overwhelmed by the horror of it all. Everything he depends on and believes in suddenly vanishes. He feels the despair which he, essentially, will experience on Judgement Day in its real sense as described in the verse **"That Day shall they [openly] show [their] submission to God; and all their inventions shall leave them in the lurch."** (Surat an-Nahl: 87)

From then on, this materialist tries to convince himself that he's really confronting external, original matter, and makes up "evidence." He hits his fist on the wall, kicks stones, shouts, and yells. But he can never escape from the reality.

Just as materialists want to dismiss this reality from their minds, they also want other people to discard it. They realize that if the true nature of matter becomes known to people in general, the primitiveness of their own philosophy and the ignorance of their worldview will be laid bare for all to see. No ground will be left on which they can rationalize their views. These fears explain why they are so disturbed by the facts related here.

God states that the fears of the unbelievers will be intensified in the hereafter. On Judgement Day, they will be addressed thus:

> **One day shall We gather them all together: We shall say to those who ascribed partners [to Us]: "*Where are the partners whom you (invented and) talked about?*" (Surat al-An'am: 22)**

In the Hereafter, unbelievers will bear witness to their possessions, children and close friends leaving them and vanishing. They had assumed themselves to be in contact with their originals in the world and flattered themselves as partners with God. God stated this fact in the verse **"Behold! how they lie against their own souls! But the [lie] which they invented will leave them in the lurch."** (Surat al-An'am: 24)

The Gain of Believers

The facts—that matter is not absolute and that time is a perception—alarm materialists, but for true believers, just the opposite holds true. People with faith in God become very glad to have perceived the secret behind matter, because this reality is the key to every question. With this, all secrets are unlocked, and one can easily understand many issues that previously seemed hard to grasp.

As said before, the issues of death, Paradise, Hell, the Hereafter, and changing dimensions will be comprehended. Important questions such as, "Where is God?," "What existed before God?," "Who created God?," "How long will the life in cemetery last?," "Where are Paradise and Hell?," and "Do Paradise and Hell currently exist?" will be easily answered. Once it's understood that God created the entire universe from nothingness, the questions of "When?," and "Where?" become meaningless, because there will be no time or place left. When spacelessness is comprehended, it can be understood that Hell, Paradise and Earth are all actually in the same location. If timelessness is understood, it will be understood that everything takes place at one single moment: Nothing need be awaited, and time does not go by, because everything has already happened and finished.

When this secret is comprehended, the world becomes like Paradise for any believer. All distressful material worries, anxieties, and fears vanish. The person grasps that the entire universe has one single Sovereign, that He creates the entire physical world as He pleases, and that all one has to do is to turn unto Him. He then submits himself entirely to God **"to be devoted to His service".** (Surah Al 'Imran: 35)

To comprehend this secret is the greatest gain in the world.

With this secret, another very important reality mentioned in the Qur'an is unveiled: the fact that **"God is nearer to man than his jugular vein."** (Surah Qaf: 16) As everybody knows, the jugular vein is inside the body. What could be nearer to a person than his inside? This situation can be easily explained by the fact that we cannot get out of our minds. This verse can also be much better comprehended by understanding this secret.

This is the plain truth. It should be well established that there is no other helper and provider for man than God. Nothing is absolute but God; He is the only absolute being in Whom one can seek refuge, appeal for help, and count on for reward.

Wherever we turn, there is the Face of God …

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